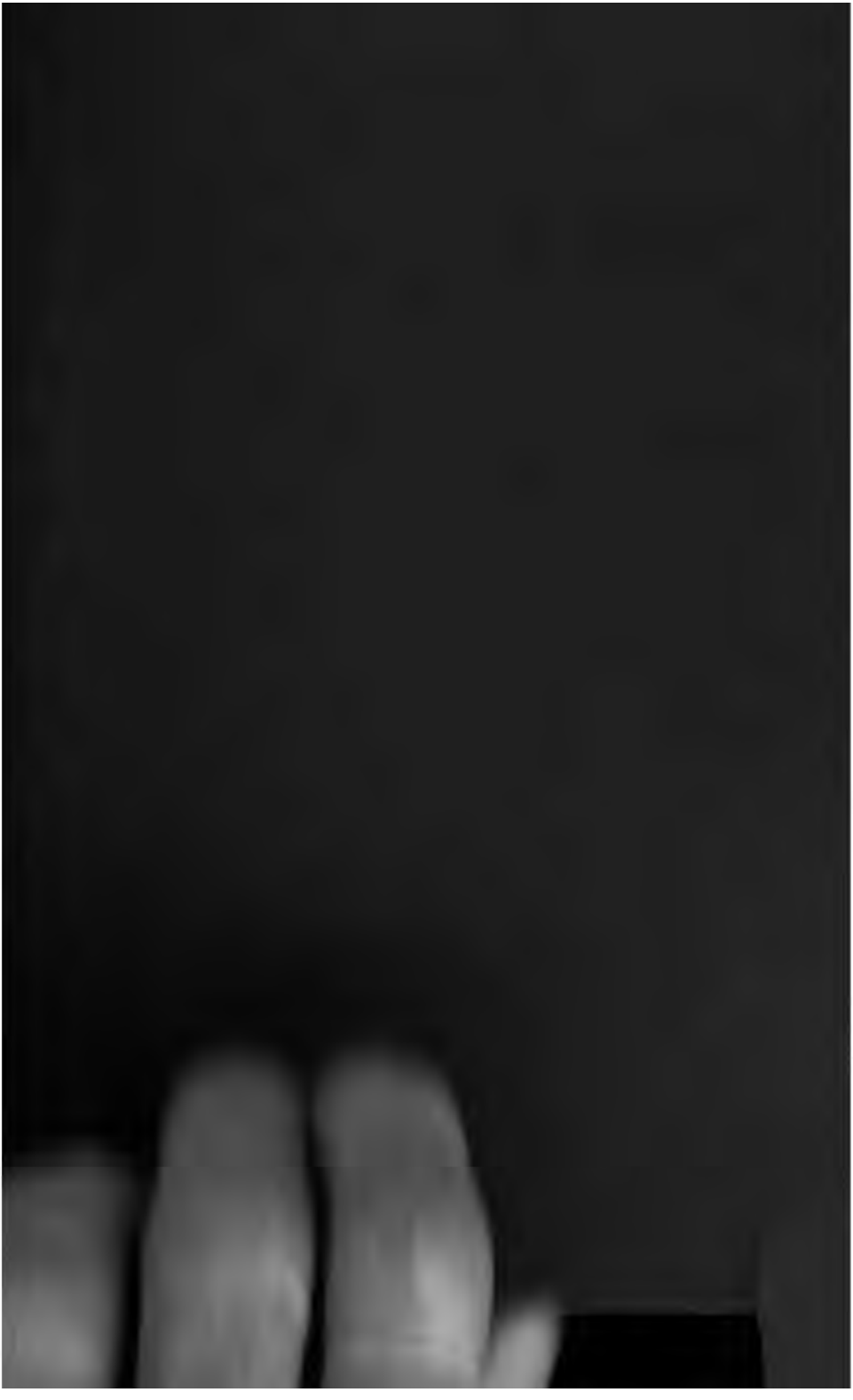
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



FAÇADE OF THE INSTITUTE BUILDING.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

EDITED BY THE SECRETARY

VOLUME XXVIII

1896-7

Published by

THE INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

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The Institute as a body is not responsible either for the statements made or for the opinions expressed by the Authors of Papers, &c.

Fellows are particularly requested to notify to the Secretary all changes in their addresses, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
July 26, 1897.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1896–97.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1. 1*s*. (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1. 1*s*. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing over 80,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines, and Reviews—both Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Every Fellow is entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

FORM OF CANDIDATE'S CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Name

Title or Profession }

Residence

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this day of 18

..... F.R.C.I. }
..... F.R.C.I. } from personal knowledge.

Proposed 18

Elected 18

The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1896-97.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 10, 1896, when Mr. John Lowles, M.P., read a paper on "Inter-British Trade."

Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 124 Fellows had been elected, viz., 22 Resident, and 102 Non-Resident, making 300 since January 1 as compared with 249 up to the same date last year, the total number of Fellows now being 3,970.

Resident Fellows:

Major D'Arcy Baker, R. Whieldon Barnett, M.A., B.C.L., Donald Baynes, M.D., A. Cecil T. Beck, Ewen Cameron, John Cameron, James Cantlie, M.B., F.R.C.S., John M. Cook, F.R.G.S., George Lancelot Eyles, M.Inst. C.E., Louis H. Goodman, J. E. Kerr, James J. Lang, William F. Leeson, Capt. Matthew Nathan, R.E., Major W. G. Phillimore, R.A., Arthur Shanks, M.Inst. C.E., R. Tilden Smith, Inglis Taylor, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., J. E. Tustin, Patrick G. Weddel, Rev. William T. Western, M.A., Rev. Watkin W. Williams.

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Colony), J. H. Ferguson (Queensland), William Fletcher (New South Wales), James Forbes (Ceylon), James L. Fraser (Cape Colony), Thomas M. Frood, M.D. (Transvaal), W. T. H. Frost (Transvaal), Hon. D. S. Gideon, M.L.C., J.P. (Jamaica), Arthur G. Gladwyn (Cape Colony), Samuel F. Goch, B.A., LL.B. (Transvaal), Charles Goodall, M.B. (Victoria), Joseph Gould (New Zealand), Sir James A. Grant, M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S. (Canada), Frank J. Green (Lagos), Walter Greenacre (Natal), Charles H. Haines, M.D. (New Zealand), J. Myer Harris (Sierra Leone), James Harrower (Transvaal), Henry G. Haskins (Transvaal), A. J. Hendriks (Jamaica), A. Claud Hollis (East Africa), William Hoskin (Transvaal), Thomas A. Hunter (New Zealand), George H. Hutchinson (British Columbia), William W. Inglis (Transvaal), Commander R. D. Paget Jones (Lagos), Henry G. Junius (Transvaal), Otto H. Koll (Transvaal), George Leake, M.L.A. (Western Australia), J. Thomson Lempriere (Victoria), D. M. Le Roux (Transvaal), Henry Lockward (Bermuda), Andrew Lyell (Victoria), Robert H. McCarthy (Trinidad), William J. Magarey (South Australia), Percy W. Mallett (Cape Colony), C. J. Marsetti (Ceylon), M. R. Menendez (Lagos), Henry Millen (Lagos), Walter W. Moore (Victoria), Moss H. Morris, J.P. (Mashonaland), W. J. Napier (New Zealand), E. S. Norrie (Transvaal), Bernard Oppenheimer (Transvaal), Owen F. Paget, M.B. (Western Australia), Walter E. Parker (Transvaal), William C. Penfold (Transvaal), H. B. Phillips (Transvaal), Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M. (New South Wales), Cyril Punch (Lagos), Walter B. Ramsay (Transvaal), Rev. G. C. Harvey Reed (Matabeleland), Isaac J. Roberts (Gold Coast Colony), Augustus S. Roe (Western Australia), Frederick W. Roe (Tasmania), James M. Ross (Transvaal), Charles E. Rowlands (Ceylon), J. A. Auret Schulz, M.D. (Natal), Theophilus Shepstone, C.M.G. (Transvaal), Gustav Sonn (Transvaal), Robert H. Spence (Transvaal), Alfred H. Spurrier, L.R.C.P. (Zanzibar), Rev. Canon J. W. Stack (New Zealand), James Stewart, M. Inst. C.E. (New Zealand), Harry Stone (Transvaal), Chia Tattoe (Straits Settlements), Charles E. Taunton (Natal), Alexander Thain (Matabeleland), Benjamin Toll, J.P. (Queensland), Hon. J. M. Vermont, M.L.C. (Straits Settlements), Dirk E. Vreede (Cape Colony), John Walker (Cape Colony), Henry R. Wallis (British Central Africa), J. Whitbarne Watts (Transvaal), Richard Noel Wells (Western Australia), James A. Williams (Sherbro'), John J. Williams (Transvaal), John Wilson, J.P. (Western Australia), W. Street Wilson, A.R.I.B.A. (Natal), Capt. Arthur H. Young (Chief Secretary, Cyprus), William A. Young (Western Australia).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: The members and friends of the Institute present to-night at the opening meeting of our annual session will have heard with satisfaction the announcement just made by the Secretary of the number of Fellows who have lately joined the Institute. A very considerable addition has been made to the roll of our members during the present year, and I am happy to be able to add that our finances are in a sound and satisfactory condition, and that the year now coming to a close has been, I am told, one of the most prosperous in our records. I refer to these matters because it is well for us from time to time to take note of how we

stand, and to see how far we are in touch with the public mind, and with those interests which it is our especial province to serve; and it is satisfactory to feel that this Society, now in the twenty-ninth year of its existence, has suffered no diminution of that favour with which its establishment was originally regarded; but, on the contrary, has, I believe I may venture to say, grown in public favour and confidence as a body that is doing a good work for the Empire, not only in promoting a better knowledge in this country of the Colonies and Provinces which go to make up that Greater Britain which lies beyond the seas, but also in bringing together British subjects from all parts of the Queen's dominions, and in promoting among the citizens of many different countries, often far remote from one another, a feeling of mutual interest and concern as fellow-citizens of one great Empire. It will not be out of place, too, if I take this opportunity to allude to a circumstance which has lately been the subject of loyal congratulation throughout that Empire—the circumstance, namely, that the reign of our Gracious Sovereign, from whom we hold our charter of incorporation, has now exceeded in length of time that of any of Her Majesty's predecessors. As we here all know, one of the chief features of Her glorious reign has been the growth of the Colonies and the expansion of the Empire to an extent that will make the Victorian age ever memorable as a period of unexampled progress in the history of our race; and the circumstance to which I allude cannot fail to touch us very nearly and to call forth an expression of our fervent desire that Her Majesty may long be spared to rule over a devoted people and a united Empire. The first of the series of papers to be read before this Institute during this session deals with "Inter-British Trade," by which I understand is intended the trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and Provinces of the Empire. That is the subject of the paper which has been selected for this evening's reading, and it takes up a question which was discussed at some length at the congress which was held last summer of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Mr. Lowles, who has been good enough to undertake the reading of this paper, is a member of Parliament, and a gentleman who has made a special study of our trade relations. He has lately returned from a visit to the Australian Colonies, where he has had the opportunity of consulting the views of many of their leading public men. He will favour us to-night with his own views and conclusions, which I do not doubt will afford an ample and suggestive basis of discussion.

Mr. John Lowles, M.P., then read his paper on :—

INTER-BRITISH TRADE.

THE increased attention which has in many forms been manifested, especially during the past two years, towards the question of closer commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her Colonies is of such a remarkable and extensive character as to ensure for it a prominent and permanent place in the future programme of the Imperial Government. Whether we take the utterances of prominent members of political parties at home, and of leading public men in the Colonies, or analyse the political and other forces which move statesmen to action, it is abundantly clear that "Imperial Federation upon a Commercial Basis" is now well within the range of practical politics. It will be interesting in order to establish these premises to glance at the history of this movement since 1894. In that year a great Conference (great not in the numbers attending it, but great in its representative character, and in the issues it so ably discussed) assembled at Ottawa. It was composed of some of the ablest representatives of the great self-governing Colonies, and the importance of the gathering was recognised by the Home Government who deputed Lord Jersey to attend its sittings and report upon its deliberations to the Colonial Secretary. I have read a great many Blue Books, but I have never read any which was more interesting or more profitable than that which records the proceedings of that Conference. The practical and statesmanlike utterances of the distinguished members of the Conference afford ample proof of the quality of the men under whose auspices our Colonies have made and are making such gigantic strides.

In visiting any of our great Colonies, and mixing with their public men, one is struck with the warm attachment to the old land and her institutions, with the love for our Queen, with the pride in our national history and our Imperial greatness; and next, but not least, the keen desire to strengthen, consolidate, and unite the bonds which bind us to them, and them to us, and every part to each other. One of the direct results of that great Conference will be cable connection between Vancouver and Australia, so that the British Empire shall possess that important means of communication from end to end on her own soil or under her own control. It surely appeals to our best sentiments and to our best material interests to know that we are within measurable distance of such a possession as that to which I have alluded—a purely British cable

system throughout the Empire. Another important question discussed at the Conference was that of steamship communication, and here, again, the foundations are being laid for fast mail steamers in every ocean, which shall enable us to travel from the heart to the extremities of the Empire, by sea and land, under our own flag, and to distance every competitor both in speed and comfort. I mention these interesting facts by way of preface, in order to show to those who have not followed closely the proceedings of that Conference in the Dominion capital that the statesmen assembled there on that historic occasion were no mere visionaries, but shrewd, level-headed, business men, with a clear grasp of the great questions discussed, and the capacity to reduce them to a practical shape. We have evidence of this in the resolution which formed the subject of their third practical proposition, viz. "The Commercial Union of the Empire." It reads thus:

Whereas the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bands which unite the Colonies with the Mother Country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare; and Whereas this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of the products; Therefore resolved:—That this Conference records its belief in the advisability of a Customs arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies, by which Trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on in foreign Countries.

Two of the recommendations of that Conference are, as I have shown, in process of realisation, and the third and greatest will, I hope and believe, be soon in the same position.

I hope to prove that public opinion throughout the Empire has been moving steadily but surely in the direction of "Commercial Federation," and that if the Empire could be polled to-day on this question, an overwhelming majority would pronounce in its favour. In the great centres of population in England there is no subject which provokes a more sympathetic response, while in the Colonies —I can personally testify as to Australasia and Canada—enthusiastic attention is also accorded to it.

The Press both of Great Britain and the Colonies has extended a similar reception to the movement, and no longer treats it as an impracticable ideal. Added to all these indications of popular interest we have the important circular and the still more important speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, marking as they do the beginning of

a new epoch in Colonial policy. I hope I may be allowed to regard it as another favourable circumstance that the Royal Colonial Institute has accorded the first place in a new session to the discussion of this all-important subject. This Institute has done much for the Empire by furnishing reliable and useful information respecting the Colonies; it has done much in extending a cordial welcome to Colonial visitors, a welcome which I know is always most warmly appreciated; it has done much by keeping alive the Imperial sentiment at home and abroad; but all these valuable efforts require to be solidified and strengthened by the bond of material interests to be of lasting and practical advantage to the Empire at large.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the Canada Club in March last, said: "We appreciate and we cordially respond to the notes, the stirring notes, of loyalty and affection that have been evoked from our Colonies when the great Mother Country has appeared to be in danger. We look forward with hope and with confidence to the development of those countries which are populated by our children and by our kinsmen, but these sentiments alone will never make an Empire unless they are confirmed by bonds of material interest, and we can only found Imperial unity upon a common weal." On the same occasion the Colonial Secretary also said: "We may approach this desirable consummation by a process of gradual development. We may endeavour to establish common interests and common obligations. When we have done that, it will be natural that some sort of representative authority should grow up to deal with the interests and the obligations we have created. What is the greatest of our common obligations? It is Imperial defence. What is the greatest of our common interests? It is Imperial trade."

We have again from one of the most thoughtful and respected statesmen on the Liberal side, Lord Rosebery, the same view of the question. He says: "It is, as I believe, impossible for you to maintain in the long run your present loose and imperfect relations to your Colonies, and preserve those Colonies as part of the Empire. I wish to say that on the ground of commercial interests alone the question is worthy of the consideration of our great commercial communities."

I know that this question of commercial federation is scoffingly referred to by some ethereal persons as belonging to the order of "bread-and-butter politics;" but for the great mass of our people the question of bread and butter is of the first consideration. It certainly plays a large part in building up a prosperous, happy, and

contented nation, which even etherealists admit to be a desirable product. For my part, I consider it the prime duty of any well-ordered Government to care for the well-being of the governed, and to see that they are helped rather than hindered in the fierce struggle which present-day competition imposes upon our workers. In a memorable speech, Lord Salisbury recognised this obligation when he said: "The first function of the Government, its most vital and imperative duty, is to care for the vast industry, whose prosperity or depression means the difference between well-being or misery, between health and disease, between a life of hope and a life of despair, to the millions of our fellow countrymen."

It was, I think, a wise idea which prompted Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of November last, asking for information as to the relative position held in the various Colonies by British and foreign products, and inviting patterns and samples of the latter where they had displaced, or were displacing, British manufactures in Colonial markets. Of all lessons, "object" lessons are the most lasting, and the exhibits displayed at the rooms of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, cannot fail to be of use to our manufacturers and artisans, who have visited them in large numbers. The conclusions so far arrived at have, I think, established the fact that British artisans and manufacturers can turn out, if they choose, goods that will compare favourably with foreign products. If they have been a little backward hitherto in studying local demands either for more attractive packages or handier articles, the remedy is in their own hands.

There can be no doubt, however, that in some cases they are heavily handicapped by the fact that foreign manufacturers, assured under a system of protection of a certain sale in their own country for their wares at remunerative prices, can afford to export any surplus stock at cost price, or it may be at a small loss. We all know how terribly our West Indian sugar industries have suffered by the German and French bounties, under which German and French growers have been able to export their produce at less than cost price, obtaining their remuneration solely from the bounty paid by their respective Governments for the encouragement of the industry. A proof of the reality of the distress caused by these bounties has reached me in the shape of a resolution passed at a public meeting held at Georgetown, British Guiana, on October 6, 1896, which reads as follows:—

Whereas the bounties given on sugar, exported from beet-producing countries, have recently been increased, and the larger output and export

thereby encouraged has resulted in the price of sugar falling below the cost of production; and Whereas in consequence the sugar industry in this Colony, on which the inhabitants are mainly dependent for a livelihood, is threatened with extinction:

Be it resolved,—That a petition be addressed through the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Queen and Parliament, asking that some very prompt measure of relief be afforded to the sugar industry of this Colony, and thus save its inhabitants from distress and ruin.

That is a form of competition with which it is impossible to compete except by some form of retaliation, and the result has been that the East End is studded with derelict refineries, and the dock gates are besieged by large numbers of men driven out from this and other industries by no fault of their own to swell the ranks of the unemployed. There is another side to this unwholesome competition in the lamentable fact that the rich, pure sugars of our West Indian producers have been displaced by the wretched beetroot productions of Germany and France, to the detriment both of the national health and the national purse.

An immediate outcome of Inter-British Federation would be, I hope and believe, to put British producers in the West Indies and Queensland—now a large sugar producer—on something like an even footing with foreign competitors. The almost extinction of the English silk industry was forcibly brought home to me a few evenings since, when I was presiding at a Spitalfields charity gathering. What was once a flourishing industrial centre is now a poverty-stricken neighbourhood, and it is easily explained when we glance at the Board of Trade statistics, and find that our exports of manufactured silk have fallen to £1,500,000, while our imports of foreign silk have risen to £13,000,000 annually.

Coventry has happily found "weal" in the new and flourishing cycle industry, but in poor Spitalfields the "woe" has no such antidote. These are not the only industries which have been enormously depleted during the last ten or fifteen years. Iron and steel manufactures which were exported in 1874 to the value of £31,190,256, had fallen in 1884 to £24,496,065, and in 1894 to £18,688,763.

The United States of America have passed us completely in what used to be regarded as the most stable and safe of our manufacturing industries. Sheffield cutlery, which justly held and should still hold the first place in the world, was exported to the extent of £4,107,125 in 1882; but, in 1894 it had fallen to £1,884,481, whilst German cutlery exported in the same year, 1894, had risen to £3,704,100.

In a recent issue of the *Cotton Factory Times* the following significant passages occur with regard to the cotton industry:

"Viewed all round, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that so far as our export trade is concerned it is practically stationary. Whether future developments will enable us to put ourselves on the improving side is for the future to tell, but there can be no question that at present we are at a standstill, which means that as machinery improves fewer workers will be required. The labouring people are all right with low prices for food and clothing so long as they can be assured of good wages and regular employment, but the latter is becoming more precarious year by year in those industries which have to a great extent to depend upon the export trade, and the men who are thrown out of employment on account of the cause which has produced cheap articles of food and clothing are worse off with such advantages than they were when prices were considerably higher, and they were in full work and earning good wages. The great fall in the price of agricultural products has been injurious to the cotton industries of Lancashire, as it has greatly interfered with the demand for cotton goods for home consumption, checked the extent of mill building, and caused a large number of cotton mills in various parts of the country to be closed on account of the great loss of capital arising from working the same."

In my own constituency of Haggerston the boot and shoe industry is being similarly affected, and large numbers of artisans who for years have supported themselves and their families in comfort are being driven to desperation by these outside influences, which are gradually either cutting down wages or decreasing the output. I might draw numerous other illustrations from my own knowledge and observation, but these will serve as samples of the rest. To my mind they amply demonstrate two propositions: (1) that the import of foreign manufactured articles is increasing to an alarming extent; (2) that the same competition threatens to deprive us not only of our home but of our Colonial markets.

In a reliable analysis of the trade returns for 1894 and 1895, published by the Royal Statistical Society in March last, it is shown that our net imports in 1895 exceeded those of 1894 by £6,335,000. A careful study of these figures shows further that the whole of that increase was due to manufactured articles which we imported to the value of £75,625,000 in 1895, against £68,925,000 in 1894. This means a loss on the year of nearly £3,000,000 in wages, representing the average earnings of 37,500 families, a grim fact which

largely accounts for the distress of which we hear on all sides, not it would seem without good cause.

The same competitors are pressing us hard in our Colonial markets, and every day that Inter-British Federation is delayed gives them a stronger foothold. Here are some striking examples taken from the *St. James's Gazette*, showing how in particular industries foreign countries are supplanting us in some of our Colonial markets. Canada imported 50 per cent. more of German iron and steel, and of British nearly 100 per cent. less in 1894 than in 1893. The total German exports to Canada, which stood at £93,806 in 1880, increased to £1,200,317 in 1894, an increase of nearly 1,200 per cent. In the same period German exports to Victoria rose from £27,434 to £284,638, an increase of over 1,000 per cent. In the same period Germany's exports to the Cape rose from £38,182 to £448,412, an increase of over 1,100 per cent. France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland have largely increased their trade with British Colonies during the same period, whilst the United States, who were £1,000,000 below us in the Canadian trade in 1880, were £3,000,000 above us in 1894. In Australia, United States manufacturers are competing very keenly against British. Enormous industrial strides are also being made by Japan, who with the initial advantages of low-priced labour and a national aptitude for imitation, threatens us very seriously in our Eastern and Southern markets. These facts and figures accentuate the necessity for Great Britain strengthening her hold upon Colonial markets by reciprocal arrangements.

We are indebted to Mr. Ernest Williams, the gifted author of "Made in Germany," for having called our attention to the remarkable development of German export trade, a development unfortunately accomplished largely at our expense. The export trade of Germany (according to the *Times* of September 26, 1896) was in 1871 £116,000,000, while the annual average from 1890 to 1894 was £155,000,000, an increase of £39,000,000. For the period 1890 to 1894 the foreign export trade of Great Britain and that of Germany stood at the same average level, viz.—£155,000,000 per annum. In 1894, however, they were relatively £143,184,000 and £148,130,000, a difference in favour of Germany of nearly £5,000,000 on the year.

If we analyse the figures of our whole foreign trade we are confronted by the fact that between 1870 and 1894 they fell from 174 millions per annum to 155 millions, a decrease of 19 millions, or 11 per cent., and further study shows that it is upon

our manufacturing industries that the great bulk of the loss has fallen. If any further proof be needed of the reality of the adverse circumstances affecting our principal industries it can be adduced from the statement of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) in his 1892 Budget Speech, to the effect "that the profits derived by the medical profession exceeded those of the whole cotton industry, and the profits of the lawyers exceeded those of all the coal owners, while taking the whole of the productive industries together their profits only amount to one-half the profits of the middleman engaged simply in the work of distribution and transport."

If I have dwelt at some length upon the somewhat dark picture presented by our decreasing foreign export trade, and the pressure of increasing foreign manufactured imports upon our home industries, it enables me to turn with more satisfaction to our Colonial trade, in the extension and development of which is to be found industrial salvation for British workers. In spite of the fierce foreign competition to which we are exposed in our Colonial markets, the figures, due of course largely to Colonial expansion and the desire and disposition of our Colonial brethren to deal with the old country, show a most satisfactory increase.

The exports to our Colonies, excluding India, have risen from 40 millions in 1870 to 48 millions in 1894, an increase of 20 per cent. and representing 21 per cent. of our total export trade, while if we include India the figures show an increase in the same period of 18 millions, or 30 per cent., and the combined figures form a third of Great Britain's total export trade.

It has been well pointed out by Mr. J. G. Colmer, whose brilliant essay in the *Statist* has attracted widespread attention, that our Colonies are per head much better customers than any oreign country, for whereas in 1894 the Colonies bought goods from us to the extent of £2 11*s.* 8*d.* per head, the United States took only 6*s.* worth per head, and France and Germany 7*s.* 2*d.* per head of their populations. When I had the privilege of addressing a large audience in the town hall, Melbourne, in May last on this subject, I ventured to refer to these facts as one of the reasons which prompted British producers to increase the quantity while maintaining the quality of their Colonial customers, and I pointed to the figures of our trade with the United States, which showed that last year, speaking roughly, while we spent 90 millions with the United States, they spent only 30 millions with us; and I expressed the opinion that it would be more profitable for the British Empire both at home and abroad that the 60 millions advantage on the side

of the United States should have gone into the pockets of Colonial producers, seeing that the great bulk of the produce purchased in the States could just as well, and as I think better, have been purchased in the Colonies.

To my surprise and amusement, I found on my return home that my patriotic sentiments had been challenged by no less an authority than the Cobden Club, who dished up the comments of some unknown paper called *The Beacon* and published them as a fully fledged Cobden Club tract, No. 107. I feel impelled to quote a large part of this document verbatim. It reads thus:

The manner in which he [referring to myself] painted the advantage which the Colonies would derive from the adoption of the differential protective system must be given in his own words. He said: "Great Britain spent last year £90,000,000 with the United States, and the United States spent £30,000,000 with Great Britain in return. I think the £60,000,000 difference might just as well have gone into the pockets of the Colonial producers as to America." The depth of ignorance, assumed or real, which this statement reveals is very unfathomable. It is not true that either country spent this or any similar sums of money with the other. What they did was to respectively import so much of the other's productions and to export so much of their own. That is £30,000,000 worth of American produce, and the excess of goods which England received from America—viz., £60,000,000—were not paid for at all by England, but were a payment made by America to England. *One* part paid for interest due to English investors in American industrial undertakings and American Government and municipal bonds, and for rent due from Americans to owners of American land living in Great Britain. A *second* part paid for the earnings of British ships in the carriage of goods and passengers between Great Britain and America. The *third* part paid for the hotel bills, the travelling expenses, and theatre tickets, and the purchases of the crowds of wealthy Americans who annually visit Great Britain and smuggle their purchases through the American Customs. When Mr. John Lowles, M.P., asserted that these £60,000,000 might as well have gone into the pockets of Colonial as of American producers, he either had his tongue in his cheek or no brains in his head. For manifestly no American got any of this £60,000,000; on the contrary, every penny of it came out of American pockets. It is a tribute which protected Americans pay to the Free Trade Britishers. Does Mr. Lowles propose to relieve the Americans of their obligations to pay interest and rent? Does he propose that British ships shall carry Americans and their goods for nothing? Does he propose to pass a Yankee Exclusion Bill, that shall keep all American tourists out of Great Britain? If he will not do all this, he cannot keep this £60,000,000 worth of American produce out of the English market, for the Americans have nothing but their produce to make these payments with.

It passes my comprehension how it was possible for the Tract Committee of the Cobden Club to have allowed such a document to be issued broadcast bearing its imprimatur. I can only imagine, as it was published in July, that Lord Farrer and his distinguished associates were so occupied with the arrangements for the jubilee dinner of the club, that they left the editorial department temporarily in the hands of the office boy, and that this precious production came out under his auspices. What does it mean? This large sum of sixty millions sterling (equivalent to three-fourths of Great Britain's export trade to the Colonies and India) which represents the balance of account due to the United States producers after crediting us with the goods purchased by them from Great Britain, is said forsooth to come *not* out of *our pockets* who have *bought* the produce and *paid* for it, but out of the pockets of the persons we have paid and whose produce we have consumed. The Cobden Club essayist splits this little sum of £60,000,000 into three parts, and says it all comes back to us in one or other of these ways. First, by interest on investments and rent of American land owned in Great Britain. Well, it is true that a good deal of British money finds its way to the United States, although I believe that the great fall in values of American stocks which followed Mr. Cleveland's Message to Congress on the Venezuelan question has had the effect of making English investors look about for more stable conditions of security, and this disposition was accentuated recently by the uncertainty of the issue of the presidential election. I daresay it is also true that some of the American millionaires who have taken up their residence in this country have their rents remitted to them regularly, but I fancy Mr. Waldorf, for instance, would be very much surprised to find that the receipt of the rentals of his New York properties in any way depended upon the purchase by British consumers of £60,000,000 worth of produce from the United States over and above their own sales to that country. However, even if the argument of the Cobden Club essayist be economically sound, which I humbly beg leave to doubt, it strengthens rather than weakens my argument; because if there is any fixed relation between the financial investments of the character described and the shipments of produce as a return to the investor, then I repeat with greater emphasis than before, "I think the £60,000,000 difference might just as well go into the pockets of the Colonial producers as to America." Let us take the next point insisted upon so dogmatically by the spokesman of the Cobden Club, viz. that a second part of this £60,000,000 is paid for the earnings of British

ships in the carriage of goods and passengers between Great Britain and America. I rather think that the United States give the preference, in the mail service at least, to vessels sailing under their own flag; but leaving that out of the question, and giving the Cobden Club essayist credit for his great erudition, his contention number two completely justifies my own, because wherever produce comes from over sea, ships have to be employed, only the chances are that British ships are used in a larger proportion in Colonial than in American trade. In answer to the second point I still exclaim, "I think the £60,000,000 difference might just as well go to Colonial producers as to America." But the most astounding piece of information is contained in the essayist's third proposition, viz. that the third part of this £60,000,000 is paid to us for "the hotel bills, the travelling expenses, the theatre tickets, and the purchases of the crowds of wealthy Americans who annually visit Great Britain and smuggle their purchases through the American Customs." Well, I am not a consumer of American produce if I know it. I prefer British or Colonial, but it is rather startling to be told that it is the British consumer of American produce who is paying for all this luxury, and still more startling to be told that he is indirectly a party to large frauds on the American revenue. I fancy also that it would raise what Dickens called a fat smile on the part of wealthy Americans to be told that their capacity to travel depended upon our consumption of so much Dakota flour or of so much Chicago pork, and that we Britishers have converted them into well-dressed smugglers to the tune of many millions a year. I don't think this Cobden Club essayist can ever have travelled in the States. I have, but I should not like to attempt smuggling on so large a scale as he suggests. At all events, if these holiday jaunts to Great Britain and the Continent on the part of wealthy Americans are the outcome of our trade with the United States, then I still stick to my text and say, "I think the £60,000,000 difference might just as well go into the pockets of Colonial producers as to America," because more frequent visits of our Colonial brethren to us, and ours to them, would help to strengthen existing ties and to bind us still closer to each other. I have, however, too high an opinion of them and of ourselves to suppose that either party would be mean enough to defraud the revenue, as is said to be the practice of our American cousins on returning to their own shores. I think the onus of proof as to the truth of these startling statements rests upon the Cobden Club and its champion. Suffice it to say that if I set any value upon the

Cobden Club effusion at all, it is only because it is another proof of the decadence of their body, and that in their worship of a "fetish" they allow reason and common sense and patriotism to go by the board.

There are other and more powerful factors at work, however, than the Cobden Club, factors which, if I mistake not, are bent on working out this great problem of placing Inter-British Trade upon a secure foundation, the more secure because it is based upon mutual interest as well as mutual affection, and because it will directly effect the solidification of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. If I am asked to define those forces I hasten to direct your attention to those utterances of our responsible statesmen to which I have already referred, to the new spirit abroad in our newspapers and magazines on this question, to the better educated and more thoughtful judgment of our working men and women in the great centres of industry and population, where to announce a public meeting or lecture on this subject is to ensure a large and attentive audience. I might also point to our Chambers of Commerce and similar organisations where the discussion of this subject is occupying a large and important place. This was manifested to a striking extent at the great Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London in June last, where representatives from every Colony assembled to discuss subjects of common interest. And what was the subject which occupied the foremost place both in the speech of the Honorary President—Mr. Chamberlain—and in the deliberations of the Congress? It was the question of "Inter-British Trade."

For two whole days—a full half of the duration of the Congress—the proposal for commercial federation held the field, and most of the speeches were fully worthy of the subject and the occasion. Free traders and fair traders, tariff and non-tariff men gave full and unfettered effect to their views, and after this great and ample discussion the unanimous conclusion arrived at was: "That this Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is of opinion that the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and Dependencies is an object which deserves and demands prompt and careful consideration. The Congress therefore respectfully represents to Her Majesty's Government that if the suggestion should be made on behalf of the Colonies or some of them, it would be right and expedient to promote such consideration and the formulation of some practical plan by summoning an Imperial Conference fully representative of the

interests involved, or by such other means as Her Majesty may be advised to adopt."

I can scarcely believe that so explicit and comprehensive a statement, emanating from such a body, on such an occasion, will be unfruitful, and I look forward to the suggested Conference with the most hopeful anticipation. I am quite certain that if the calling together of such a Conference depends upon the expression of a desire for it on the part of the Colonies, such an expression will be, if it has not already been, forthcoming. It would be most fitting that an Imperial Conference of this character, fraught as it would be with such tremendous issues for the future of the Empire, should take place during next year, in which we hope to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of our beloved Queen. But we have already abundant evidence of the feeling of the Colonies on the subject so far as the principle is concerned. Of the feeling and of the resources of two out of the three great self-governing Colonies, I can speak from personal knowledge and experience. It has been my privilege to visit the Dominion of Canada on three occasions, while I have but recently returned from visiting the Australian Colonies. I have not as yet had the advantage of visiting South Africa.

So long ago as 1892 the Dominion Parliament placed on record the following resolution :—"If and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom on more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to grant corresponding advantages by a substantial reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods." That was an earnest of the feeling of Canada at that time. I believe that the feeling since that time has both deepened and strengthened. A practical proof of Canadian earnestness was exhibited again in 1894, when the Conference at Ottawa to which I have already referred was called together at her instance. The eloquent tongue of Sir Charles Tupper has often been heard in this hall in support of this movement. We greatly miss him from the metropolis, but we are sure the same remarkable energy and eloquence will still be directed to securing this great end. I am assured that recent political events in the Dominion indicate no change in and have in no way affected the desire of either Government or people for closer reciprocal relations. Canada has never ceased to publicly proclaim her desire for Federation. We may be

assured, therefore, of warm support from Canada in the suggested Imperial Conference.

With respect to South Africa, although recent events there may have diverted attention for the moment from the close consideration of this great subject, I believe the most natural evolution of those events will be a strong movement in the direction of Federation, first, of all British South Africa, and sequentially with the rest of the Empire. The greatest personality in South Africa to-day, as it has been for years past, is that of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. He is an ardent Federationist. His utterances leave no room for doubt on this point. Speaking in London on his last visit but one, he dwelt upon the fact that one of his objects in opening up the new territories under his control was to place at the disposal of British employers and employed new markets for their products. He has since given practical proof of his thoroughness by insisting that the materials for use in the construction of the proposed railways in Rhodesia shall be of British manufacture. The present Cape Premier is known to be favourable to the movement, while the leader of the Dutch Afrikanders, Mr. Hofmeyr, speaking at the Ottawa Conference in 1894, said, "I think it highly necessary for the stability of the Empire, I can almost say for its existence, that a closer connection should be established, from a Customs tariff point of view, between the United Kingdom and the different parts of the British Empire." South Africa, it seems, may be relied upon as to coming into Conference.

Of Australasia I can speak with confidence, and if I dwell at greater length on this group it is because it has been felt that the key of the position, so far as the Colonies are concerned, rests largely with them, and because I am fresh from personal contact and conference with their statesmen. I had the privilege to visit Australia as the Honorary Commissioner of the United Empire Trade League, and no task has ever given me greater satisfaction in its execution. I took with me—

(1) Letters of introduction from the Colonial Office to the several Governors;

(2) Letters addressed by the United Empire Trade League to each of the Premiers, covering copies of correspondence which had passed in February and March of the present year between the Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury and the Council;

(3) An official introduction from the London Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Chambers of Commerce;

(4) A large number of personal letters to prominent men in each of the Colonies.

The plan I adopted in carrying out the task with which I had the honour to be entrusted was, after paying my respects to the Governor, to confer with the Premier and Government of each Colony, and with the Chambers of Commerce, and afterwards to reach as wide a circle as possible in order to test and, where necessary, to stimulate public feeling on the question.

I was not authorised, nor did I attempt, to present any detailed scheme of Commercial Union, but I asked for assent or dissent in respect to two questions:—

(1) Is it desirable and practicable to establish closer commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the Colonies?

(2) Will you co-operate in bringing about such a result, and, if so, upon what general lines?

I may say at the outset that in every Colony a most decided hope was expressed that Great Britain would take the earliest possible steps to free herself of the Clauses in the Belgian (1862) and German Zollverein (1865) Treaties, as repeatedly urged upon Her Majesty's Government by the United Empire Trade League, and forming the basis of the correspondence with the Prime Minister above referred to. The great importance was everywhere recognised of clearing the road of these foreign obstacles to closer reciprocal trade arrangements within the Empire.

My reception in Queensland, as in the other Colonies, was most cordial. On the invitation of the Ministry I met a large number of gentlemen, representing every important interest in the Colony, in conference, and a most interesting and profitable exchange of views took place. The Chief Justice and former Premier of the Colony (the Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, G.C.M.G.), who is an ardent Federationist, was present, as also the Hon. A. J. Thynne (Postmaster-General), the Hon. D. H. Dalrymple (Minister of Public Instruction), the Hon. T. J. Byrnes (Attorney-General), the Hon. W. H. Wilson, and many others. After my address a large number of questions were asked, and finally a unanimous desire was expressed that steps for establishing closer commercial arrangements with the Mother Country should be at once taken. The Premier (the Hon. Sir Hugh Nelson, K.C.M.G.) subsequently invited me to discuss the matter with him personally at his country house, and I proceeded there for the purpose on the following day. In the course of the conference, which was of a lengthy and most interesting character, the Premier told me that overtures had been

made to the Colony on behalf of a rival Nation on the Continent of Europe for preferential trading advantages, which he had not entertained, but which illustrated the necessity for extreme commercial vigilance on the part of Great Britain. Sir Hugh Nelson expressed himself as earnestly desirous of strengthening the ties between the Mother Country and Queensland, and the active support of this statesman may be relied upon to co-operate in any effort to promote such a result. The Premier expressed himself as being perfectly ready, if we could place Queensland products in a steady but secure position in British markets, to enter into reciprocal arrangements on behalf of his Government. The Queensland Ministry undoubtedly enjoy the support of the large majority of the inhabitants of the Colony, and are, I am convinced, wholehearted on this question.

In New South Wales I had a long conference with the Premier (the Hon. G. H. Reid), who, while expressing his general sympathy with the end in view, was doubtful as to the means to be employed to secure it. He admitted that the policy of the Colony in making foreign consignors pay a tax on the profits derived from the sale of their products in New South Wales was capable of adaptation (in the absence of a tariff) in giving a preference to British manufactures coming into the Colony. He also expressed himself as being most anxious to develop the large resources of the Colony, and to promote closer intercourse with the Mother Country, but reserved his judgment until full details of some scheme were before him. I addressed a gathering under the auspices of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. A considerable number of principals or representatives of leading commercial houses was present, and the greatest possible interest was manifested. Although no formal resolutions were proposed, very general expression was given to the desire for closer commercial intercourse with Great Britain, and promises of cordial support were given. At the request of the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Natives' Association (a large and important organisation composed of men born in Australia, for the promotion of Australian Unity and the interests of Her Majesty's Australian-born subjects), and the President of the Trades' Hall (the head-quarters of all the Labour Organisations in the Colony), I addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in Sydney Town Hall, under the presidency of his Worship the Mayor (Mr. I. E. Ives). Among many prominent citizens on the platform were the Hon. Sir Geo. Dibbs, K.C.M.G. (formerly Premier), and the Hon. E. Barton, Q.C. The audience was large and enthusiastic,

and followed my address with the closest interest. At its close a large number of questions were asked, and were followed by a resolution proposed by Sir Geo. Dibbs, seconded by Mr. E. Barton, and supported by the Secretary of the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Natives' Association, the Mayor, and others, pledging the meeting to support any well-considered scheme of Commercial Federation with the Mother Country. I was informed that the meeting was the most successful and satisfactory one ever held on any similar subject, and marked a sensible advance in the public mind in the matter. Before leaving Sydney, I was invited to address a meeting of Members of Parliament, of which I gladly availed myself. A considerable number of Members attended the gathering, prominent among them being the Hon. W. J. Lyne (Leader of the Opposition). Numerous questions were put, and although, the gathering being an informal one, no resolutions were proposed, a general desire was expressed for a detailed scheme, and satisfactory assurances of support were given. To my great regret I was compelled to decline a large number of invitations from the provinces in New South Wales to address meetings, owing to want of time. The organ of the working classes in New South Wales (the *Australian Star*) warmly espoused the cause of Federation, and published a succession of enthusiastic articles during my visit. The Sydney *Morning Herald* and *Daily Telegraph* were friendly, and gave prominence to my speeches and interviews, but reserved their judgment for a detailed scheme. During the whole of my stay I had a large number of callers daily, and many promises of co-operation were given.

In Victoria I had several interviews with the Premier (the Hon. G. H. Turner). I also had the pleasure of meeting several of his ministerial colleagues. Both the Premier and his colleagues frankly told me that this was a matter in which they would be influenced less by their own individual views than by the expressed will of the people. They, therefore, fully approved of the proposal for a public meeting to discuss the subject. I was fortunate in having placed at my disposal the invaluable services of Mr. H. d'Esterre Taylor (Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Federation League of Victoria), under whose capable and energetic auspices one of the finest meetings it has ever been my privilege to address was held on May 18, in Melbourne Town Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice Holroyd presided, and was supported by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hodges, the Hon. R. T. Vale, M.L.A. (on behalf of the Ministry), his Worship the Mayor (Mr. Strong), the President of the Chamber of Commerce,

the President of the Chamber of Manufactures, the President of the Australian Natives' Association (the Hon. Hume Cook, M.L.A.), Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Hon. N. FitzGerald, M.L.C., Hon. Simon Fraser, M.L.C. (delegates to the Ottawa Conference, 1894), Hon. Sir A. Snowden, M.L.C., and many other influential citizens. The meeting was in every way a pronounced success. At the conclusion of my address, and after a large number of questions, resolutions expressing warm sympathy with the movement were unanimously and enthusiastically carried. One gratifying and unique feature was the announcement made for the first time by Mr. Hume Cook, M.L.A., as President of the Australian Natives' Association, that the great organisation which he represented, although primarily engaged in matters purely Australian, warmly applauded the proposals for the Federation of the Empire on Commercial lines. His speech was a very earnest and encouraging one, and was received with acclamation. I was told by some of the eminent men present that Mr. Hume Cook's declaration was of the highest importance, and if my mission had produced that alone, it was amply repaid. The *Melbourne Age*, one of the recognised journals of the industrial masses, warmly espoused the proposals of the United Empire Trade League, and gave great prominence to them. The *Herald* also supported them; the *Argus* was less outspoken, but friendly. I am quite satisfied that Victoria, if its own manufactures (which are not very numerous) were not materially interfered with, would warmly welcome reciprocal trade arrangements with the Mother Country.

In Adelaide I had a long interview with the Premier of South Australia (the Hon. C. C. Kingston, M.L.A.), who became so interested in the proposals as to invite me to meet a number of his colleagues and other members of both Houses at Parliament House. A most interesting conference was the result, and several present were good enough to say that they were gratified to have the matter so clearly placed before them. I gathered that, although South Australia was in the forefront so far as love for and loyalty to the Empire were concerned, very little attention had been directed to the question of the Federation of the Empire, because, among other reasons, it had been very imperfectly understood. A most friendly reception was given to the proposals, and it would not be difficult to secure the warm co-operation of South Australian statesmen of all parties in discussing a definite scheme, with a view to a thoroughly practical issue being reached forthwith. Time unfortunately prevented my acceptance of many invitations to address

public meetings in South Australia, owing to my engagements in the Eastern Colonies. Both the leading organs, the *South Australian Register* and the *Advertiser*, adopted a most friendly tone, and opened their pages extensively for the discussion of the subject.

In Western Australia, owing to the rapid development of the Colony and the consequent strain in every department in keeping pace with it, I scarcely expected to secure much attention for my mission. To my surprise and delight the interest was as keen as (and if possible keener than) in the other Colonies, and the proposals of the League were everywhere received with favour. I had several interviews with the Premier (the Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.), the Minister of Works and Railways (Hon. F. H. Piesse, M.L.A.), the Minister of Mines (Hon. E. Wittenoom, M.L.C.), the Minister of Lands (Hon. A. R. Richardson, M.L.A.) the President of the Legislative Council (the Hon. Sir Geo. Shenton), the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Hon. Sir James Lee Steere), Hon. J. W. Hackett, M.L.C., Mr. Geo. Throssell, M.L.A., Mr. Geo. Randell, M.L.A. (President Chamber of Commerce), and other gentlemen. Both the Perth journals, the *West Australian* and the *Morning Herald*, warmly supported the proposals, and gave great prominence to them in their columns. Sir John Forrest expressed a desire to see the scheme in its entirety, and declared his warm sympathy with the principle. Sir John was prevented by official duties from presiding at a large public meeting held in Perth, but sent a most sympathetic letter. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and favourable resolutions were passed. I also addressed an afternoon meeting, called on the invitation of his Worship the Mayor of Perth (Hon. H. J. Saunders, M.L.C.), under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and attended by many of the leading citizens. A most interesting discussion took place, and the principles of the League were warmly approved. At Northam (the centre of the agricultural district) I addressed several gatherings with most satisfactory results. At Coolgardie I attended a large meeting convened by the local branch of the Australian Natives' Association, where again the proposals secured unanimous approval. At Menzies, another goldfield centre, I was requested to hold a public meeting, and again secured warm expressions of approval. I attach great importance to these meetings, as the vast majority of the new population in Western Australia come from other Colonies, and in no other place, perhaps, within the Empire could so complete a representation of Colonial feeling be gathered in one spot.

I was unfortunately prevented from visiting New Zealand, but I had the advantage of meeting in Sydney a prominent member of the New Zealand Upper House (Hon. E. Richardson, M.L.C.), as well as the ex-President of the Christchurch Chamber of Commerce, and these gentlemen were good enough to convey my letters to the Premier (Hon. R. J. Seddon), from whom I received a most courteous reply, in which the hon. gentleman says:—"In the Colonies, business men have long recognised the value of reciprocal trade between the different parts of the Empire, but nothing less than the determination of international treaties can give effect to the aspirations of the League. The movement has my sympathy, and as far as I could I should like to develop the trade with the United Kingdom within constitutional lines."

I gathered from the gentlemen above referred to that the people of New Zealand would warmly welcome closer association with the Mother Country, and I was much gratified to find those opinions shared by the Premier of the Colony.

I had the pleasure of meeting the Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania (Hon. Sir Philip Fysh), who promised to lay my papers before the Premier (Hon. Sir E. Braddon) and his other colleagues in the Ministry. Sir Philip expressed the strongest interest in the movement, which he regarded as of the highest importance. He desired that a detailed scheme should be submitted at the earliest possible moment, and promised for it careful and favourable consideration.

I have to acknowledge the great courtesy of their Excellencies Lord Lamington (Queensland), Viscount Hampden (New South Wales), Lord Brassey (Victoria), Sir T. Fowell Buxton (South Australia), and Sir Gerard Smith (Western Australia), and the warm interest they evinced in my mission. Their position as representatives of Her Majesty of course prevented them from taking any active part in the movement, but I am convinced that any instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies calculated to bring the Colonies and the Mother Country into closer union would be warmly welcomed and as loyally acted upon.

I also desire to acknowledge the uniform consideration extended to the movement, and to me as its exponent, by the whole Press in Australia. The influence of the Press in moulding public opinion, owing to less use of the platform for political propagandism than is the case with us at home, is very considerable. The sustained interest from the time I landed to the time I left Australia was as remarkable as it was gratifying. The uniformly fair and full

reports, and the interviews and articles which appeared from time to time, much impressed me with the desire of the leaders of public opinion to promote full discussion, and to help in finding an acceptable basis for common agreement on the great question under consideration.

From the foregoing outline of the work done it will be seen that a very great and favourable feeling exists upon the subject throughout the Australasian Colonies, and the time is most opportune for the submission of a more or less elastic scheme of Federation upon commercial lines.

In my opinion this scheme must be formulated and submitted by the Mother Country.

It must (for the present at least) leave the Colonies a large amount of individual liberty with respect to their tariffs, while securing a uniform preferential treatment for British manufactures, in return, of course, for similar treatment of Colonial products in Great Britain.

An Imperial British Zollverein might be the declared ideal of the Mother Country, and any intermediate arrangements be regarded as provisional.

The effect of the adoption of such an experimental scheme would be a very speedy and extensive development of the productive resources of the Colonies.

This would involve increased population, as wide fields would be thrown open for the profitable employment of labour, beneficially affecting our congested labour market at home, and adding considerably to the contentment and strength of the Empire generally.

This last point deserves especial attention. In Western Australia to-day the demand for even ordinary labourers far exceeds the supply. On the goldfields unskilled labour is commanding from £3 10*s*. to £4 per week; in the agricultural districts, single men are getting 25*s*. to 30*s*. per week with board and lodging; married men £3 per week with a cottage to live in; and I was assured that the supply of men was very scarce, even at those wages. What an opening for many of our "out-of-works" at home, to whom I have previously referred! I do not know whether Sir William Harcourt's statement, "We are all Socialists now," is generally accepted as an oracular utterance, but I think that all who have the welfare of the Empire at heart are socialistic enough to wish that many of those who vainly seek work in our over-crowded cities could be helped to

those distant parts of the Empire where work is plentiful and well paid for, but where labourers are few.

I believe that one beneficial effect of Imperial Federation would be a great emigration movement to the Colonies, especially if, without any sacrifice of those essentially British characteristics of self-dependence and independence which have done so much in building up the Empire, deserving people could be assisted by the State to a limited extent. I have always felt that if it was justifiable to spend public money in assisting Scotch crofters or Irish peasants to emigrate, impoverished English artisans at least have an equal claim. For myself, I believe a popular and comprehensive scheme of State-aided emigration, preceded, of course, by some restrictions on the immigration of pauper aliens, would not only solve some of our most pressing social problems at home, but stimulate the growth of our Empire abroad.

I almost hesitate to dwell, even briefly, upon the vast resources of the Colonies, because that is a subject upon which every good Fellow—and I hope in this respect we are all good Fellows—who reads the Journal of this Institute at all carefully, even if he cannot personally attend these meetings, must be particularly well informed. The material placed before us in the Journal is of the most varied and interesting kind, not excepting, I hope, even such an apparently dry subject as Inter-British Trade.

Our Empire covers one-fifth part of the globe. There are vast areas awaiting cultivation and development. Canada with her three and a half million square miles has only a population as large as that of London contained in 20 square miles, while her great neighbour, the United States of America, has a population of seventy millions; Australasia with nearly three and a quarter millions of square miles has little over four and a half millions; British Africa less than five millions. Freer commercial intercourse, cheaper and speedier means of communication, must help to populate these vast continents. But what will do more than anything else to people them will be a commercial union of the Empire. An increased demand for British-grown produce—and, of course, I use the word British as covering the whole Empire—will automatically swell the number of producers. Everything we need for our bodily sustenance, the raw material required for our mills and our factories can be produced in one or other of our Colonies and Dependencies. What is wanted is to divert our trade from foreign into Colonial channels.

We want also a statesman or statesmen of sufficient courage and capacity to take the lead in this mighty movement. I believe we

have got them in the four corners of the Cabinet to-day. There is a monument of real statesmanship in the very heart of the City of London, which always eloquently appeals to me. As I look at the Royal Exchange and remember its founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, I recall his action with pride and satisfaction. In the middle of the sixteenth century he acted, as his father did before him, as the King's loan negotiator, for even English monarchs were sometimes impecunious in those days. The great financial centre at that time was Antwerp in the Netherlands, and the money-lenders in those days were, like their modern successors, very tough customers to handle. It occurred to Sir Thomas Gresham that it would be more pleasant, as well as more profitable, to borrow of his fellow citizens in London, instead of the foreigner, and he was not long in putting his ideas into practice. Not only did this patriotic action on the part of this famous citizen have the direct effect he intended it should have, but it really helped to make the City of London what it is to-day, the very centre of the financial and commercial world. We want an Imperial Sir Thomas Gresham to handle this great question, and I believe we have him at the head of our Colonial Office to-day. We know that Mr. Chamberlain has capacity, we know that he has courage, we know that he has a high conception of the duties laid upon our statesmen to maintain the old and to create new openings for British commerce. We rejoice that the Prime Minister is a statesman in the highest sense of the word, who has no craven fears of other nations in his determination to keep our Empire great, and to make it greater. I believe the same may be said of every one of his colleagues.

What is wanting is a quickened public opinion, which will support a bold and vigorous policy, even if it involves a new departure in our fiscal system. For myself, I hope to live to see the establishment of a British Zollverein within the Empire, where free and unrestricted commercial intercourse shall prevail, and British produce, as well as British subjects, shall move freely from point to point, untrammelled by any restrictions, helping us to realise in a practical way something of the glorious advantages of British citizenship. But I recognise, we must all recognise, that before such a goal can be reached we must exercise the principle of give and take, and wisely adapt ourselves to existing circumstances. Success will be the fruit only of patience, and before our ultimate goal is reached there will be arduous, perhaps long-continued, labour. But I want to impress upon you that in dealing with our Colonies and Dependencies, we are dealing with a waxing, and not, as in the case of

our foreign trade, with a waning, force. Even if in every foreign country with which we trade no tariff wall existed they have, so far at least as Europe is concerned, probably reached their commercial zenith.

It is to our Colonies, which in spite of great expansion are yet in their commercial infancy, that we must look, and it is here that we can hold the field if we choose.

The great danger lies in a policy of "drift." I am afraid there is, even in these matter-of-fact times, a disposition to attach too much weight to old theories, and too little weight to new facts and new circumstances. This is essentially true of those commercial interests upon which the welfare of the Empire so much depends. We hear people swearing by Cobden and his principles who, when you corner them, you find, have never read Cobden's speeches or writings, and whose acquaintance with his principles is limited to the glib phrase "Free Trade." I venture to say as a student of Cobden, that if he were here to-day, he would probably be urging, in a far more eloquent and convincing manner than I can do, this very proposal that I submit for your acceptance. Of one thing we may be certain, that he would have denounced in the most unmistakable language the barriers which have been imposed in the two treaties to which reference has been made to closer commercial relations with our own Colonial brethren. Is it conceivable that we can continue to allow those clauses in our treaties with Germany and with Belgium to remain which prevent our Colonies giving the preference many of them are eager to give to British produce and manufactures, and which compel them to extend the same privileges whether they like it or not to the products and manufactures of Germany and of Belgium? Lord Salisbury has condemned these clauses. He cannot understand how they were allowed to get in. It is almost as puzzling a problem as the hen-hatching machine was to the small boy, who exclaimed as he saw the little chicks emerging from the shells, "Yes, I see how they get out, but how did they get in?"

These clauses can only be got out by the denunciation of the treaties containing them, for both Germany and Belgium are far too much alive to their own interests to voluntarily expunge them. Lord Salisbury would, I hope and believe, take even the bold step which appears to be necessary to eliminate these clauses if sufficient assurances of support of a compensating character reached him from the Colonies and elsewhere.

The time left at my disposal will only admit of a very brief

reference to another aspect of this question, viz. the danger—the very real danger—of our dependence as at present upon foreign countries for so large a portion of our food supply. Out of 80 millions of quarters of wheat consumed in Great Britain last year, 25½ millions were imported, chiefly from the United States and Russia. Why should this be? Is it not dangerous in the extreme? If you ask me where we can look for our grain supplies, I point you first to Canada, and I ask you to consider what she has done during the last quarter of a century to place herself in a position to supply our market. It was with the desire to maintain and strengthen her place in the Imperial family that she projected and carried out that great railway which spans the Canadian Continent for a distance of 3,500 miles. Inspired by the same motive, she has for years past been spending vast sums of money in deepening her waterways, with the result that she has overcome almost insurmountable obstacles, and made navigation practicable from Port Arthur to the sea, a distance of about 2,000 miles. This latter work has been part of the dream of her statesmen, who predict that with a little practical help in the shape of a preference for Canadian as against United States and Russian wheat, Manitoba will become the great reserve granary for Great Britain, in which case cheap transit will be of supreme importance.

If, as is unfortunately the case, we are obliged to import over 25 millions of quarters of wheat annually, why in the name of common sense, if we are not able to grow it profitably at home, should we not do the next best thing, grow it in and import it from our Colonies, instead of foreign countries? It has always seemed to me to be politically unsafe, as well as economically wrong, to subject our food supply to the risks and dangers of international difficulties and disputes, which may at any moment threaten or stop them, and reduce us to a pitiable condition. The immediate result of commercial federation within the Empire would be to render Great Britain decreasingly dependent upon foreign countries for her people's food. It seems to be overlooked that Canada has a larger grain-producing area than has the United States. She only needs the demand for her produce to develop her latent resources, and provide an unlimited field for employment for many of our unemployed. The area capable of producing all crops grown in the United Kingdom is 500,000 square miles in extent. The climate is healthy and invigorating, while it is within a few days' reach of Great Britain.

We have only to study the figures of the Australasian Colonies

to see what vast food reserves are at our disposal there. The official live stock statistics of the seven Colonies of Australasia show that they have some 120 millions of sheep, and over 12½ millions of horned cattle, to say nothing of innumerable millions of rabbits and other ground game. Why should we go to Argentina or the United States for our animal food, when we can get it of a much more succulent quality, and in almost unlimited quantity, from our kith and kin in Australasia?

These are questions which demand and deserve our earnest attention. In a commercially federated British Empire the food supply, so vital to our people at home, would be secured, with the additional advantage that we should draw our corn, our meat, our wool, and other commodities from our own children, who, in their turn, would take for their growing population and expanded industries a larger quantity of our manufactured merchandise. Not only should we share mutually in the profits of the exchange of commodities, but we should be adding to the ties of sentiment and kinship the more enduring bonds of self-interest.

Our Colonies say to us, in effect, Co-operate with us, ensure us a steady and certain outlet for our produce in your markets; prefer us to the foreigner, and we on our part will adapt our fiscal policy so as to secure for British manufactures and products a similar place in our markets. For every pound you spend with us, we will spend a pound with you. Surely this appeals to our pockets as well as to our hearts. Shall we help or hinder such a desirable consummation?

The nineteenth century is drawing to a close, and with it the end of the glorious reign of our gracious Queen draws nearer, although may God preserve her a long time yet in our midst! Is it too much to hope that this century and this reign, marked as they have been by such splendid and happy strides in every portion of the British Empire, shall witness the consummation of the policy reflected in this paper? Three hundred and fifty millions of men and women, of every race, colour, and creed, join in loyal allegiance to their beloved Empress-Queen; they rejoice in common citizenship in the freest, the greatest, the most glorious Empire the world has ever seen; they are blessed with the possession within the confines of their own Empire of every article necessary for sustenance, and with the means of self-support for every honest worker. The best and most thoughtful among them anxiously await the adoption of a policy which, while consolidating our Empire on a still firmer basis, will at the same time bring joy and comfort to many a poor home, will silence many a bitter cry of want in the midst of plenty, and

hasten the realisation of that halcyon but not impossible time when prosperity shall prevail from end to end of the Empire, and there shall be no complaining in any of her streets.

DISCUSSION.

The Hon. ALFRED G. JONES, P.C. (Canadian Delegate to the Pacific Cable Conference): I feel we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to the gentleman who has just read that very interesting and exhaustive paper, and I may say that I sympathise with his views to some extent as to the efforts that should be made to bring about a change in the relations between the Mother Country and her vast possessions abroad. It is well known that at the present moment efforts are being made to extend the influences and prestige of the Empire by the construction of a cable route, entirely on British territory, from the Pacific on one side to Australia on the other, and I have had the honour of being appointed a delegate by the Government of Canada to meet delegates from other parts for the purpose of considering the question. So far as the Government which I represent is concerned, we have been authorised to express an earnest desire that that great work may be accomplished in the shortest possible time. It will, we believe, add prestige to the Empire. We do not regard it so much in a commercial sense as in a national sense. If the Colonial Secretary, sitting in his office in Whitehall, could say, "Call me up Melbourne, Ottawa, or Sydney," —if he could communicate directly over British territory with any of the vast possessions of the Crown, what prestige and dignity would be added to the Empire, and we should all feel, to a greater degree possibly than we do at present, that although separated by vast distances we still belong to one great family. I trust that consummation may be brought about within a very short time. As regards the subject which has been discussed this evening, I may say that I see no insuperable objections to carrying out the policy outlined in the paper. There are, no doubt, some financial questions to be considered between the Imperial Government and the Colonies—questions which are possibly capable of solution if undertaken with a desire to have them removed—but this I will add on behalf of Canada, and I doubt not the remark will apply to other Provinces as well, that if there is a strong desire expressed by the people and Government of Great Britain for a closer commercial intercourse with the Colonies, and a willingness to give preferential entrance to the products of those Colonies in return for preferential considerations in the various Colonies, Canada at least would, I

have no doubt, be quite willing to consider some such arrangement. We know, however, that that proposition must emanate from a head source, that any proposition of that kind must come from the Imperial Government, and we know also that it must involve certain financial changes in the policy of some of the Colonies to meet the necessities of revenue which would thereby arise. The present administration at Ottawa has only been in power a very short time, but I was reading the other day a speech delivered by the eloquent and distinguished statesman at its head, Mr. Laurier, in which he intimated that if the Government of Great Britain could enter into a relationship of that kind with the Colonies he saw no insuperable difficulty in the way of Canada responding to such an invitation. I look at that statement as most important at this time, coming as it does from the man at the head of the Government. We in Canada are a prosperous and contented community. We have charge of our own affairs. We control our own financial policy. We impose the same duty on British as on foreign productions and disburse them according to the best of our judgment. Our financial policy might have to be modified to some extent if we entered on relations such as those proposed, but I believe that probably might be accomplished if the Government of Great Britain saw their way clear to admit our products on the terms indicated. The question rests entirely with them. I look forward with great interest to the accomplishment of the Pacific cable as an additional bond between us and the Mother Country, and I look forward also with interest to the establishment of closer trade relations, if they can be arranged to our mutual satisfaction, which would bind us still more closely to the glorious country to which it is our privilege to belong.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.: Considering the active part which for many years past I have taken in reference to an important question that is so closely connected with the subject of this evening's paper, I venture to trouble you with a few remarks. In his opening observations, Mr. Lowles congratulated himself that the Royal Colonial Institute had selected him to deliver the inaugural address of the session on the question of Inter-British Trade, and we are all as fully convinced as he is, I am sure, that the question is one eminently worthy of the attention of the Fellows of this Institute. For years past, in fact, we have endeavoured to give utterance to our ideas on the subject of uniting the whole British Empire together by links of sentiment in the first place, and of self-interest in the second, for we know that sentiment, which does

to a certain extent affect our relations with each other, must be supplemented by more material considerations in order to produce the result we so earnestly desire. Mr. Lowles quoted Mr. Chamberlain, who said, "What is the greatest of our common obligations? It is Imperial defence. What is the greatest of our common interests? It is Imperial trade." That, no doubt, is the view of all of us, and the conclusion seems naturally to follow that we must give some encouragement, some preference, to trade relations within our own Empire over those—however important they may be, and they are very important—which we have with foreign countries. If trade follows the flag, it also follows the channels and lines that are most tempting to it. Mr. Lowles has urged there should be on this question another great Colonial and Imperial Conference. All who have given attention to the subject must heartily agree with that suggestion, and we do hope that the opportunity will be taken to bring that Conference about in the year when all over the Empire we shall be celebrating the auspicious and wonderful reign of Her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Lowles mentions that he has not been in South Africa. In that respect I have the advantage of him, for I have been there, and, I might add, "still would go." The conclusion at which I arrived from all I saw was that we are likely to have no difficulty whatever in inducing our South African fellow subjects to join with us in any well-conceived plan of Customs Union or arrangement for mutual trade. We were all very much interested, I am sure, with the account Mr. Lowles gave of the very comprehensive way in which he travelled over the vast continent of Australia, and he must have been very much gratified with the encouragement he seems to have received from the leading men with whom he came in contact. It is true, as Mr. Jones observed, that so vast a subject as the one before us can hardly be properly even touched upon in the limited time at our disposal to-night, but we were all extremely pleased to observe the sympathetic way in which Mr. Jones spoke about encouraging the unity of the Empire, not only by means of the fulfilment of the mission which has brought him over here from the great Dominion of Canada, but also by means of those trade relations we have more directly in view this evening. In conclusion, I would only add that there are two words mentioned in Mr. Lowles' paper which, in my opinion, are very much misused and misunderstood. They are the words "Free trade." They are most captivating words to every Briton; but they are words which in their application have been entirely misconceived, for, as Mr. Lowles

observes, many of those who most vehemently call out for "free trade" have probably never even read Mr. Cobden's utterances on the subject. The fact is, we have never had "free trade" in this country. We have had "free imports," but not "free trade." Cobden said, as I remember well, that the principle was so grand a one that, when once we set the example, other nations would follow it. Fifty years have passed since we adopted the system of "free imports," and the prophecy has not been fulfilled. On the contrary, all the leading nations in the world, instead of following us, have adopted a more strictly protectionist policy in their tariffs than ever, which continues up to the present day.

Major J. C. NEILD: As a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, the one country in the world that has gone even further than Great Britain itself in the direction of a free-trade tariff, I may seem to be a little out of place at a gathering at which other fiscal views seem to have predominance of advocacy, if not of approbation. Nevertheless, I obey the call of the chair, though with additional diffidence, arising from the fact that after an absence of forty years from my native land I am somewhat unexpectedly called upon to appear before so distinguished an assembly. Of course, one cannot deal with such a subject exhaustively in the ten minutes that is allotted. I would like first to say how cordially I respect the strong patriotic feeling displayed by the lecturer. I do not venture to speak on behalf of the British Empire; I do not venture even to speak on behalf of New South Wales, but at least I may venture to speak for two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons of New South Wales, and while, as I have said, all one's patriotic feeling, all one's national feeling goes out strongly in favour of the suggestions contained in the eloquent address, there are certain difficulties which, to be honest and manly, we must look in the face. There are difficulties to be found in connection with the trade of our own Colony. Occupying a central position on the eastern side of Australia, we have a country of vast distances and sparse population, a country specially designed by nature for the production of raw material, of which there is a large production, and I am happy to say that we purchase nearly the whole of our requirements from the British Empire. This afternoon I got together a few figures—not fancy figures, but the figures given by our Government statistician; and though I will not make any statement as to the gentleman's fiscal views, I may say he was appointed by a protectionist Government. Mr. Lowles advocates inter-Imperial free-trade with protection against the world—for that is the sum and

substance of the proposals of the United Empire Trade League; but let us look at some of the disadvantages attending this effort to prevent the destruction of Britain's commercial supremacy, a supremacy that is threatened in the opinion alike of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery. Now, taking the imports and exports of New South Wales for the past five years, 1891–95, I find that the imports have been £96,061,000, an average of 19¼ millions a year; while our exports have been £113,350,000, an average of 22⅔ millions a year. These figures were made up as follows:—Imports from the Australian Colonies £44,339,000, an average of 8¾ millions a year; exports to the other Australian Colonies £46,236,000, or 9¼ millions a year; imports from the rest of the British Empire £42,215,000, an average of 8½ millions; exports to the rest of the British Empire £44,372,000, or 9 millions a year. Our imports from foreign countries—all countries outside the limits of the Empire—were £9,505,000, an average of less than 2 millions a year; while our exports to those countries amounted to £22,741,000, an average of 4½ millions a year. Taking the relative proportions of our trade, they are as follows:—Imports from the rest of Australia 46·48 per cent.; from the rest of the British Empire 43·78 per cent.; from foreign countries 9·74 per cent. But the exports tell a different tale. To the Australian Colonies we have exported an average of 40·62 per cent.; to the rest of the British Empire 39·27 per cent.; to foreign countries 20·11 per cent. Thus, so far as New South Wales is concerned, the British manufacturer has no reason to complain of foreign competition. Taking the balance of trade—that is, the excess of our exports over imports—we find that inter-Colonially we have in the five years, 1891–95, exported £2,000,000 worth over the value of our imports, and the trade with the rest of the Empire shows exactly the same result, whilst foreign countries have purchased in excess of our purchases to the extent of £13,250,000. The average annual balance of trade in favour of our Colony has been, for the five years, from Australasia, £400,000; rest of the Empire £400,000; and from foreign countries £2,650,000. These figures prove, I think, most conclusively that the foreign trade of New South Wales is a very important factor. Eliminating the inter-Colonial trade, which I admit is largely compulsory—for instance, the other Colonies must buy largely their coal supplies from us—we find that the rest of the Empire, Great Britain included, supplies 43·75 per cent. of our requirements, and buys 39·50 per cent. of our produce, while foreign countries supply 9·75 per cent. of our requirements, and

buy over 20 per cent. of our produce. We have established a freer tariff than even that of the United Kingdom, and the only British manufactures we tax are, I think, whisky and snuff. Our tariff is in fact reduced to duties upon intoxicants and narcotics, though there are a few other duties that are gradually disappearing. Thus we set up no barriers against the trade of Great Britain, and if we trade with foreign countries at all it is largely the result of the fact that those countries buy from us on terms that are certainly hardly equal, inasmuch as they take from us a great deal more than we take from them. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that we can assent with the same degree of enthusiasm we otherwise might to a proposal that would interfere with a trade—the foreign trade—that is so decidedly to the advantage of the producers of raw material in our great Colony. On the other hand, if one were merely to consult one's patriotic feelings the thing would be different, and here I may say I speak for many thousands of people in New South Wales, where yesterday (November 9) the birthday of the Prince of Wales would be kept as a statutory holiday, as also is the birthday of Her Gracious Majesty, and where any man who wields pick, shovel, or hammer on those days is looked upon as not at all to be received on terms of decent friendship. As a matter of national sentiment and patriotism, therefore, we should go heart and soul with the proposals of the lecturer; but, on the other hand, as hard-headed, though not hard-hearted, men of business, and as men charged with public responsibilities, we have to consider the circumstances in which we find ourselves and the circumstances of our country. I will only add this—if Australasian Federation ever does eventuate (and I am not too sanguine on the point for many a year to come), we shall probably find that the proposals of Australasia will be in direct opposition to the views that have been laid before us to-night. We are almost certain to find a strong desire to have inter-Colonial free-trade and protection against the whole of the rest of the world, whether the British Empire or any other country. Under these circumstances, I own that, as a free-trader, I am not over-enthusiastic at the prospect—a prospect that involves the shutting of the door against our largest customer and our only banker. I thank Mr. Lowles for his valuable address. I am at one with him in desiring to use every legitimate method of maintaining the commercial supremacy of England, because once England loses that supremacy she will lose her maritime supremacy, and, as a natural corollary, her naval supremacy. When England has lost that, God help her!

Mr. H. K. Davson: I should, I think, be lacking in loyalty to that part of the great Empire in which I am so deeply interested if I did not join in returning thanks to Mr. Lowles for his very able paper. Mr. Lowles is evidently a Federationist, and he has shown a thorough grasp of the subject. I feel especially indebted to him for the manner in which he introduced the subject of the West Indies and British Guiana. I hail with satisfaction the speech of Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall, in which he intimated that the dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana was likely to be settled. We are to some extent indebted to Venezuela for introducing us to the British Parliament and the British public, for up to that time we were very little known in England, and I believe many members of Parliament even were unaware of our geographical position. The settlement of this question will, I feel confident, give impetus to the gold industry. But the gold industry, as every one knows, is not a permanent industry. British Guiana was founded on agricultural industry. It is one of our oldest Colonies. It has flourished through sugar, and will, I hope, yet flourish through sugar. But what the Colony is suffering from now is the effect of the bounties given by foreign countries. It will be of very little use to secure the shell if the kernel is to be eaten away by foreign rivals. Mr. Lowles has referred to the meeting at Georgetown, and I can assure you the statements made at that meeting and in the resolution are not exaggerated. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on the most valuable machinery for the production of sugar, and there are thousands of British subjects who are employed in sugar-making and whose labour cannot be transferred to any other industry. Surely the British Government will not allow all that capital to be wasted and all these labourers to want simply because foreign rivals, partly with the view of crippling the Colonies, have established bounties against which there is no competing? A distinguished member of Parliament said at a public meeting not long ago, "Beware of a man who says, I am a free-trader but——" Well, I hope I shall not alarm you by saying, "I am a free-trader but——" I believe in reciprocity. I do not believe in free-trade where foreign nations, instead of reciprocating, take advantage of the liberal treatment they receive to undermine the country that gives them that treatment. I hope other members of Parliament will take up this subject as Mr. Lowles has done, and that we shall have a fair hearing, because I am perfectly certain that with fair play we shall be able to compete with any nation in the world in the production of sugar and other commodities.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P.: The lecturer has visited Australia and has given us a very interesting account of his travels, but, as I was reminded when I heard Sir Frederick Young, many of the views he has advocated to-night were held by many of us some eighteen or twenty years ago. We have long said that the idea that other nations would go in for free-trade on the good-example principle was rubbish, and we have long believed that the true way to promote commercial relations with our Colonies was on the lines of self-interest. In reference to one part of the subject—viz. improved means of communication between different parts of the Empire—I may mention that not long ago, when I was in the West Indies, I found the most ridiculous state of things existed, and it exists, I believe, still. The telegraphic communication between the Mother Country and the West Indies is *via* New York and then through the North American continent and the Central States of America. I was in the West Indies at an interesting period—the period of the Baring smash and of an important incident in the life of Mr. Parnell—and the whole of the information had to be filtered through New York, and edited by an old Irish lady, I was told, who was the correspondent of a small New York newspaper, editing the whole of the telegrams for the information of our fellow-subjects in the West Indies. Then, when the difficulty arose with Venezuela, where was our fleet? Not at Jamaica, but at Bermuda, a long distance from Venezuela, the reason being that the only telegraphic communication on which we could rely was at Bermuda. This state of affairs should be promptly remedied and direct telegraphic communication *via* Bermuda established. I read this morning with great satisfaction of the great growth of the trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies; our export trade to the Colonies and India now amounts to 30 per cent. of the total exports of the United Kingdom; but in this connection there is one question I would touch upon, and that is the question of the sugar bounties. Those bounties were, as you know, inaugurated by Napoleon the Great for the purpose of injuring British trade with the West Indies, and that policy, I am sorry to say, has to a large extent succeeded. It has destroyed not only their industry, but our market for machinery in those islands, thus affecting not only the planters but British labour at home. I know that in return you can buy sugar made from beet at a trivial amount under what it would be if the bounties were abolished.

Mr. NEVILE LUBBOCK: The whole question is one of a farthing.

Mr. WEBSTER: A farthing a pound! For this whole industries

in the East of London, Bristol, and elsewhere are destroyed, and thousands of men are thrown out of employment. Added to this we eat this wretched beet sugar instead of the pure cane sugar. I submit that for the purposes of trade the whole British Empire ought to be as one nation. If that were the case we could oblige the rest of the world to come gradually to an open and free-trade system of commerce, as the loss of the trade within the United Commercial Zollverein of the British Empire would mean to a protectionist nation who stood apart the loss to that nation of free-trade with the British Empire, that is to say, with one-third of the trading community of the world. It is a matter of astonishment to me that those who talk of free-trade have never stirred hand or finger to establish it within the Empire itself. They leave it to chance or to the magic of patience to bring it about. That it would be an easy task to accomplish I do not allege, but that it would be an impossible one I deny. Canada we know is willing; Australia, the lecturer tells us, is in the main favourable to a commercial union; I can speak positively that the West Indies long for it. In Hong Kong and the Straits we have it. Of Africa I cannot speak definitely one way or the other. And to that Imperial Free Trade Union we know we can add the great and important dependency of India, won by our ancestors' blood, and now practically becoming year by year the happy hunting-ground for German traders, who are edging our own manufactures out of the market, and who, whilst unable to do more than plant a few highly-paid officials in their so-called Colonies, grudge our defending our own territories and possessions or safeguarding the rights and liberties of our fellow-countrymen in Britain beyond the seas. This lecture will, I hope, mark another step in advance in this important question.

Mr. G. E. Raine: I think the most important part of this important paper is, if I may say so, that which relates to the inroad of German trade and the consequent decadence of our own industries. Our so-called free-trade reminds me of a story of a gentleman who was out fishing in Scotland, and who, after a persistent spell of ill-luck, missed a singularly fine fish. He expressed himself as Englishmen are apt to do on such occasions, whereupon the gilly looked at him and said, "Oh, sir, if you were not such a beautiful gentleman what a bad 'un you would be!" If we were not accustomed to regard this so-called free-trade with awe, as something which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, must not be changed, I think, after hearing such statistics as we have heard

to-night, and seeing the evil effects of this inequitable foreign trade which is crushing out our own industries, we should say the time has come when we should change some of the conditions under which our manufacturers are called upon to struggle; when we should have something better than trade free in name merely, and should no longer lay ourselves open to be pillaged by German producers as we do to-day. When we find that between 1872 and 1894, although our population had increased by seven millions, our exports fell by £30,000,000, when we find at the same time the exports of protected continental Europe have increased 54 per cent. and those of the United States 117 per cent., we have ample food for reflection. We find further that our agricultural imports have increased 88 per cent., with the result that British wheat has declined 48 per cent., and is declining still. Mr. Lowles advocates inter-British trade. That is a step in the right direction. I say the time has come when we must move in this matter, and move decisively. We remember what Benjamin Disraeli said in 1846—"The time will come when the working-classes of England will come to you on bended knees and pray you to remove your present legislation." I trust that day will never come. Let us lose no time in acting, and by altering this condition of affairs secure justice for Englishmen.

Mr. R. S. Ashton: Perhaps I may be allowed to express some opinions on this matter, different from those which have fallen from the last speaker. There appears to be such a tremendous dread of foreign competition that I would like to recall the name and the opinions of a gentleman who, I believe, will meet with respect in this audience. Mr. Chamberlain has thus expressed himself—"When I look back, when I see in one department alone the measure of progress that has taken place during my own lifetime, I am unable to share those pessimistic anticipations, or suppose we shall be worsted in the conflict that is still before us. There is room for all. I do not envy the success of our neighbours." Mr. Goschen has expressed himself very much to the same effect. If time permitted, I would like to have shown that in the comparison of one year with another Mr. Lowles has made no allowance for the fall in prices. Take the iron trade. Mr. Lowles has given us some figures that look very alarming. In 1874, the value of the exports was, he says, £31,000,000. Allowing for the fall in prices, those figures would represent at the present day £16,800,000, which, as compared with the exports in 1894, means an increase for 1894 of £1,800,000. Moreover,

Mr. Lowles has made no allowance in these figures for the terrible strike in the coal trade in 1893–94, when the coal mines and consequently the iron mines were stopped, with the result that our exports would show a large falling off. There is no wonder that Belgium and Germany stepped in and to some extent took our place. Notwithstanding that, our iron trade is now, I find, in a very strong position, for the *Economist* of October 24 shows that if the production of iron goes on as in the first half of the year we shall top our highest records in the most prosperous years. The production will be something like 8,600,000 tons. America, with about 9,000,000, is passing us because she has rich mines, and Germany is finding that she also has mines. If these nations pour forth their coals and iron, surely we, being inhabitants of the world, cannot be such fools as not to take advantage of the wealth which is in the world, and which comes to us in the free intercourse of nations. In another part of his paper Mr. Lowles makes certain statements concerning our foreign trade. Now, Mr. Lowles is a member of Parliament. It is very important that members of Parliament should be clear in their statements—clearer than I think Mr. Webster was. Mr. Lowles says that between 1870 and 1894 our foreign trade fell from 174 millions per annum to 155 millions, a decrease of 19 millions, and he compares our foreign trade with that of Germany. Now, by our foreign trade I presume Mr. Lowles here means simply the exports to foreign nations and not to our Colonies. Is that so?

Mr. Lowles: That is so.

Mr. Ashton: Then why make such a comparison with the exports from Germany, which include the whole of their trade? I say that it is misleading. I have here a pamphlet from the Cobden Club. It contains figures which I believe are correct, though some gentlemen present may take exception to the inference. These figures show that the exports to our Colonies, which in 1870–74 amounted to £60,000,000, amounted in 1890–94 to £78,000,000, an increase of £18,000,000, which is some set-off to the £19,000,000 of which Mr. Lowles speaks. It is unfair and misleading, I say, to take our foreign trade, as Mr. Lowles has done, and compare it with Germany's whole exports, which include everything. Then Mr. Lowles makes a quotation from the *Cotton Factory Times*, and you would imagine from what he says that the cotton trade of this country was going to the dogs, and that the people of Lancashire were suffering from low wages and poverty. No such thing. They never had such wages as they have had for the last ten to twenty

years. Let me give you some figures : in 1870 the export of piece goods was 3,252 million yards, and in 1895 5,033 million yards—an increase of 73 per cent.; while the export of yarns was 187 million pounds in 1870, and 252 millions in 1895, an increase of 34 per cent. So that the statements in the paper and the figures showing what Lancashire is doing contradict one another.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G): I rise to bring the discussion to a close, and to ask you to join with me in giving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lowles for his very interesting paper. I think I rightly describe the main purport of the paper when I say that its whole force was directed to showing us the importance of some arrangement being made between the United Kingdom and the Colonies by means of which the products of the Colonies would be admitted into this country on more favourable terms than the same products when coming from foreign countries, and on the other hand the manufactured goods of the United Kingdom would be admitted into the Colonies on more favoured terms than the same manufactured goods when coming from foreign countries; the object for which such an arrangement is advocated being two-fold—first and foremost, in order to strengthen and bind closer the ties between the Mother Country and the Colonies; and, secondly, in order both to develop the resources of the Colonies and to promote British manufacturing industries. There can be no two opinions, I think, as to the objects which are aimed at. They are such as everyone who cares for the welfare of the British Empire as a whole, or for that of the particular country to which he may belong as an integral part of the Empire, would desire to advance. The real question before us is whether they would be advanced by the means proposed. We have had the advantage of hearing this evening several gentlemen speak on the proposal. The main fault of the discussion, if I may say so, has been its shortness. The subject is too large and the time at our disposal has been too short. Happily we are not called upon to arrive at any conclusion, decision, or resolution. This Institute, it is well understood, is not committed by anything any of its members may say or by what anybody may say in this room. All that it desires to do is to give a fair field for free discussion upon questions that concern the Colonies and the Empire; and such a discussion we have had to-night on a question which is well worthy of discussion. It is now very late, and all that remains for me to do is to say how much we are indebted to Mr. Lowles and to all those who have taken part in the discussion for a very agreeable evening, and I now move that

the hearty thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Lowles for the able and interesting paper he has been good enough to read to us.

Mr. JOHN LOWLES, M.P.: In acknowledging your cordial vote of thanks, I may be allowed to take the opportunity of replying to one or two adverse criticisms, while recognising that the greater part of the criticism was favourable. In regard to the remarks made by my eloquent friend from New South Wales (Major Neild), I may say that I had the same facts that he has laid before us presented to me when I was there. It is true that, at the present moment, foreign countries buy more (principally wool) from New South Wales than she does from them, but on the other hand England imports from the Continent manufactured woollen goods to the tune of ten millions, which means that the wool bought by foreign countries from New South Wales and the other Colonies comes to us as a manufactured article, so that we are the ultimate purchasers, and this position would only be altered for the better by my proposals. In regard to Mr. Ashton, I may say that I recognise in him a gentleman who won—and deservedly—a share of a large prize that I meant to have gone in for myself, but I was away. Of course, Mr. Ashton writes as a man with preconceived notions. I dare say I do, but I may observe that a great part of my life has been spent in the East-end of London and among the people whom I represent. I have gone day after day to the dock gates and spoken to the men clamouring for work. It is a lesson you will never forget to find men driven out of one industry after another by the pressure of this unfair and unwholesome competition. The matter on which I have addressed you is, I am convinced, engaging the earnest consideration of both the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, and I feel sure that before this century closes some important move will have been made. I think, instead of waiting for the Colonies to formulate a scheme, we must formulate a scheme ourselves, the principles of which should be fixed but which should be elastic as to details, and I believe the ultimate result will be of immense benefit to the Empire. I would very much like the opportunity of discussing this matter with Mr. Ashton and his friends on a public platform. I burn to discuss it, because I feel I could convince, if I did not convert, these stalwart free-traders. I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Henry Bulwer for presiding.

The CHAIRMAN responded, after which the meeting came to a close.

An Afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, November 17, 1896—Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., in the Chair—when Mr. E. Jerome Dyer read a Paper on

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA: SOME OF ITS INDUSTRIES.[1]

THE Author commenced with a brief reference to Australia generally, and pointed out that in a country so huge, though so favoured by Nature, one must expect to find a few drawbacks standing out the more prominently by contrast with so much that is superior; and the insufficiency of water, especially in the northern districts, was referred to as the chief, and, indeed, the only serious defect.

In the more mountainous south or south-east, however, a different state of things prevails. In those latitudes, where the winds and seas of the tropics commingle with those of the frigid south, lies Australia's "farm garden"—the Colony of Victoria.

Luxuriating in this climatic blend its extremes of heat and cold are very brief and never excessive. Stock thrive in the fields without shelter throughout the winter, and winter clothing may be worn with but little inconvenience throughout the summer. No country in the world can show better returns per acre, without artificial aid to the soil, in the majority of those industries largely dependent upon a benign sun and mellow climate, than this Colony. And it is in this direction—in the pastoral pursuits and in the industries of viticulture, horticulture and dairying—that Victoria (and, indeed, the whole of Australia) is finding its destiny.

Mining is purposely excepted in this generalisation, as Mr. Dyer holds that, valuable as this industry is to a country's development, it cannot rank with agriculture as an abiding pillar of a nation's permanent prosperity. In Victoria's case mining is merely incidental to the perpetuity of its industries of the soil.

Manufacturing in the Colony is held not to justify the importance attached to it, for Victoria can never become a manufacturing country, nor can any of the Australian Colonies, in the sense which, for instance, identifies England and Germany with this great industry. Reasons are given, the chief of which is the lack of cheap labour. Prohibitive protective tariffs or the introduction of cheap foreign labour might meet the case, but the objections to such measures—described at some length—are almost insuperable. It is not, then, on the spindles and steam-hammers of soft goods and

[1] A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

hardware manufactures that Australia is to build up a great nation, but on the rich resources of the soil—the time-honoured, healthy and splendidly independent life of farming the land.

The capacity of the country in this direction is then generally referred to, though its handful of population have done little more than peck at its riches on some of the fertile plains and valleys, which, especially, lie along the coast of magnificent inland territory on the south and east of the continent. The capabilities of the various Colonies are briefly summarised, in order to show the geographical, climatic, and productive relationship which the various parts of the continent bear towards the Colony of Victoria.

The Colony of Victoria, in the affairs of its land and financial institutions, its railways (over 3,000 miles now open) and public works, and its Government service, has been the subject of much harsh criticism during the last three or four years and perhaps deservedly, but not more so than every other country on the globe which, through the force of surpassing wealth of productiveness, must sometimes pass beyond the limit of moderation and sufficiency. But the rapid recovery of the Colony from the crash of 1893 affords a striking proof of the richness of its agricultural resources. A short sketch is given of the cause and effect of the crisis referred to.

In no stage of a country's history could a more crucial—and therefore a more appropriate—time be selected for testing its backbone and the recuperative potency of its resources than that which followed such a crisis as Victoria experienced three years ago. It has been a sad experience to many, but the disaster has proved of incalculable good to the Colony.

The developments and retrenchment of the last three years are then briefly reviewed. The loss to Melbourne of 40,000 of its population who went back to the land, and the retrenchment of 1,106 *employés* in the public service, reducing the annual expenditure under this head by £290,178 per annum since 1894, are amongst the chief of these. It is also pointed out that since 1880 up to 1893, and for many years previous to 1880, imports were each year greatly in excess of exports; in fact, for fifty-seven years previous to 1893, imports exceeded exports at the average rate of 1½ million per year. In 1893, however, this was reversed, and last year exports exceeded imports by £2,075,300, notwithstanding the fact that the wheat yield was only 5,000,000 bushels as compared with 11,000,000 the preceding year. The sum of £85,000,000 shown by the excess of imports previous to 1893 represents capital invested in the Colony, now proved to be a good investment by the

rapid progress being made in the production and export of agricultural products.

The great industries, however, which stamp the Colony with the eminent purpose which Nature undoubtedly intended her to fulfil are Dairying, Horticulture, and Viticulture. It was natural, in the first years of the Colony's settlement, that our sturdy and indomitable colonisers should go first to the products of the earth most easily garnered and won, and ready in their native condition for consumption and export; and thus pioneers gave their energies to the great grass harvest and the ready gold. Wool and gold were their chief, and, indeed, their only, staples. In later days, when the rich and prolific nature of the soil became better known, and the necessity for the raw products of the staff of life became urgent, wheat was added to these staples. The pioneering generation passed away, forests were removed, roads made, lands developed, and the extraordinary fertility of the Colony's soil laid bare. An experimental era then set in. The suitability of climate at various points was tested, soils were analysed, and trials were made with plants and seeds. The success achieved realised all that experts had affirmed, and much more than the colonists anticipated. But local demand was restricted, and the world's great markets were far distant. There were far-seeing men, however, who saw the possibilities, foreign countries were crying out for food, the bursting soil was crying out for cultivation, and, the needs being great, paternal Governments arose to afford the means and point out the way. The story need be told no further, but a few words may be said upon the developments which followed.

Brief sketches are then submitted of the wool, wheat, dairying, fruit, wine, grape wine brandy, meat, tobacco, beef, sugar, and mining industries. Wheat growing in unsuitable districts, where the average does not approach ten bushels per acre, is questioned, the rapid expansion of the butter industry which grew in exports from practically nothing to £1,000,000 in five years, and the great variety of fruits cultivable and the unrivalled superiority of the climate and soil for their production, are dealt with. Reference is made to the growth of the vine-growing industry, which increased from 5,000 acres in 1878 to 30,000 in 1893, not all yielding but producing nearly 2,000,000 gallons of wine annually. It is pointed out that the highest prizes obtainable in Europe have recently been gained by Victorian wines at the Brussels and Marseilles exhibitions, and that this proves the wines to be of a fineness and delicacy suited to British taste. Attention is directed to the security offered British

capitalists in the Colony in this industry, as wine, unlike anything else that man can invest in, improves in value by keeping, and therefore, with ordinary care, it is a valuable investment. The vignerons of the Colony are generally a steady and hardworking, but not a wealthy, class, and would readily welcome capital to expand their industry and afford means of storing and maturing their wines for the high-grade markets of Europe. The excellence, cheapness, and large quantity obtainable of grape wine brandy, owing to the cheapness of young wines which small vignerons cannot afford to hold and mature, and the smallness of the French output of this article, are also referred to.

The mining industry is dealt with at some length, chiefly that of gold mining. Up to date, about 60,000,000 oz. of gold, valued at £240,000,000, have been raised in Victoria. About three-quarters of this quantity has been from quartz uniformly averaging ½ oz. to the ton, average cost of production being two-fifths. Reference is made to the increased annual output of gold of late years, the splendid yields returned, the recent rich discoveries, the high price of Victorian gold (from £4 to £4 3*s.* 4*d.* per oz.) as compared with other countries, the abundance of wood and water, the facilities of transport, as railways cover most of the country, and not one hundredth part of the Colony has yet been prospected.

Regarding the gold mining industry, it is stated that some years ago a feeling grew in England that Victoria retained all its best properties for local enterprise and investment, and only sent the doubtful to London. There may have been some truth in this at that time, but many new fields have been opened up since, and numberless discoveries have been made. But the chief factor militating against local enterprise has been the recent depression. Little money has been in circulation for mining development, and much has been locked up in reconstructed financial institutions that might otherwise have been used for this purpose. Still a certain measure of development had to be carried on. The old fields were, naturally, all right, for they were paying, but new fields entered on a precarious time. People hung on, for they saw the rich prospect ahead. This brings us up to the present. The new fields are there with all their promising prospects, and people still hang on, but they can't do more, for they want capital.

Reference is made to the huge area in the Colony still awaiting settlement and to the generous offer of capital and land by the Government to desirable settlers. The paper concludes: Though mining has such a brilliant outlook, for it is an essentially safe

industry in this Colony, it is in the absolutely certain prospects of its agricultural industries that Victoria is to secure that plenitude of prosperity and comfort which its people see plainly ahead of them to-day, notwithstanding the recent speculative reverses which brought upon them so many evil days three years ago. But the people of Victoria are not selfish, and if their kindred across the seas do not accept their invitation to share the blessings of plenty which this bright land affords them, they hope that the varied and healthful products of Australia's "farm-garden" may continue increasingly to gladden the hearts and comfort the bodies of their fellow Britons, whose lot in life might not be so fortunate as theirs.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. H. M. PAUL dwelt on the excellence of Victorian wool and the general appreciation of other Victorian products, especially butter, which commanded a high price in the London market. As regards wine, mistakes had been made in the past, but were being corrected, and wine now produced in the Colony could compete successfully with European growths.

Mr. G. COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G., emphasised the importance of the gold-mining industry, and contended that a mining and manufacturing country was almost always richer than one that depended on its agricultural resources. While making the most of the agricultural and pastoral resources of the Colony, they should not neglect the development of its mining and manufacturing industries.

Mr. SAMUEL LOWE wished the paper could be heard in Birmingham, Manchester, and other large centres where the wealth and products of the Colonies were not properly understood. Victoria might well be proud of her dairying industry, but it must not be forgotten that other countries had developed even more rapidly. Before ten years were over there would be a large production of factory butter in this country, and the use of the milk separator would increase England's annual output by 8,000 tons.

The Hon. T. PLAYFORD (Agent-General for South Australia) believed that for many years England would be able to take their butter, wool, wine, gold, and even coal. They would have no difficulty in selling produce as long as they produced articles of the very best quality. South Australia produced some of the finest wines in the world, and he had not the slightest doubt a market would be found for them in this country.

Mr. C. R. VALENTINE said that so far as Victorian butter was concerned, the factories were conducted on the best system con-

sidering the age of the industry. He advocated the several Governments giving their support on the same lines as the South Australian Government, whose policy had had a wonderful effect in putting their wines on the English market.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., spoke of the practical value of such discussions, which it was the constant endeavour of the Institute to promote in every possible way.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., expressed himself as being in general sympathy with Mr. Dyer's views.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking of distribution on this side, said the Colonies had already done something. South Australia had established a wine depôt, which he believed was extremely encouraging in its results. Some of the other Colonies had employed experts who had done excellent work, but he was bound to say their recommendations had not always been carried out. He always found difficulty in getting a Colonial Government to spend money where they did not see it being spent, or were not there to control it. Mr. DYER replied, and the meeting closed after the usual votes of thanks had been passed.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 8, 1896, when Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., read a paper on "England's Work in Central Africa."

The Right Hon. Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 29 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident, 22 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:

J. Stuart Campbell, E. A. Hart, Colonel Charles Hay, Arthur M. Lee, Frederick Newberry, Frederick S. Oliver, George Wyndham, M.P.

Non-Resident Fellows:

Abraham D. Alexander (Transvaal), John Allanson (Matabeleland), Edward H. Barber (New Zealand), James E. Blenkiron (British Central Africa), Thomson Bonar, M.D. (Italy), Robert M. Booth (Fiji), Charles Christian (Cyprus), Robert D. Davies (West Africa), Lieut.-Colonel James Domville, M.P. (Canada), William J. Farmer (Transvaal), John C. Macaskie (Cyprus), Arnold C. Newton, C.E. (Cape Colony), Hon. William Sloane Robertson, M.L.C. (Trinidad), Wilhelm C. Schuller (Transvaal), H. C. Sloley (Basutoland), Richard S. Taylor (Queensland), Hugh G. Tennent (West Africa), John E. Thomson, M.B. (Gold Coast Colony), Rt. Rev. Bishop Herbert Tugwell, D.D. (West Africa), John Van Niekerk, M.B., C.M. (Transvaal), Capt. Hon. Charles J. White (Matabeleland), Samuel Wylie (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: Sir Harry Johnston's name is so well known in connection with the work that has been carried on in Central Africa that no words are required from me to introduce him to your notice. No doubt, we shall hear much that is interesting in the paper he is about to read. It will be difficult in dealing with such a subject to avoid touching on questions of an importance beyond the mere interest of the lecture itself—questions that may involve

very vital and important considerations in the future. It is well known, however, that all political discussion is forbidden at these meetings.

Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., then read his paper on

ENGLAND'S WORK IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

ENGLAND had not been established many years at the Cape of Good Hope before attempts were made by hardy pioneers to penetrate the regions of South Central Africa. Some of these pioneers were hunters of big game, some were traders; but it must be acknowledged that the most effective results were at first obtained from adventurous missionaries, who were usually better able to appreciate and describe the discoveries they had made. Foremost among these was David Livingstone, whose name will always be immortally connected with the southern half of Africa. Livingstone's explorations led him by degrees to discover the Zambezi, a great river which during the lower half of its course had been known to the Jesuit missionaries and the Portuguese, but whose existence as one of the four great rivers of Africa had never before been suspected or established, for even the Portuguese were not quite clear that the river they knew in various widely separated districts was one and the same stream; in fact, the Zambezi was ordinarily alluded to by the Portuguese before Livingstone's day as the "Rios de Sena," or the rivers of the district of Sena—Sena, a still existing town of some importance on the lower Zambezi near the confluence of the Shire, having been an extremely old trade centre in Eastern Africa, frequented by Arabs for centuries before the coming of the Portuguese.

Livingstone's exploration of the Zambezi from its source to its mouth led to his second expedition under the auspices of the British Government, when he went out as Consul, to explore the Zambezi basin with a view to ascertaining its capabilities for European settlement and planting enterprise. Livingstone's lieutenant on this important undertaking was Dr., now Sir, John Kirk, who is still one of the chief authorities on the physical geography of the countries I am about to review.

In the course of the second expedition Livingstone discovered the river Shire and followed it up till he reached Lake Nyasa, the existence of which important inland sea he was the first European to conclusively establish.

His third and last expedition, which ended in his death on Lake

Bangweolo, enabled him to increase our knowledge of Lake Nyasa, to discover the south end of Lake Tanganyika, Lakes Mweru and Bangweolo, and the course of the Upper Congo.

No immediate results followed Livingstone's second Zambezi expedition, but the British did not lose touch of Nyasaland, and when the news of Livingstone's death and his unceasing devotion to the one great cause with which his life was latterly identified—the suppression of the slave trade—reached the United Kingdom, an enthusiasm arose with respect to these countries first made known by him to the world which, with trifling fluctuations, has steadily mounted till at last it has attained something like successful and conclusive results.

But here again the missionaries of religion were the pioneers of civilisation. Commercial men in the earlier seventies laughed at the folly of risking their lives and their capital in countries so barbarous and of such uncertain political future as those which now constitute the Protectorate of British Central Africa, just in the same way as the merchants of Liverpool and Manchester laughed at Stanley and Cameron when these explorers offered them the then unoccupied basin of the river Congo as a vast territory hitherto made known only by Englishmen and then unrestrictedly open to British enterprise, just as other British merchants in Manchester and Glasgow equally ridiculed my proposals when I returned from Kilimanjaro in 1885, only to regret a few months later that they had had such tardy faith in the possibilities of East African development.

The value of missionaries as pioneers of the civilisation which this country seems impelled to extend in some instinctive race movement over the waste uncultivated tracts of the earth cannot be over-estimated. These pioneers do not stop to ask whether it will pay to adventure their lives and their funds in these remote countries. They start on their self-imposed mission without *arrière pensée*; here they fail, there they succeed: if they die nobody takes much notice and two men are always ready to supply one man's place. They make all the experiments and others reap the profit. On the results of their researches commerce is able to decide its timid steps, and eventually we possess sufficient data on which to determine whether it is right and necessary for the Government to seal with its intervention the work which these missionaries began.

The missionary societies working in Nyasaland soon decided that industrial teaching was to accompany religious instruction, and

that to this end great efforts should be made to turn to advantage the rich soil and tropical climate by the cultivation of products likely to be of commercial value; and further, that the love of trade which all negro tribes possess should be encouraged, to the detriment of the traffic in slaves, by the establishment of a more lawful commerce. Consequently it may be said that from the womb of the missions were born the African Lakes Company, the first corporation trading in Nyasaland, and the coffee-planting industry, which now numbers nearly 100 representatives.

The growing commerce of the African Lakes Company obliged it to place steamers on the Zambezi and the Shire and on Lake Nyasa. Then other traders came and other steamers were launched; then arose difficulties with the Portuguese Government of East Africa in regard to its internal frontier, and, still more serious in its immediate effects, a conflict with the Arab power at the north end of Lake Nyasa. The difficulties with the Portuguese seldom went much beyond the stage of diplomatic argument, and were happily and equitably settled six years ago; but in the case of the Arabs a war of self-defence was forced on the traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. It must not be supposed that these traders had entered a country already Arab and had established themselves there against the wish of its rulers; on the contrary, the Scotch traders had actually preceded the Arabs in that part of Nyasaland, and had been warmly welcomed by the native chiefs. But for nearly a century there had been a steadily maintained attempt on the part of the Arabs of Maskat and of Southern Arabia, who had their secondary centre at Zanzibar, to create a succession of Arab sultanates in Eastern Africa, and some of these Muhammadan filibusters appeared at the north end of Lake Nyasa and attempted by force of arms to establish there a compact Muhammadan State. These men were only remotely connected with Zanzibar and to some extent were hostile to the Sultan of that island, who possessed very legitimate claims to the overlordship of a certain part of Lake Nyasa where the celebrated Sayyid Barghash bin Said, the friend of Sir John Kirk, had established walis or governors. But, curiously enough, in those portions of the Nyasa countries where the Sultan of Zanzibar exercised direct or indirect rule no hostility whatever was shown to the British, and eventually these districts were by the wish of the Sultan of Zanzibar placed by his semi-independent satraps under British protection, even at a time when the North Nyasa Arabs were still at war with the British traders. The African Lakes

Company, with only its limited resources to depend upon, without the aid of regular troops, was unable to expel the Arabs from the north end of Lake Nyasa, though, on the other hand, after many fierce fights it succeeded in regaining and maintaining its former position; but during this struggle much of the nascent commerce of the British had died away, and the communications just opened with the south end of Tanganyika were interrupted.

As far back as 1883, it had been determined to establish a British consul on or near Lake Nyasa, and two gentlemen successively held that post before my own appearance on the scene. I was appointed consul for Portuguese East Africa at the beginning of 1889, and was instructed to proceed to the interior in order to report upon the difficulties which had arisen in regard to the settlement of the Portuguese frontier and the war with the Arabs. Aided greatly by the influence and letters of the then Sultan of Zanzibar, I succeeded, after a week's negotiations, in making peace between the North Nyasa Arabs and the British, and the result of the expeditions which my agents and I made to Tanganyika and the other lakes, and the Upper Zambezi, was the creation of what is now known as British Central Africa. A portion of this country was organised as a Protectorate, and the remainder became a sphere of British influence administered under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, whose representatives, following on the heels of my first expedition, had concluded treaties with the leading chiefs. At the present day, therefore, while the whole of British Central Africa, otherwise known as the British sphere of influence north of the Zambezi, is placed under a Commissioner and Consul-General, only that portion of it which is styled the British Central Africa Protectorate is directly administered by the Imperial Government through the said Commissioner, while the remainder lies under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, and is administered by that body.

The geographical term "Nyasaland" is sometimes applied by the Press to designate these British possessions, but it is incorrect except as the title of one of the provinces of this vast territory.

Our administration of the Protectorate commenced in 1891. At first I had a staff of two military officers, two non-commissioned officers, two vice-consuls and two assistant collectors, a scientific expert for the examination of the fauna and flora of the country, and a small armed force of seventy Indian soldiers and thirty Zanzibaris. Subsequently other officials were added as the work of administration grew. The adjoining territories of the British South Africa

Company north of the Zambezi were administered by me on behalf of that Company, and a number of officials were by degrees established in the settled districts. The Company, however, assumed a direct administration in the summer of 1895. In the meantime, however, the staff and the armed forces of the Protectorate gradually increased and developed until, eventually, it resembled in almost all respects the administration of any Crown Colony. At the present date our administration of the Protectorate enables us to maintain the following officials and forces. The next in rank to myself is the very able deputy-commissioner and consul, Mr. Alfred Sharpe. There are three vice-consuls, a secretary and several assistant-secretaries of the administration, a chief-accountant and a staff of accountants, a local auditor, twenty-four magistrates, collectors, and assistant-collectors, a director-general of customs, a postmaster-general, a principal of our scientific department—the well-known Mr. Alexander Whyte, F.Z.S., who has done so much to increase our knowledge of the plants and animals of British Central Africa—an assistant under Mr. Whyte, who has special charge of the forestry department, two medical officers, various engineers, builders, and a competent surveyor's department, in which I take especial interest, because nearly all the surveyors are admirably well-trained natives of India, whose surveying work will compare almost to their advantage with that of many a European, and who in themselves are living proofs of the greatness of our work in India. Our troops, which consist of 200 Sikhs from the regular Indian Army, and about 600 well-trained blacks who are natives of British Central Africa, are under the command of Major C. A. Edwards, who has just been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of the great services he has rendered. Under Major Edwards are two Indian Staff Corps officers in special command of the Sikhs, and six English officers and one English non-commissioned officer. In 1892, by the special efforts of Lord Salisbury, two gunboats were placed on Lake Nyasa and one on the Upper Shire, besides the two which his lordship had already established on the Lower Zambezi, and which remain under the direction of the Admiralty. The Lake Nyasa gunboats are under the orders of the Administration, though they are practically assimilated to our naval service, being commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and retired petty officers from Her Majesty's navy. The seamen, however, are natives of Lake Nyasa, and extremely creditable specimens of what black men can be made under English tuition.

In case it may be thought that the only results of our administra-

tion of this part of Africa have been the multiplication of officials and the creation of posts for the employment of our fellow countrymen, I might give you the following particulars to satisfy you that the growth of the administration has merely kept pace with the increasing development and prosperity of the British Central Africa Protectorate. In 1891, when we commenced this direct administration, the total trade of Great Britain with British Central Africa scarcely reached the annual value of £30,000. At the present time the trade is over £100,000 in value per annum, the exports having risen from £3,000 in 1891 to nearly £20,000 in 1896, much of this being represented by coffee grown in the country. Our local revenue from all sources in 1891 was £1,700 per annum. During the financial year ending March 31, 1896, our local revenue exceeded £22,000, and I am informed, since my departure on leave of absence, that the increase in local revenue under almost every head is most gratifying, and leads us to hope that before many years are past we shall be entirely independent of any subsidy from the pocket of the British taxpayer. In 1891 the Europeans in the British Central Africa Protectorate scarcely exceeded 90 in number. They now amount to about 300, of whom about 100 are connected with the planting industry. In 1891 there were three steamers on Lake Nyasa, and three small steamers on the Lower Shire and Zambezi, only one of which was bigger than a steam launch. On the Zambezi and the Shire in the present year we have 16 steamers and 46 barges and cargo boats plying between the port of Chinde on the coast and the British frontier on the Shire river. On the Upper Shire and Lake Nyasa the number of British steamboats has been increased from three to eight. The steamers placed on the Zambezi, moreover, are many of them comfortable passenger boats with ample accommodation, very different to the miserable little craft which first panted and puffed on that river in the pioneer days.

The survey for the railway from the Portuguese frontier on the Ruo to the Upper Shire through the planting districts of the Shire highlands has been completed, and arrangements are in progress for the formation of a strong company to construct a railway by which it is intended eventually to reach Lake Nyasa. In connection with this scheme an Anglo-Portuguese Syndicate has been formed for the further construction of a railway from the good port of Quilimane in Portuguese East Africa to the British frontier on the Ruo. Surveys have equally been made to fix the route that this railway shall follow. So that before long we may reasonably hope that

there will be a continuous line of railway from the East Coast of Africa to the healthy districts where the coffee-planters are established in our Protectorate. I cannot lay too great stress on the importance of this railway communication with the coast. Much of the British Central Africa Protectorate is healthy for European settlers, but it is separated from the Indian Ocean by excessively unhealthy tracts of low-lying country, which have to be traversed at present on foot and on river steamers, the traveller being compelled to remain for days or weeks in districts reeking with malaria. The result is that, arriving from the outer world, he passes through this unhealthy country before he reaches the healthy uplands of British Central Africa, and therefore not infrequently has to work off a certain amount of fever thus acquired. Likewise, when he wishes to return from Central Africa to Europe, he must again pass through this fever zone. On the other hand, if he could get into the train at the coast port and in a few hours be whirled up to the delightful hill country of the Shire highlands, and in like measure return thence to Europe by railway and ocean steamer, this beautiful country now being opened up would be as little dangerous to settlers as Ceylon.

In 1891 there was no postal service at all, except a limited carriage of letters undertaken by the Lakes Company. We have now 18 post-offices in the Protectorate and an average monthly movement of 29,802 letters and newspapers. Our postal service extends between Chinde on the sea coast at the mouth of the Zambezi, and the borders of the Congo Free State on the north. We are just about to establish a money order system. It is interesting to note, as another good result of missionary teaching, the extent to which the postal service is used by the natives themselves, who directly they are able to write in their own language have a passion for correspondence and a childish pleasure in affixing postage stamps thereto.

As regards the capabilities of the natives for seizing on European inventions and acquiring European knowledge, I might again remind you that nearly all the telegraph clerks working on the African Trans-Continental Line, established by Mr. Rhodes in our territory, are negroes and natives of the country, chosen from the mission schools. In like manner the printing at the Government Press and at all mission presses is done almost entirely by natives. In the service of the administration we have only one European printer, our other six printers being mission boys. The natives are equally clever at picking up the modes of signalling by the heliograph.

Many of our native soldiers are now able to read and write. Our principal storekeeper at Zomba, who has to keep elaborate accounts, is a native of the country, an absolute savage and a freed slave only a few years ago. All the forestry work, all the building work, road cutting, preparing of natural history specimens, are done by natives under the European heads of different departments. It is not our object to unnecessarily multiply European officials, but, on the contrary, to do as we are doing in India, to train up the natives of the country to a reasonable amount of local government and administration. It has also been an object especially dear to myself from the very commencement of my administration to employ in this great task not only natives of England but natives of India, and in this respect I have been greatly aided by the Government of that mighty dependency. Although Indians are not altogether free from sickness in Africa, they yet stand the climate on the whole better than Europeans, and in several matters they are, of course, far superior to the negroes at the present time in intelligence, industry, and fidelity. In many posts, therefore, they may be considered to represent a middle class between the European official and the negro artisan. In 1891 there was not a single Indian trader in the country. There are now fifty-nine, who are doing a flourishing business which does not in any way impinge on European interests. In regard to these Indian traders, they are especially useful in encouraging articles of commerce in the infancy of their development. They will buy up small quantities of beeswax or rubber or oil seeds, which are hardly worth the attention of a European who is trading on a large scale. So useful have the Indian traders been in this respect that I sincerely wish their numbers may largely increase, and that those who are not satisfactorily placed in the Transvaal or Natal may give British Central Africa a trial, where they will be thoroughly welcomed by the administration.

In 1891, the total amount of coffee exported from British Central Africa was twelve tons; in 1896, 320 tons have just been exported, and the prices touched by the recent samples have been almost the highest in the market, namely, 113*s*. per cwt. In regard to the special excellence of our coffee I venture to read an extract from the report of a well-known firm of Colonial brokers to an industrial mission in Central Africa, which especially concerns itself with the spread of coffee-planting amongst the natives.

With reference to the shipment of thirty-four bags of Nyasaland coffee just arrived, we have carefully examined the samples, and the quality of

the coffee reminds us of high-grown Ceylon coffee in its palmy days. It is a good bold plantation bean of rather open character, well prepared and dried, and from its stylish appearance would always command a ready sale, being well liked by both home trade and export buyers.

It is singular that although every effort is being made all over the world in coffee-growing districts to produce fine quality, it is quite the exception such a result as yours is obtained. The two bags of peaberry that realised to-day 107*s.* per cwt. would fetch 115*s.* in larger quantities of fifteen to twenty bags and upwards. The same remark applies to a certain extent to the other small lots.

A reference is made in this quoted opinion to Ceylon coffee. It has been a great satisfaction to me to note the interest taken in our Protectorate by the Ceylon planters, who very soon made inquiries about our country, and two years ago established a strong Ceylon company, the Nyasaland Coffee Company, which is now busily planting in the Mlanje district of our Protectorate.

Besides coffee, tea is grown to a slight extent, and cinchona. Tobacco is extensively cultivated by one firm, who have started a cigar manufactory. Cotton is grown on one or two estates, and another company is developing the various fibres, some of which are of considerable value, especially that produced by the *Sanseviera* plant.

From 1891 onwards we have endeavoured to afford the elephant reasonable protection against undue slaughter, and it has been thought by Mr. Sharpe and other experts that already the elephants have somewhat increased in numbers. As regards the mineral wealth of the Protectorate, gold miners are already busy at work in its western districts, where it is believed that gold is present in paying quantities. We have several valuable deposits of coal, and hematite iron is very abundant. The forests afford valuable timber, india-rubber, and gum. Food is relatively abundant and cheap, cattle costing from 15*s.* to 30*s.*, sheep and goats about 4*s.* each, while fowls range from 2*d.* to 4*d.* Up to the present we have escaped the rinderpest.

If the bulk of the natives of this country were not absolutely in favour of the British Protectorate it would, of course, be impossible to maintain this administration against their will with so small a force as we have at our disposal; but the only enemies we have had to fight from the very first have been the Arabs and the Muhammadan tribe known as the Yaos, both of which peoples were foreigners to the Protectorate and rivals for its possession with ourselves. The Arabs are now absolutely defeated and dispersed.

The Yaos have been conquered, and those sections of them who dwell within the borders of the British Protectorate have taken their defeat with such good grace as to have become in the course of a year very loyal subjects, enlisting readily for service in our police force.

I could expatiate at much greater length on the extraordinary natural advantages of this Protectorate, as well as on its lovely scenery and in many parts agreeable climate, but you all either know or feel instinctively that this earthly paradise must have some drawback, and it has, in the shape of malarial fever. This is a fact there is no gainsaying, and it is not to be blinked, though not to be exaggerated. During the course of the present year the health of the European settlers has, I am told, greatly improved, but there is no doubt that last year we were sorely tried, and the death rate of the Europeans rose from 6 per cent. to over 9 per cent., following on a regular epidemic of the worst form of malarial fever. But to those who might be too much discouraged by this shady side to my picture, I would begin by enquiring, as Frederick the Great did of his soldiers who shirked going into action, "Do you expect, you —— ——, to be immortal?" Even in England we die sometimes and of some things, and Central Africa after all has little beyond malarial fever to complain of: it is free from influenza and typhoid and diphtheria and scarlet-fever and cholera and such like diseases caused by drainage or bad drainage or crowded aggregations of humanity.

If we have the black water malarial fever to contend with, we have not got the yellow fever of Brazil or the dengue fever of India or the bubonic plague of Eastern Asia. Nor have our health records in the first years of our administration been anything like as bad as the first years of Hong Kong, which is now one of the healthiest of the British dependencies. Nearly all this malarial fever is due to the utterly neglected condition in which we found the country, overgrown with rank jungle and often marshy for want of drainage.

The country wants to be trampled under foot by millions of humanity as has been done in the Sudan, where the climate is undoubtedly healthier than in any other part of tropical Africa, and where, I believe, black water fever is unknown. Cultivation and population are likely to settle most of our health difficulties in time. Meanwhile it may be safely said that a young planter going out to the healthier portions of British Central Africa runs no more risk than he would do in going to Brazil, while on the other

hand he can start with infinitely less capital and will find abundant and cheap native labour.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland already exercises control over a considerable portion of tropical Africa, and seems destined almost inevitably to extend its political influence over a still larger area of the Dark Continent before it is closed up to the spheres of influence of the other civilised Powers; for it may be taken as a certain axiom that within a very short period from now there will be no independent native State existing in Africa—that is to say, no State sufficiently powerful and civilised to stand alone without the overlordship of some European Power, or without a European guarantee for its local independence. Such a culmination of the white man's power is inevitable. It has already occurred in Australia and in the Pacific and over the whole of North and South America, and Asia is similarly threatened, though it is possible that several Asiatic States may be able to stand alone and even reach to and maintain themselves on the same level of civilisation as the white man's countries; yet even this result is being brought about by their following the advice of the European and imitating his modes of government and adopting his inventions.

But in Africa, after more than sixteen years' acquaintance with its black and brown races, I cannot believe that there is any negro or negroid State which is capable by its own inherent qualities of maintaining its absolute independence of European influence or control. As the population of the earth increases, and more and more space is taken up for human settlement, the white races are forced to concern themselves with the affairs of Africa. No present unhealthiness of climate, no sturdy opposition on the part of the black men can avail to prevent this movement, though here and there it may receive a local check. I do not believe in the eventual colonisation of *Tropical* Africa by the white man, though I certainly hold the opinion that Africa south of the Zambezi and Africa north of the Sahara Desert will be white men's countries, as they are already to a great extent; but within the tropics the bulk of the population will be and remain of negro or negroid stock, mingled it may be to some slight extent with white and yellow immigrants. Yet alone and unaided by the advice and control of a European Power, I do not think the black man can work out his ultimate redemption from a low and stagnating condition of humanity. In some respects I think the tendency of the negro for several centuries past has been an actually retrograde one. As we come to read the unwritten history of Africa by researches into languages, manners,

customs, traditions, we seem to see a backward rather than a forward movement going on for some thousand years past—a return towards the savage and even the brute. I can believe it possible that had Africa been more isolated from contact with the rest of the world, and cut off from the immigration of the Arab and the European, the purely negroid races, left to themselves, so far from advancing towards a higher type of humanity, might have actually reverted by degrees to a type no longer human, just as those great apes lingering in the dense forests of Western Africa, into which they are, relatively speaking, quite recent immigrants from Asia and Europe, have become in many respects degraded types that have known better days of larger brains and smaller tusks and stouter legs. Fortunately for the black man, in all his varieties but two or three of the most retrograde, he is not too far gone for recovery and for an upward turn upon the evolutionary path—a turn which, if resolutely followed, may with steady strides bring him upon a level at some future day with the white and yellow species of man. It is therefore most decidedly to his ultimate advantage, quite as much as to the satisfaction of our pride and the profit of our commerce, that we should take him into tutelage and in every sense of the word make a man of him. Our abstention from this great task from any fastidious doubts as to our right to undertake it will not ultimately have the effect, desirable or undesirable, of leaving the black man to his own resources, but it will merely result in our place being taken in this almost instinctive movement—a movement which without much exaggeration of language might be ascribed to the inspiration of the Power that rules the universe—by other European nations less afflicted than we are with self-doubting and self-depreciation. We have our hot and our cold fits in the affairs of the Empire as in matters of internal politics and commerce. The cold fits are very naturally caused by temporary defeats and checks and disappointments, and the disenchantment occasioned by the slow realisation of great hopes, and the mistakes made by even the best intentioned of our agents. Yet no truthful person casting his eye back over England's record in Africa from the beginning of this century can refuse the conclusion that, on the whole, our work there has been a magnificent one, and as beneficial to the black races as to our own political position and our commerce. In other parts of the world's land surface, there may have been causes for sentimental regret at the disappearance or diminution of the feebler races of mankind before the advent of the European Colonist, but it is absolutely unfair to state that the outcome of

European intervention in the affairs of Africa has been the same in regard to the African races. What have been the results of our direct government or our indirect administration of various portions of West Africa? Have we not created at the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, on the Gold Coast, at Lagos, on the Niger and in the Niger Coast Protectorate, civilised States where life and property are reasonably secure, where the commerce, equally beneficial to England and to Africa, now attains the annual figure of approximately £4,700,000 in exports and imports, where churches have been built, colleges established, and—most important feature of all—the black man has been in many cases educated to take part in the local government of his native land? It is hardly necessary to recall to the remembrance of the Fellows of this Institute the existence of fellow members employed in the Government service of West Africa who are of pure African blood, but who are as competent as any Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman present to discuss questions connected with the Empire, and who in several cases have held, and at present hold, posts of sufficient importance to receive the honour of knighthood. There have been black bishops in the native church, there are black lawyers, journalists, and doctors. The white man's presence in these countries is in the highest degree justifiable, since it has resulted in no confiscation of the black man's land, but in his being taught to develop its resources in the most profitable manner, since it has been followed by the steady suppression of the slave trade and diffusion of real and reasonable liberty among all men without distinction of race or colour. That there may have been slight attendant evils is quite possible, though again I assert that a fair and unprejudiced examination would declare the evil to be enormously outweighed by the good. Much has been said and written about the trade in alcohol, but, although I am almost fanatical in my advocation of the white man's abstaining from alcoholic stimulants in tropical countries, I do not range myself amongst those who assert that great harm has been done in West Africa or in South Africa by the liquor traffic. In the first place, if the black man does not use alcohol imported from Europe he sets to and makes it for himself from the grains of his own country, or from the fermented sap of the several species of palm indigenous to Africa. Secondly, I hold the opinion, strangely enough, that although alcohol is most harmful to the white man, it is in small doses actually beneficial to the negro if he inhabits hot, low-lying districts of a malarial nature. In tropical America I believe the negroes have almost unrestricted

access to alcoholic stimulants without any ill results; on the West Coast of Africa and in certain parts of South Africa I understand it is the same; yet, who can with truth assert that any of these black races have been injured thereby? Where can you find finer physical specimens of humanity than the Kruboys of West Africa or the Kaffirs of Natal? Strange to say, from my own experience, drunkenness among the negroes along the West Coast of Africa, where we hear of millions of gallons of spirits being imported, is a much less common incident than in the Protectorate of British Central Africa, where we so rigidly control the importation and sale of alcohol that I may safely assert the negro inhabitants of this Protectorate get no strong waters from the white man. They are quite content to get drunk on their own brewings and distillations from Indian corn, sorghum, millet, and palm sap.

So much, however, for Western Africa under British influence. In South Africa we may have waged many wars and broken up powerful native States or confederations, but the black man has increased enormously in numbers, and his welfare I might state to be a hundred times superior to what it was before we meddled with those countries, if welfare may be measured by physical appearance, improved habitations, and value of personal property.

The Arabs in East and Central Africa, who after all in numbers scarcely exceeded our own officials, missionaries, traders, and planters at the present time, have certainly suffered by our advent, just as we should deserve to suffer if we turned our power over these countries to the most abominably wicked and selfish ends. They merit absolutely no pity at our hands. Had they used their power for good and created native States which they ruled in the interests of the mass of the population, we could never have dispossessed them so easily. It is because the nations of slaves have received assurances of their freedom from us that they have turned against their Arab masters and accepted us as rulers in their place.

Mr. Lecky, in his "History of Civilisation," says: "The unweary, unostentatious and inglorious crusade of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous pages comprised in the history of nations." These words were written at a time when our long crusade against slavery in Africa had resulted in no palpable profit or advantage to Great Britain; the fact of our efforts in this direction having been re-

warded in a measure by the increased prosperity of those countries and a consequent increase in our English and Indian commerce does not affect the disinterestedness of the motive, which originally prompted our interference in the affairs of the black man.

In Egypt, again, the return of prosperity which has ensued on the re-organisation of the country's affairs which we have been carrying out with the concurrence of the native ruler, is undeniable even by those critics abroad who, for political reasons, would wish to see our occupation at an end; and I am convinced that the same results would follow even more rapidly and gloriously any further attempts to restore freedom to the Sudan from its vile misgovernment at the hands of negroid Arabs.

That in this long century's work—it is practically a century since England first applied herself to the creation of States in Africa—there have been no mistakes made, no wrong-doing, no unnecessary violence, and no chicanery on the part of British subjects I should not attempt to assert. We are human and consequently always liable to err. I would even go farther and say that Englishmen as individuals are liable, like other Europeans, to err in similar circumstances, when they are released from the salutary terror of public opinion, and freed from the control of license which is the characteristic of most European States. But I believe as governors we have had a pure record, and that we can look back with honest pride on the result of our work in Africa, while at the same time confessing our faults as individuals and steadily striving to make fewer mistakes in future.

I have already referred to the undoubted increase of population in those districts governed or controlled by us. As regards the increase of trade between the British Dominions and Africa which has taken place since the beginning of our work in Africa a century ago, I might remind you that, whereas the total trade of the British Dominions with Africa in 1796 was, as far as I can calculate, only £600,000 in value, the total trade of the British Dominions with British Africa, or Africa under British control, at the present time reaches a total of £40,400,000 [1]; while as against about 105

	£
[1] British South Africa	24,930,000
„ West „	4,700,000
„ East „	500,000
„ Central „	100,000
„ Egypt	10,170,000
	£40,400,000

Englishmen employed as officials or traders in Africa in 1796 there are approximately 1,250 officials[1] in 1896, in addition to which there are about 204,000 colonists or settlers of British origin settled in various parts of the Dark Continent, the bulk of whom are now native-born. The increase in officials may at first seem to be a thing to sneer at, though I regard it as a most important factor, and one of our chief rewards for meddling in the affairs of Africa, that such meddling, which I maintain to be in the long run highly beneficial to the persons interfered with, repays us in a reasonable manner by giving us the means of employing an increasingly large number of the best type of young Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen out of their own country.

All the great rivers and lakes of Africa have been made known to the world mainly by the explorations of British subjects. Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen or Welshmen first discovered and made an actual fact the existence and approximate dimensions of Lakes Chad, Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, Rukwa, Nyassa, Chilwa, Bangweolo, Mweru, Mantumba, Lake Leopold, Ngami, Lake Tana, and Lake Debu. The name of Livingstone is indissolubly connected with the mapping of the Zambezi, from its source to its mouth. Other Englishmen first explored and mapped the Orange River and the Limpopo, the Ruvuma, the Rufiji, the Juba, the Webbe, the Gambia, and the Senegal. Mungo Park is acknowledged by all men to have been the first to place the Niger river accurately on the map. Stanley is the hero of the Congo, whose most important affluent, the Ubangi, was discovered and mapped by Grenfell, another Englishman. Englishmen, likewise, were the first to report the existence of the important River Shari, the principal affluent of Lake Chad, while as regards the Nile and its system, what geographical work done by other Europeans can be compared with the researches of Bruce, Petherick, Baker, Speke and Grant? Who were the first to turn the alfa grass of North Africa to the

British trade with non-British Africa is:

	£
Morocco	900,000
Algeria	900,000
Tunis	300,000
Tripoli	200,000
Congo, &c.	200,000
Portuguese East and West Africa	200,000
Elsewhere	50,000
	£2,750,000

[1] Not counting troops.

practical use of making paper? Englishmen. Who first created palm oil as a trade product, now being sold annually for millions of pounds? Englishmen—the sneered-at "palm-oil ruffians" of the first half of this century, who did more than anyone else to unconsciously abolish the slave trade by providing a commerce more lucrative and infinitely more honourable. It was Englishmen like Sir John Kirk, Sir Alfred Moloney and others, who started or developed the trade in rubber and gums on the East and West Coasts of Africa. Englishmen, first of all, have developed the cultivation of cotton in the Zambezi countries and in Egypt, and indigo on the Niger. Who first discovered diamonds and gold? Englishmen. And the nitrates, which it is hoped may yet add to the exports of Egypt? An Englishman, Mr. Floyer. Who first stimulated the cultivation of the ground-nut in the Gambia, which now produces nearly all our finest olive oil, quietly manufactured at Marseilles? Englishmen. Who introduced the tea plant into Natal, and created what is likely to be a most flourishing trade in tea in that gallant little colony? Englishmen. And last on this list of agricultural products, who were the first coffee-planters in Central Africa? A dogged little band of Scotchmen. Who constructed the first railways in Africa, which brought prosperity to Egypt and turned Cape Colony from a little red patch on the southern extremity of Africa into a vast empire? Who encircled the whole continent with telegraph cables, and conceived the carrying out of the bold project of traversing Africa from south to north by telegraph wires? Who put the first steamers on the Niger, on the Zambezi, on the Congo, on the Nile, on the Gambia, on almost every navigable African river? Englishmen. It is in no spirit of boasting that I recount all these achievements, but to silence the "Little Englanders" who would take advantage of moments of reflux and depression to endeavour to make us believe that all our work in Africa has been for harm and for no profit.

A series of limelight views illustrating the scenery, natives, buildings, coffee plantations, oil-palm trees, etc., of the country described, were exhibited on the screen.

Discussion.

Mr. William Ewing: I am sure we have all listened with intense interest to Sir Harry Johnston's striking address. As one who is associated in some small degree with the commercial interests of Nyasaland it affords me extreme pleasure to be present this

evening and to pay a tribute to his administration in Central Africa. No one who has followed the development of Nyasaland can fail to be struck with the rapidity with which he grasped the situation of affairs there, the promptitude of his decisions, and the energy of his administration. I have been asked to say something with regard to the work of the African Lakes Corporation in Nyasaland. It is now some eighteen years since our operations there began, and on looking around this meeting to-night, I feel the contrast which it presents to the dark early days of Nyasaland. I think of the days when the passage up the Zambezi had to be made in the native dug-out canoe. I think of the thousands of our wretched fellow-creatures who were then annually transported across Lake Nyasa, carried away by the Arab slave traders to convey their ivory to the coast; and I think of the long lines of the great trade routes from the interior of Africa to the coast strewn with the bones of those poor creatures. And when I think to-night of the large fleet of steamers which now traverse the Zambezi and Shire, and of the fact that the great slave trade across Lake Nyasa is now practically destroyed, and that the horrors of those dark days are now practically over, I feel that I cannot pay a higher tribute to Sir Harry Johnston's administration and those connected with this work, than by recalling these things. It was in these dark early days which I have mentioned that a number of philanthropic gentlemen met in Glasgow, and foreseeing what a blow might be struck at the slave trade by the introduction of legitimate commerce and the establishment of a line of steam communication by the Zambezi right into the centre of Africa, cutting at right angles the great slave routes, decided to found our Company, then called the African Lakes Company—now the African Lakes Corporation. You are probably aware that the slave trade of Africa owes its existence mainly to the want of transport facilities. The Arab traders penetrating far into the interior bartered their goods for ivory, but the only way of conveying that ivory to the coast was by capturing the poor natives and ensaddling them with the burden. On the horrors and cruelties of that long march I need not dilate. Suffice it to say, that of a caravan of say 1,000 slaves starting from Lake Nyasa —probably only 50 would reach the coast alive, the remainder marking the road with their bones. We began by placing a little steamer called the *Lady Nyasa* on the Zambezi, the precursor of our present fleet on the lower river. We had many difficulties to encounter. The Zambezi is an exceedingly shallow river, the bed of which is continually changed by floods, and where you might

sail safely over to-day, you might a fortnight hence run badly aground. Our first little steamer was therefore built of steel as thin as we could make it. The metal, however, corroded rapidly, so quickly indeed that we fancied there must be some acid or other quality in the water. It seems strange to speak of sampling a river, but it will give you an idea of how pioneers in Africa have had to grope their way, when I tell you that we actually took samples of the water of the rivers Zambezi and Shire at three different points, and had them sent home and analysed. We found in them nothing of that nature, but lest there should exist some such element which we had failed to trace, we decided that the re-sheathment of the little steamer should be made with wood. The wood was accordingly sent out from Scotland and our people proceeded with the repair. They re-sheathed the little vessel with it and she was finally launched, and all looked forward to steamer communication again upon the river, which had been interrupted for many months. That, however, was not just then to be. Our people no doubt had done the best they could, but they had forgotten that wood under an African sun dries and shrinks, and on looking out the morning after the launch, the little steamer was nowhere to be seen. On being put into the water the dried and shrunken timber had naturally swollen, had burst the bolts, and the poor little steamer had sunk to the bottom of the river. The river was in flood, and we had to wait for a month or two till it subsided, when our people pluckily got the little boat up and soon had her running gallantly up and down the river. It was not long, however, before it was found that worms were rapidly eating into the wood, and the wooden hull became quite honey-combed, rendering the little vessel unsafe. We eventually decided to use galvanised steel. I mention these facts as one instance out of many of how we had almost from day to day to move along. Our next difficulty was with our good friends the Portuguese. These, however, as Sir Harry Johnston has told you, are now settled. And here I would wish to pay a tribute to the Portuguese which, I think, is only due to them. During the years of what I may term our friction with them, it has fallen to me to be the channel of expression of complaints against them from time to time, and it is therefore with all the greater pleasure that I would take this opportunity of paying publicly a high tribute to the courtesy and the reasonableness which we have experienced from them in the Zambezi district since Lord Salisbury's amicable settlement with the Portuguese Government some years ago. Our next difficulty

was the war with the Arab slave traders at the north end of Lake Nyasa. We had a little steamer the *Ilala* on Lake Nyasa, and we had opened up a road from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika through the munificence of one whose name will always be revered in connection with work in Central Africa, Mr. James Stevenson, of the Stevenson Road between Nyasa and Tanganyika. Our principal station there was a place at the head of Lake Nyasa called Karonga. A number of Arab slave traders located there, and began their usual operations. We had at that time as our station agent at Karonga Mr. L. Monteith Fotheringham, one of the unknown heroes of Africa. He has since passed away, but among those associated with the early days of Nyasaland his name will never be forgotten. He was greatly esteemed by the natives, who in their trials with the Arab traders appealed to him for protection. Naturally he could not stand by and witness such scenes, without lending a hand on behalf of his poor fellow men, and we were launched into a war against the Arabs. We appealed to our Government to take this matter in hand and relieve us of our responsibility, as fighting and war were no part of our affairs. They, however, did not at that time see their way to do so. The recollections of Gordon at Khartoum were perhaps too recent. Here, however, I would desire to pay, in so far as I can, a very high tribute to the consideration and support which we have invariably received from Her Majesty's Foreign Office. They have invariably shown us very great care and attention in the protection of our interests. We carried on the war with the Arabs for two years and succeeded in stemming the Arab incursions into Nyasaland from the north, managing, if one may use the expression, still to hold the fort. Eventually Sir Harry Johnston came to our rescue and succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Arabs. Since then we have been devoting ourselves to the development of the material resources of the country. In addition to an extensive fleet of steamers and barges on the Zambesi and Shire we have now placed four steamers upon the upper Shire and Lake Nyasa. We have one steamer running upon Lake Tanganyika right away up between the Congo States territories on the west, and the German territories on the east, and we are now placing a sailing vessel on the far waters of Lake Mwero. During the last twelve or eighteen months our railway engineer, Mr. Grieve Macrone, well known for his services in connection with the construction of the West Highland Railway of Scotland, has been occupied in making careful surveys for us, for the construction of a railway past the cataracts of the Shire. The great difficulty

under which we and the planters of the Shire Islands labour is that of transport, and justice will never be done to the Colony until a railway is made right away through. As Sir Harry Johnston has informed you, negotiations are taking place for the formation of a company to establish railway communication. I may further add that we have recently established a banking department, and that we are at the present moment busily employed in carrying up the telegraph posts and material for the Trans-Continental Telegraph Company of my friend Mr. Cecil Rhodes, to whom also I would pay a high tribute for his co-operation and support in the development of Central Africa. I have mentioned the foregoing facts simply by way of illustrating the progress which is taking place in Nyasaland, a colony which appears to us to have a hopeful future. Having mentioned the names of so many of our countrymen who have taken a creditable part in the opening up of Africa, I feel that I cannot conclude without recalling also the high services, though not operating on our pastorate, of our distinguished countryman Sir William Mackinnon, the influences of which I think are not yet fully realised.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, C.M.G., C.I.E., Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew: The only criticism I venture to make on my friend Sir Harry Johnston's paper is that, owing to his extreme modesty, he has thrown his own most remarkable work in this part of Africa too much in the background. A gentleman whom I met at dinner, and who is well acquainted with Sir Harry Johnston and his work, complained that the paper, which he had had the opportunity of reading, was not half as interesting as one of Sir H. Johnston's Blue Books, and I am afraid that if we want a really faithful account of his stewardship in Africa, we must go to these official documents, where he unbosoms himself to his official superiors with an originality and a perfect candour which, speaking as I do with a long experience of official publications, is to me most instructive and refreshing. I can honestly assure you that he has not done himself justice to-night. I have had the privilege of knowing Sir H. Johnston during nearly the whole of his official career. I remember his first going to Africa. I remember how he dealt, with that touch of firmness we have since seen repeated, with a certain chieftain called Ja Ja, and I remember the time when, having had some experience of his capacity for enduring the African climate and managing the difficulties of African transport, some of us in London engaged on the scientific side of African problems fixed upon him as the proper person to explore Kilimanjaro. The unfortunate thing about the

expedition was that he did his work so well that the German Government annexed Kilimanjaro—a little disappointment so far as we were concerned. That was the starting-point of his official career, for the way in which for a time, in those airy regions, he ruled over his Empire—his transient Empire—was so successful that he was brought down by the authorities into the more terrestrial regions of Nyasa. The position I have the honour to occupy at Kew is a rather peculiar one. It is a little remote from the metropolis, a little out of the world and official life, but at the same time there are few people who see more of what is going on in the Empire, and one learns a good deal that is not known even in the metropolis itself, through the medium of correspondence and newspapers and communications of all sorts that find their way to Kew. One learns a good deal, therefore, that is not in the routine concerning what is doing in this great Empire, which swings on its way—remorselessly, inevitably—with the help of men like Sir Harry Johnston, and almost unheeded by the people to whom the Empire belongs. With regard to British Central Africa I get sundry communications which I read with avidity, including a curious little journal called the *British Central African Gazette*, and I really do not know anything in Robert Louis Stevenson's stories so graphic, so striking, as some of these records of work done by Sir Harry Johnston's officers—records and reminiscences put on paper for the pleasure of their friends and acquaintances. You know how lightly Sir H. Johnston treats some of his exploits in connection with the slave-trade. You should read in those local records of petty warfare how the thing was done. I have never read anything more thrilling. Of course, he did not lead the forces himself, but, as in the wars of the Directorate, he accompanied them as commissioner. I was so struck with one of these military exploits that I sent the account to a distinguished soldier, a friend of mine. He wrote—"Upon my word, about as smart a thing as I know." It is, unfortunately, the kind of thing the British public pays little attention to. If, besides hearing the calm narrative of to-night—this official record of results accomplished—you could only see some of the warp and woof on which the story has been embroidered, you would be astonished at the amount of energy which our self-possessed and modest lecturer can exhibit. We read the results—the statistics of trade and commerce, houses built, and the like, but I wonder if those who read and hear such papers realise the toil and trouble and difficulty by which those results have been obtained. In the course of my official experience, I

have seen a good deal of official administration in the Colonies, and I broadly distinguish the people I have had to do with into two types. There is the type of pro-consul who goes out and checks every enterprise and snubs every subordinate, and various things happen which can scarcely be remedied. There is another type who is sympathetic to every germ of nascent industry, who has an encouraging word for every subordinate, and who is worshipped by his staff. If you want to judge of a man who has ruled a country, look at the people who have served under him. Sir Harry Johnston answers to that test. If you look at his staff, you will find men whom he has stimulated into activity only less than his own, which has brought the organisation of this piece of Empire into a condition of at any rate nascent prosperity, and of most admirable promise and development in the future. Only to-day—as showing what can be done by a stimulating chief—I received a letter which almost filled me with dismay. One of Sir H. Johnston's officers, knowing I sympathise with him, writes to tell me he has sent the fourteen cases containing 13,000 specimens of plants collected by Mr. Alexander Whyte. In conclusion, I will only repeat the expression of my admiration of the extraordinary work Sir Harry Johnston has accomplished. It is a remarkable fact that the English race has never been wanting in men like Sir Harry Johnston, who, drawn from one class or another, go out to countries with which they have no previous acquaintance, and suddenly discover themselves to be rulers of Empire.

LIEUT.-COL. R. G. WARTON: The only reason I venture to appear on this platform this evening is that within the last few days I have arrived from the country in the administration of which Sir Harry Johnston has taken such an active and able part. I have had the opportunity of watching the growth of that administration for the last few years. That growth has been almost tropical in its rapidity, but I venture to say that in its duration the work will be thoroughly British. I was glad to hear what Sir Harry Johnston said concerning the work of the missionaries. The missionaries in Central Africa and in other parts of the world are pioneers—men who plant the thin end of the wedge that has to be driven home later by such administrators as Sir Harry Johnston. Without them, we should be much nearer the coast line in many parts of the world, and especially in South Africa. I have seen missionaries of all grades, and, without taking into consideration the question of religion, I affirm their principles are just, and their practice is an example which the natives cannot but endeavour to

take up and to follow. I was glad to hear what was said about the climate. That description of the Shire Hills—and there are many such places in Central Africa not inferior as health resorts—would make many wish they could visit them, and with this railway in view, with express trains from the coast to the Shire Hills, and with the magnificent steamers that now ply between England and Africa, one can imagine people taking winter trips to the Shire Hills instead of to Madeira or Teneriffe. Sir Harry Johnston speaks of "the dogged little band of Scotchmen" who have done such good work in the Protectorate, and he knows there are dogged little bands of Englishmen and of Irishmen and of all three combined, who are still doing and are always ready to do that work, and who are endeavouring by honest competition to forward commerce and to extend the Empire by every legitimate means in their power.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.): We have all listened with great pleasure and satisfaction to the interesting Paper read by Sir Harry Johnston, supplemented as that Paper has been by the remarks which have fallen from several other gentlemen. Outside the Paper we have heard read, and the remarks that have been made, we know of our own knowledge the great work which has been carried out in Central Africa by Sir Harry Johnston. He has shown to us that the results which have been developed under his administration will go on increasing, and that the commercial interests of the country are large and capable of vast expansion. It is, I am sure, the wish of the Government of this country to assist and support the progress of the commercial interests of these regions. The lecturer has referred to the Protectorate, which is directly under the administration of the Foreign Office, and he has also referred to the country which is immediately abutting upon, and, as it were, marching with the Protectorate—I mean the country which is under the administration of the Chartered Company. It is impossible not to realise the fact that the future administration—whatever that may be—of the South Africa Chartered Company must greatly affect the interests of the Protectorate. Their interests are, in many respects, common interests, and it is to be hoped they may be so amalgamated that the two administrations may work hand in hand for the development of that vast area which extends from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika. We may look at no distant period, I trust, to a settled Government of those vast regions that may bring us, by telegraphic and other means of communication, through the centre of Africa, up to

Gondokoro and Khartoum. That is not a too great flight of imagination. I think we may look upon it as almost a certainty before many years are past. It is but five or six years since the most sanguine imagination would scarcely have believed that we could have established the administration now extending to and beyond the Zambezi—we advance by leaps and bounds, but I am quite sure if the able men who are administering those distant regions are supported, as no doubt they will be, we shall find in the near future the progress still further extending and developing. Of course, as I have said, it will mainly depend on what the future administration of those countries may be, and what future system of administration may be established within the South African Company's territories. But I am sure we may depend on Her Majesty's Government for doing what is right in this matter, and we may look forward with sanguine anticipations to a very great future for them. I now ask you to join with me in passing a vote of thanks to Sir Harry Johnston for his interesting lecture, and congratulating him on his safe return to this country. Before, however, putting this to the meeting, I am sure I shall be but expressing the feelings of every man and woman in this room, as I do my own, when I say with what great pleasure we see amongst us to-night Mr. and Mrs. Selous. There is no man's name stands in higher regard throughout South Africa than that of Mr. Selous. He has done a great and noble work, and it is, indeed, a great gratification to welcome him here after the many dangers both he and Mrs. Selous have gone through during the recent Matabele disturbances. I now ask you to pass most heartily a vote of thanks to Sir Harry Johnston.

Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B.: I beg to thank you for the very kind and courteous attention you have given me; and, in reference to the too kind remarks that have been made on the work of which I have given a brief account, I would point out that, though associated very much with my own name, that work has been carried out by perhaps the ablest and most loyal subordinates that ever a man had to help him in such a task. It is owing to Her Majesty's Government—above all, to the Foreign Office—that I have been allowed such a free choice, and that such trust has been reposed in me that up to the present all the officials serving out there have been personally chosen by me. If such had not been the case—if, as is said to have happened in the old days, when Charles Dickens wrote such scathing descriptions of some of the public departments, all sorts of heterogeneous persons had been sent out,

regardless of special requirements—the tale would have been a different one. I would wish to express publicly my appreciation of the great kindness and consideration that I have always received at the hands of the Foreign Office, and to thank them heartily for the interest they have taken in this matter. I think the public very little know the debt of gratitude they owe to the silent workers in a Department like that. Before I sit down I will ask you to join with me in giving a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Loch for presiding. It is quite unnecessary for me to go over his great public career, but I may mention I had the good fortune to be in Central Africa when he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner, and from time to time I paid him visits—very pleasant visits—in the course of which I received much advice and always much sympathy.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly responded, the meeting separated.

An Afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, December 15, 1896—Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., in the chair, when Mr. E. Burney Young read a Paper on

THE COLONIAL PRODUCER.[1]

THE Author quoted from Sauerbeck's Tables, indicating an average fall in the price of produce between 1873 and 1893 of 42 per cent.; since when there had been a further decline, which would probably mean 50 per cent. since 1873. At the same time the trade of Great Britain, as shown by the statistics, had steadily increased in value, which proved how enormous must have been the increase in the volume.

He deprecated the notion that the appreciation of gold was in any way responsible for this fall in prices. What has led to the producer's discomfiture is the marvellous growth in the use of and the improvement in machinery, combined with quick transit and scientific discovery, which have enabled him to output a vastly larger quantity, causing a fall in the price of produce without an immediate corresponding fall in the prices of other commodities; and the producer has been paying for those things which he has to buy at the higher rates, while his own produce has been continually falling. Mr. Young contends that the fall in the price of produce is gradually causing a fall in the price of all other commodities, and that affairs will eventually find their level, and the producer will be relatively as well off as the rest of the world, to which cheapness—or, in other words, plenty—means prosperity. The relative value of gold concerns him only in so far as it affects the rate of interest, which it does no more than any other substance which augments the world's capital, and he instances that while bi-metallists have been crying out about the appreciation of gold the rate of interest has been continuously falling. Goods are paid for in goods, seldom in gold; and he showed how large a preponderance of the world's commerce is carried on through the banks without any gold passing whatever.

The author's object has been to show that the producer has nothing to fear from low prices, and that he has nothing to hope for in the direction of a rise in prices; the question of price will equitably adjust itself.

He referred to the keen competition by every country in the world for the British markets, and he questioned if any country

[1] A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

in the world is so well catered for, a state of affairs due to her unique position as a free-trade country, and the remarkable shipping facilities she enjoys. He then described some of the difficulties of the market. There is the brand monopolist who spends enormous sums every year in advertising, and certain classes of goods are practically unsaleable, except under these brands.

In other articles, such as wheat, dairy produce, sugar, bacon, meat, &c., the competition, as it rightly should be, is more confined to quality—but the immense assistance afforded by foreign Governments to their producers has to be reckoned with. It has been computed that the Continental Governments give an aggregate of £4,000,000 a year as bounties on the export of beet sugar. He then quoted from the report of Mr. Plunkett's Recess Committee on Irish Agriculture and Industries, which deals exhaustively with State aid to agriculture on the Continent, from which it appears that about £7,000,000 are annually expended by France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland in agricultural education, forestry, improvement in the breeds of stock, &c., but that the figures, prodigious as they are, do not include bounties, loans advanced or guaranteed by the State for agricultural purposes and subsidies to railway, canal, and steamship companies; neither do they include local contributions. In some instances the State starts industries, and finds a market until they are able to run alone.

France paid £600,000 in six years to encourage the cultivation of flax and hemp, and £200,000 was voted in 1893 to the silkworm industry; £400,000 has been given since 1887 by a remission of taxes to vine growers to induce them to replant their phylloxera-devastated vineyards. £200,000 was voted in 1893 to provide the farmers with seed, and about half a million is devoted to the beet-sugar bonus—all additional to £3,000,000 appropriated to the other matters mentioned. Technical schools are established everywhere, and experts appointed to give instruction throughout the agricultural districts.

After summarising the difficulties of the Colonial producer, Mr. Young remarks that he has no panacea—no patent medicine, as it were—for his troubles. He is fully persuaded that the producer is quite able to fight his own battles if he puts his whole heart and head into the work, and that he is capable of much greater things than he himself often supposes, and with, as a general rule, inestimable advantages, often denied to his European competitors, to assist him, namely, a splendid climate, fertile soil, and cheap land.

It has been said the better the land the worse the farming, and the author cautions the producer against this danger. The problem he has to face is to produce the best quality at a reasonable price, and thus to raise the products above mediocrity without driving his customers to use cheap and inferior articles, in which his competitors can beat him. It is a quality-cum-price question, as we are in an age of cheapness. It is therefore necessary to bring to his aid all the most useful modern appliances and discoveries, and to diligently study their best application. Particular emphasis is laid upon the need to study good fermentation which plays so important a part in many of our Colonial productions. This intensely interesting question is fully dealt with, and Mr. Young describes at length the action of selected yeasts in the process, and contrasts the difference between articles such as wine, butter, cider, &c., made with and without their employment. The results obtained in cider-making are too plain and unmistakable to leave room for any doubt as to their value.

His opinion is that by the proper use of selected yeasts and the best appliances the risk of failure, or partial failure, would be minimised, and as the inferior often costs as much to produce as the good, it is here that the economy would be manifest, besides producing a better article. He then points to various other directions in which the producer's studies should be turned.

In brief, production must be made a science, and the same study must be devoted to it as has been bestowed by the manufacturer upon his work. If this cannot be done single-handed resort must be had to co-operation, which has achieved such brilliant results on the Continent, and in the creamery system of Australia. In these days of experts and specialists he would like to see the division between the actual grower and the manufacturing producer encouraged, in order that greater study may be given to special subjects in preference to the same person holding the dual position.

A description is then given of the vine-growing industry of Australia, which he considers stands as a monument of perseverance. There are to-day in Australia men with their 500 acres of vines, whose cellars are capable of storing over half a million gallons of wine. In the Colony of South Australia, with which the author is particularly identified, it is computed that there are 12,000,000 vines planted, which when all in full bearing are capable of producing 4,000,000 gallons of wine. In Victoria similar advances have been made. It would be beneficial to the industry if a certain number of young men from the Colonies

could be sent every year to France to study viticulture in a practical manner, who would bring back the latest and best information procurable. A variety of points are then enumerated to which the grower and the winemaker should particularly direct their attention, incidentally showing the great amount of careful research and study that is requisite to turn out a good wine, and to preserve uniformity, including the choice of locality, the selection of grapes, the importance of picking them at the right moment, and the necessity of good fermentation, which is specially emphasised. In all agrarian industries similar study should be applied.

The larger proportion of the wine produced is consumed in Australia, but the trade with England, though a difficult one, is gradually forging ahead. Statistics are given to show the progress made since 1884, when 56,000 gallons were imported, as against 607,000 gallons in 1895. The wines are gradually getting a good name on the market, and if they do not yet rival the first growths of France, still they are wholesome, pure, and generous.

This character it is the aim of the South Australian Government to maintain in the establishment of their bonded depôt in London, where all wines sent to this institution have to undergo official analysis, strict examination, and careful nursing and attention before being placed on the market.

Some highly magnified lime-light views of the bacteria of various yeasts were shown on the screen, as well as illustrations of South Australian live-stock, wine-cellars, &c.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. G. Collins Levey, C.M.G., said the dairy industry, as a whole, was far in advance of dairy farms in this country. The cattle, oxen, sheep, and horses were better than anywhere else in the world; the wool could not be beaten, and they could work gold at a cheaper rate than elsewhere. They did not at present get a proper recognition of their frozen meat and their wines. The fact was that they must adapt themselves to customary methods in England, and then he was confident that Australian produce would obtain better prices.

Mr. John L. Lyell, from experience in India, praised the Australian wines and brandies very highly. He expected to have heard more about the best way of making a market. He instanced the case of well-bred merino sheep having been brought to this country from Australia, and failing to realize their full value. On more than one occasion his guests had spoken in high praise of Australian meat, supposing it to be of English growth.

Mr. SAMUEL LOWE paid a tribute to the value of the Paper, and was glad to note that Mr. Burney Young had referred to the attempt to impart bouquet and flavour to wine by the use of selected yeasts. One of the greatest needs, in his opinion, was the knowledge of the best means of preparation in the Colonies of products for the British markets.

The Hon. T. PLAYFORD (Agent-General for South Australia) said the Australian Colonies were at the present moment using every effort to make their produce as good as possible. With regard to dairy produce, wool and meat, they stand in the front rank. The South Australian Government had granted bonuses, and arranged for travelling dairies to go throughout the country to show how butter can be made on the best system. They had found out year by year the way to improve their wines, with a view to placing them on the London market. A depôt had been established in the Colony where an expert examines, analyses, and certifies the wine as pure and fit for export. On reaching London it is taken in hand by Mr. Burney Young, and only offered for sale when in a proper condition for consumption.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that all present would carry away new and practical ideas which were well worthy of consideration. The subject was a general one, and many of the observations applied equally well to all the Colonies (including the West Indies) as to Australia.

Mr. BURNEY YOUNG admitted that the Paper was a cosmopolitan one. Many Australian industries had been attended to with much intelligence, and brought to a high state of perfection. The Dairy system there is superior to that of England. Australians will have to make special efforts in view of their great distance from British markets. The use of selected yeasts has doubtless had an immense influence for good, both in wine-growing and dairying.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 12, 1897, when Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., read a paper on "The Administration of Justice in South Africa."

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G, a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 34 Fellows had been elected, viz. 10 Resident, and 24 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:

The Earl of Ava, William G. Bligh, M.Inst.C.E., Herbert Canning, Edward G. Urling Clark, Moreton Frewen, B.A., Thomas E. Hardy, John Newmarch, Thomas Rome, George Slade, John Terry.

Non-Resident Fellows:

Henry Adler (Transvaal), William C. Ames (New South Wales), F. Bisset Archer (Gold Coast Colony), Robert Tweed Baird (Queensland), George Earle Baker (Western Australia), Rev. Joseph Campbell, M.A., F.G.S. (New South Wales), Athelstan H. Cornish-Bowden (Cape Colony), W. H. Cowley (late of East Africa), George C. Cox (Hong Kong), L. P. Ebden (Straits Settlements), John J. Francis, Q.C. (Hong Kong), John Grant (British Columbia), William P. Grimmer (Mashonaland), Eric F. Harrison (New South Wales), James Howie (West Africa), John W. Jagger (Cape Colony), William G. MacGill (Gold Coast Colony), F. Pemberton Morkford (Transvaal), Robert G. Reid (Canada), William C. A. Riach (Gold Coast Colony), Anton E. Stenithal (Transvaal), Arthur L. Turner (Gold Coast Colony), Richard E. N. Twopeny (Victoria), J. Griffiths Whittendale, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (West Africa).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar on behalf of the Council and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle on behalf of the Fellows were submitted and approved as auditors of the accounts of the Institute for the past year in accordance with Rule 48.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my pleasing duty to ask Sir Sidney Shippard to read his paper. Sir Sidney has held various distin-

guished positions in South Africa, and his name is so well and so widely known that he needs no introduction from me. The paper, which I have had the opportunity of perusing, is, I can assure you, one of extreme value and interest to every one connected with South Africa, and with the Colonial Empire generally.

Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., then read his paper on

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE subject selected by me for this paper may appear at first sight unattractive, but of its supreme importance to the Empire, as well as to South Africa, there can hardly be two opinions. I was once asked by the representative of a leading French journal what in my opinion is the source of the undeniable success of the English in governing Colonies and Dependencies, and especially in dealing with native races. In reply I said, in effect, that such Colonial successes as have been achieved by England are, in my opinion, mainly due to the confidence inspired by her administration of justice. Such, at any rate, seemed to me at the moment a sufficient answer to a politely worded but somewhat captious question, though it would have been easy to assign other causes. The prestige gained through a general and on the whole well-deserved reputation for justice and humanity is undoubtedly one of the secrets of the singular felicity which has attended the English in dealing with native races throughout the world. Strictly speaking, all laws must be sanctioned and all executive government must in the last resort be upheld by force, actual or potential; but experience has convinced me of the truth of the observation that in most places, and even under adverse or exceptionally difficult conditions, very little actual force is necessary when once a country has been finally and effectually reclaimed from barbarism. When, unfortunately, it becomes necessary to impress on the savage mind by striking illustrations the duty of submission to civilised superiors, the process should in the interests of humanity be as short, sharp, and decisive as possible; but when once that lesson has been thoroughly taught and learnt by heart, it will be found almost invariably that in the long run men of all races yield ready obedience to the law so long as the Government, both in its executive capacity and through the Judicature, carries into practice those principles of freedom and justice which have made the British Empire what it is to-day.

One of the results of the love of fair play characteristic of Englishmen has been that on the acquisition of new territories, whether by conquest or cession, the vested rights and privileges of former inhabitants have, generally speaking, been as far as possible respected and preserved. Such, at least, has been our constant aim, though in the course of our Colonial history instances may possibly be given of wrongs done in ignorance or of grievances left unredressed through some misunderstanding. Be this as it may, no other conquering or colonising power has ever been so scrupulous as England in her respect for vested interests and existing rights. When, after Napoleon's conquest of the Netherlands, it became vitally needful for England in self-defence to secure command of the great naval station of the Cape of Good Hope, the rights and privileges claimed by the Cape Colonists of Dutch and French extraction were in the first instance amply guaranteed in the articles of capitulation drawn up at Capetown; and these claims were equally safeguarded in the final settlement when, after the downfall of Napoleon, the permanent possession of the Cape Colony was assured to England by the arrangement under which Great Britain acquired by purchase all the South African interests of the restored Government of the Netherlands. Among the most valued of the privileges claimed by the Dutch inhabitants of the Cape Colony was the right of retaining the old common law of Holland, which, together with the exclusive use of the Dutch language, had been sternly imposed on the French refugees, the unfortunate Huguenot exiles, by the iron hand of the Dutch East India Company. The Dutch, notwithstanding their many great and admirable qualities, cannot be truly described as liberal or magnanimous in their dealings either with foreigners or subject races, and it is no exaggeration to say that such really impartial and sound administration of justice as exists in South Africa is mainly due to the introduction of English procedure in courts of justice and to the gradual spread of English ideas of humanity, freedom, and equality before the law. All proceedings in courts of justice throughout the Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia are conducted in public and in the English language, interpreters in other languages being provided wherever necessary at Government expense in criminal cases; and this exclusive use of the English language in all trials has done much to maintain a high standard in the administration of justice.

I am far from saying that the British Government was to be blamed for excess of generosity in having conceded to the original

colonists of the Cape the privilege of retaining the antiquated laws and customs of Holland as they existed prior to the introduction of the *Code Napoléon* into that country. The Roman foundation of those laws, at any rate, is still sound and solid. But in the interests of the Cape Dutch themselves, it appears to me to be matter for regret that undue tolerance should have been extended to what they are pleased to call their language. They have thus been enabled to build around themselves in course of time a kind of Chinese wall, figuratively speaking, by continuing to use a nondescript mixture of Dutch, French, and divers other tongues forming a sort of bucolic dialect peculiar to themselves, with a ludicrously limited and insufficient vocabulary, hardly intelligible in Holland itself, devoid of literature, incapable of growth save by the admixture of pigeon-English, and in itself an insurmountable barrier against intellectual progress, expansion, or enlightenment of any kind. Had the English taken a leaf out of the Dutch book for once, and introduced —as could easily have been done at first—the compulsory teaching and use of the English language, and so supplanted the local dialect from the outset, in the same way that the Dutch had formerly crushed the French language out of South Africa, the ultimate benefit to all the descendants of the original settlers would have been incalculable. Only by acquiring the English language can Africanders ever hope to attain to their true position among civilised races. Of the descendants of the original Dutch and French colonists themselves, I desire on all occasions to speak with the highest and most sincere respect and esteem. Of the Roman-Dutch law of which they are so tenacious I am able to speak with some authority, as it has been the study of my life, and I have had many years' practical experience of it both at the Bar and on the Cape Bench, and also while exercising supreme judicial authority throughout Bechuanaland.

The laws in force in Natal, in the Transvaal, and in the Orange Free State are, broadly speaking, based on the old common law of Holland as interpreted by certain great Dutch jurists and by judicial decisions, and are of course subject to modifications and additions by the respective Legislatures. The laws of the Cape Colony prevail not only throughout its dependencies, but also in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and in Rhodesia, subject to the provisions of local proclamations sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The written law of the Cape Colony was first collected and published in 1858 by a Commission appointed by the then Governor, Sir George Grey, who is still remembered with respect and affection

by the people of South Africa. The materials for this compilation consisted of such Placaats or Proclamations from 1652 till 1806 as were unrepealed or not obsolete, and of similar selections from the alphabetical digest of laws for the government of the Dutch East India possessions passed by the Dutch East India Company in Holland and by the Government of Java, commonly called the "Statutes of India," which were in force at the Cape as part of the Dutch East India possessions; and, lastly, of unrepealed Proclamations, Ordinances, and Enactments locally promulgated between the years 1806 and 1858. From 1806 till 1825 the written law of the Cape consisted of Proclamations and Notices issued by the Governor. In May 1825 a Council of Government was appointed, and from that time till 1834 Ordinances were passed under the authority of the Governor in Council. In 1834 a Legislative Council was established in the Cape Colony, and thenceforward till 1853 Ordinances were passed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. In 1853 a Parliament was established for the Cape by a Constitution Ordinance as amended by an Order in Council. In November 1872 responsible government was granted to the Cape Colony. Acts of the Cape Parliament, when assented to by the Governor as the Queen's representative, come into force after promulgation, subject to the right of the Crown to disallow such Acts within two years by Order in Council. Bills reserved by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon have no effect unless Her Majesty's assent thereto shall have been signified within the space of two years from the day on which such Bills shall have been presented for Her Majesty's assent by the Governor. There is also a body of Imperial statute law consisting of scattered enactments which have force within the Cape Colony.

The unwritten law of the Cape Colony consists, as already stated, of the Civil or Roman laws as modified by the Legislature of Holland and the judicial decisions and customs of that country prior to the great upheaval which followed the French Revolution at the close of the last century. The Roman-Dutch law, as it is usually called, is still the common law of Ceylon, British Guiana, and of all South Africa, saving, of course, the German Protectorate on the south-west coast and the Portuguese possessions on the east. As it is a subject which is but vaguely understood by any but specially trained lawyers, I will endeavour to explain as briefly as possible the origin and character of the Roman-Dutch law. The common law of England has grown up through the ages of our national life from roots which must be regarded as Germanic or Teutonic rather

than Roman, notwithstanding the long residence in Britain of the people who are justly regarded as the greatest lawyers of antiquity. The civilisation of the Romans departed with them from England, and for a considerable time the Roman law disappeared almost entirely from our judicial system, though traces of its influence may be found all along through the erudite ecclesiastics who kept the lamp of learning alight in the dark ages. Doubtless the establishment of the School of Civil Law at Oxford in the middle of the twelfth century may have had some influence, especially in developing doctrines of equity; but the broad fact remains that the common law of England always has been, ever since the departure of the Romans, and still is, essentially Saxon or Teutonic. On the continent of Europe, on the other hand, the influence of Roman jurisprudence was far deeper and more lasting than in England. In the Netherlands the basis of the common law was mainly, if not entirely Roman, and to this day those who desire to obtain a mastery of the principles of the common law of South Africa must begin by a diligent study of the Institutes, the Pandects, and the Code and Novellæ of Justinian as elucidated by the learned civilians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Holland. Texts of pure Roman law are in many cases still cited in the arguments of counsel and recognised as authorities still binding on courts of justice in South Africa. Generally speaking, in default of any written law or Legislative enactment and any express decision of the Privy Council or of the Cape Supreme Court, the order in which the sources of the Roman-Dutch law as administered in the Cape Colony are usually cited is as follows: (1) The old written law of Holland or Placaats of the States-General having the force of law throughout the United Netherlands prior to 1795; (2) Decisions of the Supreme Court of Holland and Friesland; (3) Such reasonable, certain, and general customs as had obtained universal recognition and been held legally binding throughout those Provinces; (4) In default of the foregoing, the original Roman law as interpreted by the Dutch Commentators already referred to, who for the most part wrote in Latin. It is only after the rich stores of the Roman civil law as interpreted by these and other great jurists have been thoroughly explored and exhausted that the legal practitioner in South Africa is at liberty to have recourse to the judicial decisions of other countries, including English decisions, in parallel cases. In the absence of all authority from statute law, Cape decided cases, and Dutch or Roman text-books, English decisions in similar cases may be cited in argument, and, though

not necessarily binding, are generally acted upon by the Cape Supreme Court, provided such decisions do not happen to conflict with any distinct rule or principle of Roman-Dutch law. It is therefore always necessary for counsel at the Cape Bar, failing statute law or Cape decisions, to be prepared with authorities on each point of law as it arises in the order above indicated, including the latest English and American decisions.

It need hardly be observed that this demands on the part of Cape advocates a varied and profound knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, as well as familiarity with a wide range of case law; and, inasmuch as the English subdivision of practice between different branches of law and equity is unknown in South Africa, the advocate practising at the Cape Bar must be prepared to deal in turn with every imaginable variety of legal business, though happily he is not troubled with the intricacies of the English law of real property, as registration of title has reduced conveyancing to a mere formality. His success will depend in no small degree on the grasp he has obtained of the principles of Roman jurisprudence at the outset of his legal studies. Besides being a fluent speaker, he must be able to read Latin as easily as English, and, above all, he must be possessed of habits of untiring industry and of the patience which spares no pains to insure accuracy.

Any attempt to specify and define the main differences in principle between Roman-Dutch and English law, so as to satisfy the requirements of a jurist, would exceed the limits prescribed for this paper, and would moreover necessitate the use of terms only intelligible to civilians; but I may, perhaps, be permitted to refer briefly to a few of the more easily understood points of difference between the two systems.

The old Roman-Dutch law of *status* recognises slavery as a domestic institution based on Scriptural authority and Divine sanction. Under English law all men are free.

A prodigal of full age who wastes his substance in riotous living is at liberty, according to English law, to ruin himself, and, it may be, his whole family, without let or hindrance. Under the Roman-Dutch law such a man can be restrained, by order of Court, from such waste, and prohibited from alienating his property, which may be placed under curatorship for his benefit and that of his heirs.

According to English law a husband can obtain a decree of divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery; but a wife cannot divorce her husband for a similar cause unless some circumstance of aggravation—such as cruelty—be superadded.

Under Roman-Dutch law a wife can obtain a decree of divorce for a single act of adultery on her husband's part. Again, under English law divorce is not granted for mere desertion. Under Roman-Dutch law malicious desertion alone is sufficient ground for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, at the instance of either spouse after the institution of a suit for restitution of conjugal rights and the proof of service of summons or publication of edictal citation, and of contumacy actual or presumptive.

According to English law (apart from settlements, wills or local customs) a man's fee simple land would descend to his eldest son, while his leaseholds would be treated as personalty. Under Roman-Dutch law primogeniture does not prevail, and land, apart from antenuptial contracts or trusts, created by will or otherwise, is usually held subject to community of property between husband and wife. Children are, according to Roman-Dutch law, entitled to what is called the legitimate portion, which varies according to circumstances. I will not do more than hint at the intricacies of the old Roman-Dutch law of succession *ab intestato*, or the compromise effected in 1580 by the States of Holland and West Friesland between the ancient *Aasdoms* law of Friesland and the *Schependoms* law of Zeeland.

The right of natural-born subjects at the Cape to devise their property as in England was secured to them by the Proclamation of Lord Charles Somerset in 1822, subject, however, to the condition that in case of marriage in the Cape Colony without antenuptial settlement the property was to be administered according to Colonial law notwithstanding subsequent testamentary devise, save only by what is called a mutual will, which, after the death of one of the spouses and adiation, becomes by Roman-Dutch law unalterable.

It was not till 1845 that the ancient Roman law requiring the attestation of seven witnesses for the validity of a will was abolished in the Cape Colony. The Roman law requiring the deduction of the Falcidian and Trebellian portions has also been repealed by the Cape Legislature; and now all persons making a will in the Cape Colony enjoy the same liberty of devising as under English law.

Under Roman-Dutch law parties may, in contemplation of marriage, enter into an antenuptial contract excluding the community of property, which would otherwise prevail between husband and wife.

With regard to contracts there are some important differences

between Roman-Dutch and English law. The English Statute of Frauds has, of course, no force in South Africa, where contracts to any extent can be validly entered into by word of mouth. The principles of the Roman law with regard to real, consensual and innominate contracts are, generally speaking, in force throughout South Africa, whence results the following distinction. In England the well-known rule in all contracts of sale and purchase is *caveat emptor*—let the buyer look out for himself—if he make a bad bargain so much the better for the seller. The Roman-Dutch law, on the contrary, recognises the doctrine of implied warranty, so that the position of a buyer is more secure though the interests of trade at large may suffer.

Formerly the Roman law doctrine of *læsio enormis* also prevailed in the Cape Colony, that is to say, that a buyer who could prove that he had suffered loss exceeding half the price paid, or, in other words, that he had given more than twice the value of the thing bought, could obtain by action at law rescission of the contract and the refund of the price paid. This law has, however, been abolished by the Cape Parliament.

The law of market overt affords another illustration of the difference between Roman-Dutch and English law. It has been held in the Cape Colony that though such a law prevailed in respect of certain markets in Holland it was not part of the general or common law of Holland brought to the Cape by the original Dutch settlers, and that consequently the pure Roman law must prevail, according to which the owner may reclaim stolen property wherever found. This decision has been questioned in the Transvaal, where the old Dutch doctrine of market overt is upheld in its entirety.

The Cape law of bailments, which is purely Roman, is virtually identical with that of England, since, according to the celebrated judgment of Chief Justice Holt in the leading case of Coggs *v.* Bernard, English law on that subject is to be found in Bracton's transcript of the Roman law of bailments. Here we have an instance in which even in a Court of Common Law in England the scientific accuracy and beauty of the later Roman law prevailed over the comparatively crude and imperfect conceptions of Teutonic common law, as has so often been the case in English Courts of Equity. Many remedies which, under the old system of separation between the Courts of Law and Equity in England, could only be secured by the equitable devices of the Court of Chancery, might always be obtained as a matter of course under the ordinary

jurisdiction of the Cape Supreme Court administering Roman-Dutch law.

Where Cape law has been assimilated to that of England, either by legislative acts or by the practice and decisions of the Supreme Court, the change has invariably been to the manifest advantage of the colonists of every race.

The process of Anglicising the Cape laws has been going on slowly but surely, especially since the establishment of responsible government. This is particularly noticeable as regards mercantile law. English mercantile law is, in its fairness and liberality, admirably adapted to the constant and steady growth and expansion of a world-wide commerce. The old Roman-Dutch law in mercantile matters is far narrower, and calculated in some respects to cramp rather than foster the free development of trade. This Anglicising process has been greatly facilitated by the action of the Supreme Court under its statutory power of framing Rules of Court, which the judges invariably base on English models.

With regard to the proclamation of Imperial statutes intended to have force and effect in British territories in South Africa, I may observe that, according to Roman-Dutch law, a mere general proclamation in the Government Gazette of one Colony or territory would not suffice to bring such Imperial statute into force in any other Colony or territory, but special and distinct local promulgation is required in each place; the old law of Holland being most clear and decisive on the point that a general law intended to be applicable to all the states of Holland, but only promulgated in one state, would have no force or effect beyond the limits of the particular state in which it had been actually promulgated. The strictest possible construction was applied to such cases, and under no circumstances would the Courts of Holland have stretched the law so as to make a law proclaimed in one place applicable to another in which it had not been duly promulgated. In this the Cape Supreme Court would undoubtedly follow the strict rule of the Roman-Dutch law.

With respect to a Bench to which I once had the honour to belong, I trust I may be pardoned for adding that from the first establishment of the Supreme Court to the present time the Cape Colony has been particularly fortunate in its judges, who, in point of integrity, learning and impartiality, will bear comparison with any judicial body in the Empire.

The Supreme Court of the Cape Colony consists of nine judges, distributed in three divisions as follows: the Chief Justice and two

Puisne Judges sit in Capetown, take the Western Circuit, and form a Court of Appeal for the rest of the Cape Colony; a Judge President and two Puisne Judges constitute the Court of the eastern districts, hold sittings in Grahamstown, and take the Eastern Circuit, which is now of vast extent, including the Transkeian territories; a Judge President and two Puisne Judges form the High Court of Griqualand, and hold sittings at Kimberley, whence they take the Midland Circuit, including Graaff Reinet and the recently annexed territory of British Bechuanaland. In cases involving amounts or interests exceeding £500 an appeal lies from the Cape Supreme Court to the Privy Council, which has given decisions of the highest importance in many cases, and especially on questions affecting the position of the English Church in South Africa.

In Kimberley one of the judges must always be available to preside over the Special Court for the trial of cases of illicit diamond buying. This court, which has statutory power to pass very heavy sentences, is anomalous in two respects. It consists of a judge and certain assessors, who give a verdict without a jury; and the ordinary presumption of innocence is not allowed to prevail in favour of the accused, as in England. The trapping system, with all its evils, is in full force; and when certain facts have been *primâ facie* established to the satisfaction of the Court, the burden of proof is shifted from the prosecutor to the accused, who must then prove his innocence affirmatively or take the consequences. At first sight such procedure seems likely to lead to trumped-up charges, blackmailing, conspiracy, and gross miscarriage of justice. In practice, the system on the whole works well: the innocent escape, and the convictions and sentences have a deterrent effect; though this only means that the men who carry it out are better than the system. The excuses urged in support of it are the prevalence of the crime, the ease with which so small an object as a diamond can be secreted, the immense losses suffered by owners of mines or claims, and the extreme difficulty, not to say impossibility, of securing convictions under ordinary English criminal procedure without the aid of the trapper who tempts the accused to commit the crime. The force of these reasons cannot be denied; yet it must be admitted that the procedure of the Kimberley Special Court is at variance with modern English ideas of fair play to the accused, though quite in accordance with the old criminal procedure of Holland, and indeed with all continental systems of criminal jurisprudence based on the Roman law. A familiar illustration of

the essential difference between English criminal procedure and that of the civilians is to be found in the warning to a prisoner that he is not bound to make any statement, though any voluntary statement he may make will be taken down in writing and may be used against him. According to the civilians, the confession of the accused was requisite for what was called *plena probatio*, or full proof. The consequences of such a doctrine have been ghastly. Before the writings of Beccaria and the lessons of the French Revolution had produced their full effect, prisoners were habitually tortured, both in gaol and in Court, and confession was a mere question of physical strength and powers of endurance. Judicial torture has indeed disappeared, but traces of the old system still survive. In pursuance of that system, even now in France an accused person is at first placed in solitary confinement and subjected to the moral torture of repeated interrogatories with a view to extracting from him an admission of guilt to be used against him at his trial.

As regards the measure of punishment, English statute law has no force in South Africa, where the judges under the Roman-Dutch law exercise in this respect unlimited power. In practice they are restrained by every consideration of humanity and justice, and by the consciousness that the discretion of a Court means a judicial and not an arbitrary discretion. Quite apart from the force of public opinion and the vast power of the Press, there is among the judges a sort of tacit understanding as to the reasonable and just measure of punishment for certain classes of crimes and offences in those cases in which a maximum penalty has not been fixed by the Cape Legislature—a measure which is very rarely exceeded. On the whole, judicial sentences in the Cape Colony are less severe than in England.

In nothing has the salutary and humanising influence of English ideas in South Africa been more conspicuous than in the changes introduced in criminal procedure as regards the form of trial, the presumption of innocence, and the measure of punishment. Some of these improvements may have been due to the general softening of manners and the comparative enlightenment of the nineteenth century; but in South Africa during the last ninety years the effect of European ideas would have been inappreciable but for British rule. In their ignorance of life and the limitations of their ideas, the vast majority of the descendants of the original Dutch and French Colonists do not to this day really belong to the nineteenth, but rather to the seventeenth, century. The isolation of families in vast

solitudes, their primitive surroundings and lack of words whereby to express abstract ideas have stunted their mental growth and left them mere children intellectually by comparison with their brethren in Europe. Physically they are a magnificent race; and that they have no natural want of capacity when once they obtain command over the instrument of thought is beyond doubt. Those among them who, emerging from the semi-barbarism of their surroundings, have mastered the English language and received elaborate educations have in numerous instances given proof of the most brilliant abilities; and the quickness and subtlety of intellect which they then exhibit render them peculiarly apt for the study of the law, in which their attainments are often extraordinary. The greatest of the many blessings bestowed upon these excellent Colonists has been British rule.

The Ordinance which in 1828 placed criminal procedure in the Cape Colony virtually on the same footing as criminal procedure in England effected a revolution. The criminal law of the Cape Colony before the British occupation may be briefly described as based upon certain doctrines of Roman law—doctrines which, according to modern ideas, are singularly crude—the Caroline Constitutions or criminal laws of the Emperor Charles V., the criminal code of Philip II., certain Placaats of the States-General, the Latin treatise of Antonius Matthæus "De Criminibus," the commentaries of Voet on the Pandects, the "Statutes of India," and the local Placaats already referred to. A careful study of the work of Matthæus and of the criminal code of Philip II. will well repay the jurist who is interested in the history of criminal procedure. It is hardly possible to imagine a more glaring contrast than that between the system of criminal procedure which Philip II. imposed on the Netherlands and that of modern England. The defeat of the Armada happily saved England just as the genius and courage of William the Silent saved the Netherlands from the judicial racks and fiery torments of Spain; but the impress of the Spanish mind remained on the criminal system of the Netherlands till the French Revolution heralded the birth of new ideas.

In the Cape Colony under the Dutch East India Company the chief authority in all criminal proceedings was the Fiscal—an officer who possessed enormous power and was much dreaded. The butcher-bird is to this day called by the Hottentots and the descendants of the emancipated slaves of the Cape the "Fiscal," and this mere fact speaks volumes as to the way in which that official was formerly, and is still traditionally, regarded. In each

district the Court of the "Landdrost"—an officer corresponding nearly to the Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the present day—and the "Heemraden" (as his farmer-assessors were called) exercised, nominally together, all the powers of local government, though in fact the Heemraden merely said "ja," while the Landdrost laid down the law; but in criminal cases the Landdrost himself was subject to the absolute rule of the Fiscal, who was practically independent of all control. When to this was added the institution of slavery, with all that that implies, some idea may be formed of the great gulf that separates the old from the new system of criminal jurisprudence in the Cape Colony.

Under the English system the Attorney-General in the western district especially, and nominally throughout the Cape Colony, has the right at his discretion of instituting prosecutions and of controlling all criminal proceedings, though in point of fact, since the establishment of responsible Government, the Attorney-General has really become Minister of Justice, and is assisted in criminal work by a Public Prosecutor in Capetown; while his criminal jurisdiction is in the eastern districts exercised by the Solicitor-General, who resides at Grahamstown, and in the central and northern districts by the Crown Prosecutor, who is stationed at Kimberley.

In Capetown, strange to say, the anomaly still exists of a grand jury in addition to a Public Prosecutor, though it is hard to say what good object is attained by this double safeguard. Under the present system in the Cape Colony a grand jury appears to me to be superfluous. The ordinary jury consists of nine instead of twelve jurors, as in England, and unanimity is required for conviction. Generally speaking, the rules of criminal procedure are the same as in England. In civil cases a jury may be demanded by either party, but in practice this right is very rarely exercised. The community is comparatively small, personal interests and private animosities have to be considered, and, as a rule, litigants prefer a bench of three judges to any jury on questions of fact. Perfect confidence is universally reposed in the integrity and impartiality of the judges, notwithstanding the fact that, in view of the cost of living in South Africa, they are very badly paid—so badly that without private means the occupants of the Bench cannot maintain the appearance in society which is naturally expected of them in view of their otherwise exalted position.

The jurisdiction conferred by law upon Courts of Resident Magistrate at the Cape is very extensive, both in civil and criminal cases. This is perhaps inevitable in view of the immense distances

to be traversed and the necessarily long intervals between the circuits, of which there are two a year in each of the three divisions of the Supreme Court; but the holders of judicial offices of such importance ought in all cases to have a special legal training, and certainly ought to be far better paid. An appeal to the Supreme Court in one of its branches, according to locality, lies from all judgments of Resident Magistrates as regards questions of law; and all criminal cases in which the penalty imposed exceeds a fine of £5 or a month's imprisonment must be at once forwarded to a judge of the Supreme Court for review, and may be confirmed, altered, remitted to the magistrate, or quashed, according to circumstances. In cases where a prisoner pleads guilty the local Public Prosecutor has statutory power to remit the proceedings to the Court of Resident Magistrate, which in the final disposal of them has special statutory powers far in excess of the ordinary criminal jurisdiction of such Court. Records of all cases under a £5 fine or one month's imprisonment must be sent monthly in a report to the Public Prosecutor of the district for his consideration. Special justices of the peace have certain statutory powers of trying prisoners and sentencing them on conviction to certain light punishments; but their proceedings must in all cases be forwarded for review at once.

Under the old Dutch system certain officials subordinate to a justice of the peace and to the commandant of the district, and still called "Field Cornets," had magisterial jurisdiction, especially in cases between master and servant, and many efforts have been made to induce the Cape Parliament to sanction the revival of these powers, and especially the right of inflicting corporal punishment on native servants. The question of corporal punishment in South Africa opens up a wide field of discussion. According to De Quincey, the prevalence of corporal punishment in the criminal laws of any people is the measure of the civilisation of that people. If this be so, the States and Colonies of South Africa cannot yet claim a very high place in the ranks of civilisation. Under British rule, however, the power of inflicting lashes by sentence of Courts of inferior jurisdiction has been strictly defined and limited by law. Sentences of lashes imposed by Courts of Resident Magistrate under statutory powers are not now carried out till after confirmation of the proceedings by a judge of the Supreme Court, and then only in presence of a district surgeon, who is responsible for safety to life, and can order the discontinuance of the punishment at any moment.

Cases of the illegal and cruel flogging of natives, resulting in their death, are by no means unknown in South Africa. I have known instances of the kind at the hands of Colonists both of English and Dutch descent, the one no better and no worse than the other. Still, it would be unjust to conclude from these cases of exceptional brutality that the Cape Colonists are as a rule lacking in kindly consideration for their native servants. Speaking from long experience and personal observation, I should say that, as a general rule, the Colonists treat their native dependents fairly and kindly.

It is to the credit of the Cape Legislature that the efforts repeatedly made by a small section to secure a revival of the unlimited powers formerly exercised by Field Cornets have hitherto been defeated by the humanity and firmness of the majority of the members. The wisdom of the Cape Parliament in this will hardly be questioned by any one who knows how greatly the natives outnumber the whites in South Africa, the necessity of securing a constant supply of voluntary native labour, and the vital importance to South Africa of the native question. The supply of alcoholic drink to natives ought to be prohibited under heavy penalties throughout South Africa, just as it was prohibited, with the happiest results, under the Imperial *régime* in British Bechuanaland. The difference this would make in criminal statistics would seem almost incredible to those unacquainted with South Africa. Under existing conditions it would be impossible to carry on the administration of justice and secure peace throughout territories thickly peopled by natives without the goodwill and active co-operation of the native chiefs and headmen. If all the natives were to combine in either active or passive resistance to the white man's law, the Europeans might indeed take up arms, but they could never hope to maintain by mere force such good order and security as at present prevail. Under these circumstances, it is obviously expedient to maintain and support the jurisdiction of the native chiefs over their own people. Under British rule the once unlimited power of native chiefs over the lives and limbs of their own people has of course been everywhere curtailed. The details of cruelties perpetrated by native chiefs in the enjoyment of unrestricted power over their own people would be too sickening for repetition. The best check on them for many years has been found in the steadily increasing influence exercised in furtherance of every good work by the missionaries, of whose courage and devotion I cannot speak too highly. In spite, however, of this humanising influence, even the best of the native chiefs may

be tempted at times to carry punishment beyond what we should regard as the limits of due moderation. I well remember one instance of this. Among the many South African native rulers with whom it was my fate to be intimately acquainted, none occupied a higher place in my esteem than the late Montsioa, chief of the Bora Tsile Barolong of Mafeking. He was, I believe, baptized by the Wesleyan missionary of Mafeking some time before his death last October, but during the ten years of my acquaintance with him he was not a professing Christian. Whatever his creed, he had, in my opinion, every good quality that can adorn a native chief. He was brave, just, generous, and tender-hearted—a veritable father of his people. Yet, in the exercise of the very limited criminal jurisdiction allowed him by our laws, he on one occasion had one of his men so severely flogged that the latter threw himself on his face before the British magistrate, and, showing his wounds, begged for medical aid. The unfortunate man's back was in an indescribable state. He was of course taken at once to the gaol hospital, where, under the care of an excellent district surgeon, he soon recovered. I sent word to Montsioa that, according to the Queen's law, sentences of corporal punishment ought only to be carried out under medical supervision, and that I trusted that such a case would not occur again. The old chief took the admonition in good part, and explained that the man had been flogged by his orders because, having stolen and eaten a goat, he had no property wherewith to restore its value to the owner, and so had been made to pay in person. He added that he regretted the excessive severity of the punishment inflicted, which was not in accordance with his wish or directions, and was entirely due to the fact that his executioner had —as he said—"an arm like lightning." After this Montsioa, in the fervour of his loyalty, invariably sent similar cases to be tried by the Resident Magistrate instead of dealing with them himself.

The conflict of European and native laws, and the nature and extent of the jurisdiction left to native chiefs under British rule, involve moot points which time forbids me to discuss here. The whole subject of the native laws of South Africa was elaborately and exhaustively dealt with some years ago by the Native Laws Commission, presided over by Sir Jacob Barry, Judge President of the Eastern Districts Court. Speaking broadly, I may say that the British courts of justice will not, as a general rule, administer native laws, especially in relation to cases arising out of polygamy, though there are certain subjects—as, for instance, the native rules with regard to succession and inheritance—on which the Courts are

bound by law to hear evidence of native customs, and to be guided in their decisions accordingly.

The system according to which, as under the Tembuland regulations, limited jurisdiction is conferred on native chiefs was adopted in British Bechuanaland, and answered so well that I am inclined to think it might be safely followed in all similar cases. According to this system the chief receives a stipend from the Government, and is held personally responsible for the good conduct of his tribe. The dread of losing this stipend, or of being mulcted in any part of it, is generally found sufficient to keep the chief on his good behaviour. His jurisdiction in civil cases between members of his own tribe is unlimited; his criminal jurisdiction is so far limited that he cannot try capital cases, or indeed any case involving a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour; and he is expressly warned that the infliction of any cruel, excessive, or unusual punishment—such as maiming, for instance—may entail the loss not only of his stipend, but also, in extreme cases, of his chieftainship. The torturing or corporal punishment of women is also strictly forbidden. In civil cases arising between his people and Europeans, or between his people and natives of other tribes, he has no jurisdiction, and recourse must be had to the European magistrate, who may summon the chief himself and his headmen to act as assessors in such cases, or rather as advisers, since they have no voice in the decision. The almost total absence of serious crime among the aboriginal inhabitants of British Bechuanaland during my ten years' tenure of office there is the best proof of the soundness of the system carried out so long as that territory remained a Crown Colony. The respect evinced by natives throughout South Africa for the proceedings and decisions of British courts of justice is remarkable. Of this I have seen many indications. On one occasion, while on the Cape Bench, I had the painful duty of trying a Kafir chief, his son, and some of his headmen for rebellion. The case in itself was in my opinion not a particularly bad or aggravated one, as, although certain stores, waggons, and houses had been plundered, there had been no case of murder or of the personal ill-treatment of Europeans. The prisoners were all convicted by the jury without distinction, and in determining on the just measure of punishment to be awarded to each prisoner I was guided to some extent by their relative positions, and by the share each had taken in acts of violence or plunder. The sentences I passed were little, if at all, heavier than would have been passed in ordinary cases of housebreaking and theft. The chief, in view of his position and antecedents, as well as his responsibility for the

outbreak, I sentenced to three years' imprisonment without hard labour. Before leaving the circuit town I visited the gaol as usual, and saw all the prisoners. The chief in question asked to be allowed to speak to me through the interpreter. He began by spontaneously acknowledging the justice of the sentences, and his only request was that he might be given employment, as he found the monotony of imprisonment without occupation almost intolerable.

The Kafir has a natural taste for litigation; time is no object to him; he fully endorses the well-known South African proverb, "To-morrow is also a day"; the law's delays have no terrors for him; only he has the strongest possible objection to surrendering cattle to cover costs in the event of his losing a case.

It is hardly possible to speak of the administration of justice in South Africa generally without some reference to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, though for reasons which must be sufficiently obvious my remarks on this part of the subject must necessarily be brief. I have already mentioned the sources of the common law of both States. The statute law of the Transvaal leaves much to be desired, and the complaints of the Uitlanders, who are developing, if not creating, the wealth of the country, are only too well founded. Among their many grievances are (1) the enforced use of Cape Dutch in all courts of law, even when all parties concerned are ignorant of it, and the Court itself would prefer to use English; and (2) the dependent position in which the Transvaal judges are kept, presumably for political reasons, by the Executive Government, which practically controls both Chambers of the Volksraad. The Transvaal judges are shamefully underpaid, in spite of the enormous wealth ground out of the foreign capitalists who work the mines, and the natural result is a loss of public confidence in their independence, notwithstanding the fact that on the Transvaal Bench are to be found men whose integrity is above suspicion.

The Bench of the Orange Free State holds a high place in public estimation throughout South Africa.

While a guest at the Grey Institute in Bloemfontein on the occasion of the festivities to celebrate the opening of the railway connecting the Orange Free State with Capetown, I had the honour of speaking on a subject in which I have long felt a deep interest. I mean the establishment of an Appeal Court for all the States and Colonies of South Africa. At that time the political horizon appeared comparatively clear, and I even hoped that the two Republics might be induced to take part in a scheme which had already commended itself to some of the most eminent judges and

best lawyers in South Africa. I must admit with regret that I no longer entertain any such hope or expectation, but I still think that an Appeal Court might and ought to be established for the whole of British South Africa—that is to say, for the Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia. Such a Court ought in my opinion to be held periodically in Capetown, and might consist of the Chief Justice of the Cape Colony (who should preside), the Judge President of the Eastern Districts Court, the Judge President of the High Court of Griqualand, the Chief Justice of Natal, and the future Chief Justice of Rhodesia. From its decisions a final appeal should lie to Her Majesty in Council. If either of the Republics should hereafter wish to secure the benefit of such a system of appeal, a convention could at any future time be entered into, subject to Parliamentary sanction and Royal assent in the Cape Colony and Natal, and to confirmation by the Volksraad of such Republic. The door, so to speak, should be left open for their admission. To attempt any step beyond this would, in my opinion, be futile. We can only hope now that time may heal many sores and bring about a peaceful and satisfactory solution of difficulties that at present seem almost insuperable. Meanwhile it is clearly the duty of all who have at heart the welfare of South Africa to do the utmost in their power to bring about a cordial union between all its European inhabitants of whatever race. In conclusion, I can only repeat the opinion I expressed at the beginning of this paper: I know of no firmer bond of union, no better guarantee for peace, order, and good government, than the impartial, fearless, and incorruptible administration of justice.

Discussion.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Marshal J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.: My only excuse for speaking on this very able and interesting paper is that for the last thirteen years I have occupied the position of Chief Magistrate in two rather important territories in South Africa. The laws which were introduced into South Africa (whether their origin be Teutonic or Roman) were the outcome of centuries of civilisation. They were introduced into regions where barbarism in many places prevailed—where numbers of the people were uncultured, and had not lived up to the laws as introduced. The consequence is that in South Africa now the law is undergoing a transition. It is being applied to new conditions, and by machinery of a different nature from that which prevails in England. This applies particularly to the native territories. Sir

Sidney Shippard did not say much about the difficulties arising in Natal, where a very large Eastern population exists as well as he native population. The laws as they are administered in Zululand are very similar to the laws administered in Natal. It is necessary to work with the consent of the people to whom the laws are applied, and the English custom is, where we have conquered fresh territory, to respect the customs and even the prejudices of the people as far as possible. In Basutoland and Zululand the chiefs form practically the courts of first instance in native cases. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who knew the native character and human nature as well as any man I have ever had the pleasure of meeting, and under whom I had the honour of serving for some time, always said that the native chiefs could deal with purely native cases better than Europeans. The chiefs in neither of these territories receive any stipends; they act from a sense of duty, and from the prestige they derive from sitting in judgment. The appeal from the native chiefs is to the Resident Magistrate, with whom is associated two assessors—native chiefs, and this is to form the first Court of Appeal. Appeal lies from such courts to the chief magistrate, who has a right of associating with himself certain of the principal chiefs. There seems to be very little injustice done, and in the majority of instances the decision of the chiefs is supported. With regard to criminal cases, a limited jurisdiction is allowed to the chiefs. They are allowed to impose fines and to order a certain amount of corporal punishment. They cannot imprison; they have no gaols, and they would not be allowed to make use of ours. The consequence is that men who have no means, or are habitual criminals, are sent to the magistrate. The amount of crime is very small in Zululand, and we have inadequate local means of enforcing judgment if we were acting in opposition to the people. The Duke of Wellington observed that one can do anything with bayonets except sit on them, and we rarely have to make use of force; there are about two or three hundred native police in the country, the population of which is about 100,000. The Europeans in Zululand are subject to the Natal law. At present the administration of justice seems to work well enough when regarded as a transition system.

Mr. L. B. Clarence (late a Judge of the Ceylon Supreme Court): I think we ought to feel obliged to a lecturer who comes forward and out of the amplitude of his knowledge and experience explains to us how the law is administered in British Dependencies. Law may not be what is called a popular subject. It is not a subject which you can treat with lantern slides. Perhaps it is

rather an unpopular subject in some ways. We are not a litigious people; and we do not care to hear much about Law. But here a little confusion is made between Law and litigation. Law is one thing—litigation, another. If our Law could be made perfect, there might not be much room for litigation. I can endorse what has fallen from the lecturer as to the esteem in which the British administration of justice is regarded in our Dependencies. I am sure there is an unfeigned desire on the part of all concerned to administer justice in the very best way. We may make mistakes—we often do—from lack of acquaintance with the needs and traditions of the native races, but our mistakes are unintentional; as our learned lecturer has said, we err from ignorance and not in wilfulness. I have myself had to take part in the administration of justice for something like twenty years in Ceylon, and I have frequently heard the people ask to be tried by English gentlemen. I have listened with interest to the account which our lecturer gave of the Roman-Dutch law. He mentioned that this law, besides being the common law of the Cape, is also ultimate common law in Ceylon. It seems curious that the Roman-Dutch law, though superseded many years ago in the Netherlands by the Code Napoléon, should prevail now, not merely at the Cape, but in Ceylon. No doubt in a Colony like the Cape there is reason why the Roman-Dutch law should be retained, because a large body of Dutchmen are attached to it. But what is one man's meat may be another man's poison. The case of Ceylon is different, and why Roman-Dutch law should be in force there it is difficult to say. The Dutch settlements in Ceylon were upon the seaboard. They came into our possession in 1796, and when it became certain they would never be given back, the Dutch Colonists went away to the Netherlands or to Batavia. Still, the Roman-Dutch law has never been *ipso facto* repealed. More than that, although we have since acquired what the Dutch never had—possession of the interior of the island—the principles of Roman-Dutch law upon some principles not easy to understand have been considered to apply there also. There seems no reason for that. In these days, a very large commerce has sprung up in Ceylon, a large export and import trade, and an extensive and successful European planting enterprise. Everybody knows Ceylon tea—and very good tea it is. All this has grown up by British enterprise, with which the theories of Roman-Dutch law are by no means always in accord, nor are th ey more acceptable to the native inhabitants. I recollect a case which gave the courts a great deal of trouble. It was a litigation in a

Sinhalese family, and the question was—whether under certain circumstances an inheritance should devolve according to the law of North Holland or South Holland. Very likely these Sinhalese folk had never heard of either. Since then a Statute has been passed, taking that matter out of the Roman-Dutch law, and in various matters there has been amending legislation. A better thing would have been to sweep away the remains of Roman-Dutch law altogether. Never having been replaced, it still lingers, in a maimed, decayed and confused condition, and you know that in the law nothing is more disastrous than uncertainty.

Mr. L. P. Ford: I have very much pleasure in confirming every word that has fallen from Sir Sidney Shippard. I think the administration of justice in South Africa does honour to the British name, and I have some right to speak on the matter because I have had twenty-two years' experience in the practice of the law in Cape Colony and in the Transvaal. In 1877 I was appointed Her Majesty's first Attorney-General in the Transvaal (under the British Administration), and had the honour of drawing up the proclamation under which the administration of justice is conducted, even at the present time, for on the recession of the country to the Boers, the administration of the law was continued on the same foundation and in the same manner as under the British Government. Of course local laws have from time to time been passed, and have modified the original design, but taking the whole administration together, we may say that the administration of justice in the Transvaal, at the present time, is the same as that instituted at the time of the British occupation. Although as a matter of form Roman-Dutch law is always quoted in the Courts of Law there, still I think on the whole there is more English law, because of the paucity of Roman-Dutch authorities on commercial dealings respecting which the majority of cases refer. The Transvaal Court is not at the present time held in very high estimation, but I hope that by-and-bye things will go on very much as they did previous to the scare. The lecturer has spoken very emphatically on the necessity for a Common Appeal Court. That is a subject which was constantly under discussion while I was in the Transvaal, and if some pressure were brought to bear by the British Government on the various British Colonies in South Africa, I think that might be brought about, and would constitute a great step towards federation. From my experience the natives have great respect for the administration of the law under the British Government, and they generally submit to that law very

cheerfully. At the present moment I am retired, and living in England, but I am doing something for the benefit of South Africa, for I am a sort of link between Portuguese East Africa and British South Africa. Being very largely interested in large tracks of country on the East Coast, and a director, not only of the English railway to Lake Nyasa, but a director of the Portuguese section of that line, I hope my influence as English director of the latter will be such as to bring about some fusion of interest in that part of Africa.

Mr. J. W. Leonard (Q.C. of Cape Colony): Among the many wise rules possessed by this Institute, I think one of the wisest is that which limits each speech to ten minutes. Such a limitation insures at least one good thing, and that is, that the speaker shall not trespass beyond the limits of his subject, and consequently that your patience shall not be too severely tried. If the object of this Institute is to disseminate sound and valued information amongst those who take an interest in the wider Great Britain, which is after all the heritage of us all, I do not think there has been any occasion on which the Institute has been more to be congratulated than on the present, for a more valuable and interesting paper I do not think has ever been read before you. It may appear strange that saying this I should tell you I have practically nothing to say upon the subject of the paper. It is so full of matter for thought, so full of suggestion, that one could not say much that is worth hearing in ten minutes. There is matter for the consideration of the statesman, of the student of jurisprudence, and of the student of men and manners, and as I wish to confine myself to a few remarks, I must beg you to excuse my undertaking the task of discussing either the political aspect of many questions which have been raised, or the technical matters which have been suggested of high interest to lawyers and students of jurisprudence. I, personally, as a South African and an Englishman, almost an Englishman first, and a South African afterwards, I would say as a Great Britainer, am profoundly grateful to the lecturer for doing a great deal, at all events, to remove one misapprehension which I am sure prevails in the minds of many people in these Islands. I have heard even educated lawyers, members of the English bar, talk of the Roman-Dutch law as a sort of jurisprudence that might have come from the Vikings or some other curious source, and which was totally unfitted to the wants of a civilised community. Now I am going to make a dogmatic statement, and I claim the right to speak with some authority. With all respect to the learned judge from

Ceylon, I beg leave to say that I am prepared to submit the question whether the Roman-Dutch law as administered in South Africa, or the English law administered here in England is the better system of law to a jury of trained jurists, and I am confident of what the verdict would be. It is all very well to say that the Roman-Dutch law was full of crudities and absurdities. So was the law of England, and of other civilised countries not so very long ago. It is the work of the legislature—the work of thought and of time—to wipe out and destroy these crudities and barbarisms, and to make the law equal to the exigencies of mankind. That is what has been done in South Africa with the Roman-Dutch law, and that is so in England with the old Common Law, which for many centuries presented one long series of absurdities. The Roman-Dutch is for nearly all practical purposes the Roman law. We must distinguish between the incidental application of penal laws and the great body of law which forms the canons of right and wrong in a state in civil matters as between man and man. The Roman law is the very foundation of all the equity administered in England to-day. The equity of England, which it has taken many centuries to incorporate into the law, owes its origin and growth to the fact that learned ecclesiastical chancellors of the middle ages were well versed in the doctrines of the Roman law, and were determined to act up to its great principles that equality is equity, and that justice must be done at all costs. I speak rather warmly because I feel that so many slanders are cast on the civil jurisprudence, without an answer being given. I could mention numerous absurdities in the old Common Law of England that have been wiped out. I could also mention numerous absurd Roman-Dutch laws which have been wiped out. Any studious listener to the lecture will have come to the conclusion that Roman-Dutch law as administered in South Africa is Roman law with certain more modern Dutch customs improved by the decisions of wise judges trained in Anglo-Saxon methods of thought and education, and by wise legislation passed by men imbued with the great principles which actuate the legislatures of Anglo-Saxon communities throughout the world; and that as a body of law it is to-day as well suited to the wants of an intelligent and progressive community as any in the wide world. That is my opinion, and I think the opinion of Sir Sidney Shippard, than whom there never was an abler administrator of the law in South Africa. If he has succeeded in persuading you that the law of Cape Colony, which is really the law of all South Africa, is a wise and enlightened system of jurisprudence and is

honestly, fearlessly, and impartially administered by upright judges, who know the spirit of the time and who have taken their tone and their intellectual character from Anglo-Saxon methods and traditions, I do not think you will feel any doubt that South Africa is indeed in the matter of justice and its administration as blest as most other countries. I should have liked to discuss some other questions, such as the constitution of a Court of Appeal for South Africa, but I will not at this hour take up more of your time.

Mr. Justice CONDÉ WILLIAMS (of Mauritius): As a former judge of the Supreme Court of Natal, I have had great pleasure in listening to this very instructive paper. The lecturer spoke of the judges of Cape Colony as being underpaid. If they are underpaid, as they may be, I can only say they are paid half as much again as the judges of the Supreme Court of Natal! I may be able to add a few facts with regard to the natives in Natal. They are treated with great consideration in the matter of law. In addition to the Courts of which the lecturer has spoken, we had in Natal, and have now, I believe, an English judge sitting and going circuit with a Native High Court all over the country for criminal business, and to hear appeals from Administrators of native law, and we had a Supreme Court of Native Appeal consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court, the Minister for Native Affairs and the judge of the Native High Court, sitting as a final Court of Appeal to hear appeals from this Native High Court. I have had to preside in that court when deciding such questions as the number of cows to be apportioned in the case of native disputes, and perhaps the number of descendants of those cows. In the matter providing courts of law for natives, I think, then, Natal is particularly liberal. I think also it may claim some praise for doing what the lecturer has urged, namely, regulating the supply of liquor to the natives. In Natal, the laws on that subject are very stringent, and though they are frequently broken, I regret to say by our own compatriots, still they are very good laws, and I have seen the benefit of them. I have thought, indeed, they might well be carried a little further. If natives are not to use intoxicants then I think we ought to prevent their making their own liquor, for I have often found in administering the law that cases of wounding and even of murder result entirely from native beer-drinkings. It is not a question of quality, quantity is the thing for them. Their atrocious native beer is made out of "mealies," soaked in water and fermented in the sun. I was rather glad to hear the interesting remarks of Mr. Leonard in vindication of the Roman-Dutch law. Though I cannot

claim to have possessed my late colleague Sir Henry Connor's exhaustive acquaintance with that law, I conceived an admiration for it, not only as perhaps the purest modern application of the Roman law, but because it offers in South Africa a possible basis of future interest and action among all the European communities. Its importance in that respect cannot be overrated. In regard to its criminal aspect, I feel strongly, and used always to feel as a judge, that there should be some limitation on the sentences which judges pass, and that the safeguards which the Statute law in England provides as regards limitation of sentences should be applied in South Africa. The question of a Court of Appeal, of course, presents difficulties; but as regards our own South African Colonies, I can see no insuperable difficulties in the way. It would be a most useful thing as tending to the consolidation of interests there under our own flag. I think the lecturer was very wise in suggesting that the door should be left open to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to come into any such scheme in the future; and one has some hope that in the millennial time to which we all look forward, when the British lion will feed with the Transvaal bear in green pastures and by still waters, we may see such matters placed on a better and common footing. And I am quite sure we shall all re-echo the excellent words with which the lecturer concluded, namely, "It is clearly the duty of all who have at heart the welfare of South Africa to do the utmost in their power to bring about a cordial union between all its European inhabitants of whatever race." So mote it be!

Mr. Richard William Murray: I do not know why I have been called on to speak, except for the reason that I have done a good deal of law reporting in the Cape Colony. It would be sheer folly on my part to try to criticise the splendid paper read by my old friend Sir Sidney Shippard, or to try to emulate the eloquence of my friend Mr. Leonard. I will only say this, from my long acquaintance with South Africa—I was almost born there, not quite—that I know Sir Sidney Shippard to be a great lawyer, a wise judge, and a patriotic statesman. We are all proud, too, of Mr. Leonard, whose eloquence always appeals to our hearts whether we think him right or wrong. I think we may learn many things from the native laws. If, for instance, a scoundrel in the kraal steals an ox they may make his brother responsible—if he has not a brother then his nearest relatives, maybe his uncle, but they get back that ox somehow. I was waiting most attentively to see how the lecturer would deal with the diamond laws of Cape Colony, and I

noticed that he rather evaded the point. Thank God if, as he says, the men administering those laws are often better than the system. I beg to say, that in my experience no more cruel laws exist in the world. Russia, with its Siberia, has no such brutal laws as those the Cape Parliament, to its discredit, created for the protection of the diamond monopolists of Kimberley. If Sir Sidney Shippard had tried to defend those laws, he would have lost that great respect I entertain for him. I trust the time will come when Cape Colony will arise in its dignity and wipe those laws out of its statutes.

Captain A. St. H. Gibbons: I think I know a great deal more about the origin and details of the South African law since hearing Sir Sidney Shippard's most instructive address than before. I have made six passages through the Colony on my way up and down the country, during which time I have made a series of stays in different parts, particularly in Bechuanaland. I have learnt that there the law is similarly administered, and equally respected as the law at home. An important point of difference, of course, between the requirements of English law, and the law in a country like South Africa must always lie in the fact that in Africa we have to distinguish different races living side by side, over whom the law must exercise protection. On the one side you have a civilised and cultured people—and on the other a primitive people, in no way capable as yet of entertaining the higher sentiments of mankind. To expect that a team of buffaloes should perform the functions of the domestic ox would be as reasonable as to expect that the native African should take his place side by side with the higher races for at least ten or twelve generations to come. I think the lecturer rightly suggested, it is a great mistake where it can be avoided to interfere with native institutions and the native system of government, though it is necessary, of course, to remove the harshness with which it is so often applied by native rulers if they have the opportunity of doing so. Captain Gibbons proceeded to describe the native administrative system obtaining in the Marotse country on the Upper Zambesi, and he mentioned some of the native modes of punishment. He added: In such a country, whenever we take possession, as I have no doubt we shall before long, because this is within our sphere, we should endeavour as little as possible to interfere with native government. Through that means a control can be kept over every tribe and family of the community, and at the same time all malefactors can be brought to justice in a very effec-

tive manner. Such cannot be the case where the natives are reduced to a mass of irresponsible individuals.

Mr. WILLIAM FLUX: By contrast with all who have spoken, I have not the advantage of being able to speak with personal experience of the localities. I am virtually an outsider so far as South African Colonies are concerned, although, indeed, I have acquired some little experience from touch with those Colonies. From about the time of the formation of the Standard Bank, in which I took a part, I have occasionally had to transact business in connection with those Colonies, but of course those transactions have had relation rather to the civil than to the criminal administration. I am prepared to agree generally with everything which has been said as to the criminal administration of the country, but I can scarcely say that I similarly agree concerning the civil administration. I agree specially with this sentence in the paper: "The process of Anglicising the Cape laws has been going on slowly but surely, especially since the establishment of responsible government. This is particularly noticeable as regards mercantile law." Speaking from the outsider's point of view, as one who occasionally has had to communicate with the Cape, and occasionally has had to give effect to communications received from the Cape, I have formed, and desire to express an impression—I do not say it dogmatically—a strong impression that the more closely the civil laws of the Colonies of Great Britain are brought into line with the civil laws of this country, the better for those Colonies. Capital is exceedingly sensitive. It is not easy to persuade an English capitalist unacquainted with the localities, that laws on that side—of which he knows little or nothing—will accomplish for him that security for his investments which laws on the lines of those of this country will accomplish for him. I believe it to be for the interests of the Colonies that the capitalists at home should have confidence in their laws, and I think that would be materially advanced by assimilating the laws of the Colonies to those of the Mother Country. Then, too, in regard to the administration of the laws, I think there are improvements which are distinctly desirable—for instance, if it happens that an Englishman desires to enforce civil rights in South Africa, he has, in cases where evidence has to be taken, to beat about for knowledge of someone on the spot to whom the conduct of the matter—or, more strictly speaking, the actual taking and verifying of the evidence—can be entrusted. The converse holds good, so that if a Colonial litigant desires to take evidence in England, he has to beat about for somebody also, and I am free to

say the selection is not always satisfactory. It appears very desirable that every man who is entrusted with the responsible charge shall thoroughly know what he is about. I think there should be a responsible public official for purposes of this kind, whose name should be found in the law list and to whom a litigant could trust his interests in the respects mentioned with confidence. Then with regard to interior administration, I would have as few dissimilarities as possible in the laws and their administration. In everything which has been said by the lecturer as to the extreme importance of the utmost confidence in the due administration of justice, of course I concur. As a resident in this country—an Englishman to the backbone—I would add that it ought to go, and it does go without saying, and as a matter implied, that in all cases where the administration of justice is in English hands, thorough confidence may be placed in its integrity.

Professor J. A. LIEBMANN: We have been so deluged with advice of late that we should beware of stirring up race-hatred by the mention of any topic that might lend itself to be misconstrued, that I was pleased to find the lecturer disregarded it, and having the courage of his opinions, expressed them in a tone about which there could be no possibility of doubt, particularly when he referred to the treatment that French refugees experienced at the hands of the Dutch East India Company. It might have been desirable to deal a little more fully with that point for those unacquainted with these details of Colonial history, and to explain how it was that a people who now call themselves Dutchmen in South Africa are totally ignorant of their own mother-tongue, cannot even pronounce their own names correctly; and who, after a residence of 100 years under the ægis of the Dutch East India Company, came to lose everything they had striven for. No one can have any doubt as to the accuracy of the simile of the "Chinese wall" with which they have surrounded themselves. It is an obstacle in the way of every advance —literary, intellectual, and other—that one would wish to see. I think it is exceedingly unfortunate that the political events at the commencement of the last decade are reflected in the absurd attempts that have been, and still are, made to bolster up this *patois*, and I thoroughly endorse His Honour's opinion regarding the study and acquisition of English by Africanders. It would be easy to give reminiscences showing the difficulties experienced in the administration of the law in native territories, and I recollect one case in particular which necessitated the examination of witnesses in the English, French, Dutch, Italian, German and Kaffir languages.

But at this late hour I will only express the pleasure with which I listened to Sir Sidney Shippard, than whom as a lawyer and administrator we could have none better.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.): It is now my duty as Chairman to bring this interesting Meeting to a close, by proposing in your name a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Sidney Shippard for his valuable paper. For myself, I have felt, as everyone present I think must feel, that we know a great deal more about the law in South Africa, the Roman-Dutch and the British, than we did before we had the opportunity of listening to his able paper. I do not profess to be able to express a professional appreciation of the subject, but as a non-professional listener I feel I am greatly indebted to Sir Sidney Shippard for the consideration he has given to it in order to impart to us information and instruction on the important subject he has brought before us. It is of great value to us all, I think, that we are able, through the agency of this Institute, to bring together on such an occasion so many distinguished men, who can give us the benefit of their knowledge and experience with regard to it by discussing the question as they have done. I will only add, that we have never had a more valuable paper, for the special purpose of preserving in our repertoire, and among the records of this Institute, than the paper to which we have had the pleasure of listening to-night.

Sir SIDNEY SHIPPARD, K.C.M.G.: I beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received the contribution which I have been able to offer to-night. I do not think I need say much in reply. With regard to what has fallen from Mr. Leonard I most heartily concur in his high admiration of the Roman law as a scientific system. It is, I have no doubt, the most perfectly scientific system of law ever devised, and the foundation of our system of equity. It is, I agree, of immense advantage in South Africa, as forming the basis of a system of law that will ultimately, I believe, be one of the agents to weld together the whole people and make them homogeneous. The real greatness of that country will date from the time they become so united. With regard to criminal law, I have already noted that there is a system of review, and that there are criminal appeals in the Cape Colony when there is any point of law to be made the subject of appeal. Of course if an Appeal Court became an accomplished fact, a system of criminal appeals would have to be part, but that is a detail into which I need not enter now. I have thrown out the suggestion with regard to such a Court because I feel that it would

be one of the means of bringing about that federation of South Africa for which I am so anxious, and for which I think there is some ground for hoping even at the present time, bad as things look in some respects. I beg to conclude by asking you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, to whom I am sure we are greatly indebted.

The Chairman having responded, the Meeting terminated.

An afternoon meeting was held in the library of the Institute on Tuesday, January 26, 1897, Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, in the Chair, when Mr. Charles Christian read a paper on

CYPRUS AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

Abstract.[1]

After remarking that Cyprus is often described as a country with a past but no future, the Author goes on to say that this opinion is not shared by a single person who is acquainted with the island, and that there is something very striking in the unanimity with which those who know it maintain that its future can be made as bright and prosperous as its past, if only the barriers to its development are removed.

It is well known to all readers of history that Cyprus was once a place of great importance, famous as a trading centre and noted for the marvellous fertility of its soil. It was the envied possession of all the great races of the past who, in their turn, held sway over the destinies of Europe, Asia, and Africa. We know that Cyprus was famous for its forests and groves, that it was a land of corn and oil, and it is therefore safe to assume, that it was to the fertility of its soil that the major part of its past prosperity was due. The same soil and sunny climate exist still, but the forests and groves which once adorned the hills and valleys, and played such an important part in regulating the rainfall and supply of water, have been cut down and destroyed, with the result that the pleasant streams which once flowed from the hills all the year round, and served to water the plains in summer time, have dried up and have been converted into mere winter torrents. The process of decay and ruin, which always follows bad and corrupt government, had been going on in the island for more than three centuries, during the progress of which its industries languished and died, and the resources of the country were drained to the dregs.

Although the decadence of Cyprus is directly and solely due to mal-administration and neglect, it does not necessarily follow that the evil effects can be remedied by the simple removal of the cause. We removed that cause eighteen years ago, when our flag was hoisted in the island, and we have arrested the progress of decay; but we have not restored prosperity to the country, and we never

[1] A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

shall succeed in doing so unless we go a step further and place within its reach the means of improving and developing its resources. A just and honest administration by the best men in the world (and Cyprus has been specially favoured in this respect) cannot replant forests, it cannot construct irrigation works or build harbours, without money. The want of funds to carry out reproductive works has handicapped our administration in Cyprus from the very beginning. With reference to the conditions under which we took over the administration of the island, the Author mentions that we agreed to pay a rent or tribute to the Turks amounting to £92,800 per annum, and that Cyprus is under the necessity of paying this sum every year out of its revenues or as much of it as it can manage to scrape together, the balance, whatever it may be, being contributed by England in the form of a Parliamentary grant in aid. This grant in aid does not, as is generally supposed, go to Cyprus, neither is it a loss to the British tax-payer, because if we did not hold Cyprus and if it had no surplus revenues our Treasury would have to pay its share of a liability contracted in 1855 in respect of the Ottoman loan then issued. This liability amounts to £81,752 per annum, and it will be seen from the Treasury Return issued to the House of Lords in April, 1895, that during the 17 years from 1878 to that date £1,287,493 1*s*. 8*d*. was paid to the Turkish Bondholders in discharge of this liability. Of this sum Cyprus contributed in hard cash £806,408, and England contributed £481,085, in the form of grants in aid.

But the disposal of the tribute does not directly concern Cyprus, the real point of interest to those out there being that they have to contribute as much as they possibly can towards it, and this means that the whole of the surplus revenues of the island, whether they amount to £63,000 or £93,000 a year, are not under the control or at the disposal of the Cyprus Government but of the British Treasury. Various facts are brought forward to prove that Cyprus is an improvable estate, and that consequently the policy now followed is short-sighted; for under the treaty known as the Cyprus Convention we are permanent leaseholders of this estate, and we pay for it a fixed rental, which is, no doubt, excessive, but which we cannot for the present, at any rate, reduce for reasons, let us say, of a political nature. The experience of eighteen years has shown us that we cannot get out of the estate the full rent which we are obliged to pay for it, and we are, therefore, farming the property at a loss which bids fair to continue for all time, unless we adopt means for improving the productiveness of the land. If this can be done on a paying basis we are

surely not acting up to our character of practical business people by neglecting to provide the necessary funds for the purpose. As the most direct means of restoring the island to a state of prosperity, Mr. Christian strongly recommends the construction of Irrigation works. He states that the extended cultivation of silk, cotton, linseed, aniseed and other valuable native products depends solely upon the water supply available for summer irrigation: and that there are nearly 700 square miles of irrigable land in Cyprus; and that 125,000 acres of this land could be brought under water by the construction of storage works at a probable cost of some £300,000. In his opinion every acre of land brought under water would yield a return of 10*s*. per annum in the shape of increased revenue; and the success of similar works in India, Egypt, and Ceylon is quoted as proving the contention that they would be most remunerative in Cyprus.

Cordial thanks are offered to Mr. Chamberlain for sending out an expert from India to report fully to the Government on this important question, and the Author then proceeds to say that Cyprus does not ask England to make it a present of the money required to carry out these storage works; all it asks is that the island Government should be permitted to spend its surplus revenues of £60,000 annually for five years. The Author suggests that the grant should be made as a loan, repayable with interest in a given number of years. He would urge our Government and Parliament to give Cyprus this chance, if only in the interests of our own tax-payers; for the mere fact of this money being advanced would remove the one great obstacle to the development of the island. It would establish confidence in the permanency of our tenure, and thus unlock the door to the introduction of private enterprise and capital.

In order that Cyprus may reap the full benefits which the construction of irrigation works would place within its reach, the assistance of further capital is required for the purpose of securing cheaper and more rapid means of inland transport and greater facilities for the handling and shipment of produce; for securing to local traders the ordinary financial facilities upon which the growth of trade so largely depends; and, generally, for the inauguration of those industrial enterprises which would be made remunerative by the increase in the producing power of the land.

The needs of the island in regard to the provision of better communication and increased banking facilities are dwelt upon at some

length, and the advantages of both these measures are discussed. Reference is made to the silk industry, the revival of which is most important. Cyprus produces at present some fifty tons of dry cocoons annually, the bulk of which is sent to France and Italy in the raw state, because there is no reeling factory in the island. The value of the sponge fisheries is referred to, and it is shown that some £20,000 worth of sponges are taken every year from the island, which only derives a revenue of about £500 from this industry. Fruit growing is another enterprise which could be made much more profitable than it now is, if only the Egyptian market could be exploited on practical business lines.

The lecturer states that there are other resources and industries which are awaiting development, but that there is no money available. The people of Cyprus have none, and outside capital will not come in, owing to the want of confidence which exists as to our tenure of the island. Great stress is laid on this point, and H.M. Government is urged to offer some conclusive assurance that the island will remain a British Dependency, for unless this is done it will lay waste and unproductive for all time.

Discussion.

Mr. Robert Pierpoint, M.P., explained the origin of the tribute paid annually to Turkey by Cyprus, and stated that the average Parliamentary grant in aid from 1878 to 1896 was £31,000. He also referred to the promise of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to apply to Parliament for a grant of a considerable sum for irrigation works. The want of better harbours was touched upon, and those at Famagusta and Limassol were mentioned as being especially worthy of improvement. The absence of railways was regretted, and it was contended that Cyprus should be allowed, at least for a time, to have the sole use of her own revenues.

Mr. Sydney Hastings said that, instead of Cyprus costing England anything, the latter derives a profit. He mentioned the fact of France putting prohibitive duties on Cyprus wines, and spoke in high praise of Cyprus barley and oats, stating that the former commands a very high price in the English markets. The absence of good hotels for visitors, especially for those with weak lungs and for whom the climate is very suitable, was deplored.

Mr. F. G. Glossop referred to the absence of proper banking facilities, and submitted that the utmost use is made of the mulberry leaves upon which the silkworms are fed.

Mr. Frank Debenham referred to the absolute unanimity among

the speakers as to the future possibilities of the Island, and wished it were possible to devise some practical scheme by which its resources could be developed.

Sir ROBERT HERBERT, G.C.B., expressed the opinion that the reception given by Mr. Chamberlain to the recent deputation would do much to induce capitalists to invest money in the island, and contended that if Her Majesty's Government would guarantee (as it does with regard to India) a moderate interest on public works such as harbour improvements, railways, &c., it would be of great advantage. The possession of Cyprus gives this country an important position at the mouth of the Suez Canal.

Sir HENRY BULWER, G.C.M.G., in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that Cyprus paid all its own expenses; the expenses of its administration were entirely covered by the revenue, and, moreover, there was always a very large surplus of revenue—between £60,000 and £70,000. The condition of the people had certainly improved since the British occupation. They had had the benefit of an honest Government, and a pure administration of justice; education had been supported, hospitals and dispensaries had been established and maintained, roads had been made, harbour accommodation had certainly been improved, the remaining forests had been protected, and various lands which had become bare had been to some extent reafforested. As to the other resources of Cyprus, what was required for their development was enterprise and capital.

Mr. CHRISTIAN proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 9, 1897, when the Hon. T. A. Brassey read a paper on "Studies in Australia in 1896."

Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 23 Fellows had been elected, viz., 5 Resident, and 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

David Lockwood, F. S. A. Lowndes, M.A., Thomas McKenzie, Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., J. Lowry Whittle.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

H. S. Ainsworth (Western Australia), Hugh M. Allan (Canada), Borthwick R. Baird (New Zealand), Benjamin Bradley (Matabeleland), Joseph Bryant, J.P. (Western Australia), Abner Cohen (Transvaal), William F. Collins (Western Australia), Capt. Fitzmaurice de Vere Creighton (Lagos), Francis O. Edlin (Gold Coast Colony), Frank S. Essien, Jr. (Gold Coast Colony), Clifton Grannum (Sierra Leone), Rt. Rev. George F. Hose, D.D. (Lord Bishop of Singapore), E. de Kergariou (Dutch Guiana), Charles H. Spooner (Victoria), Edgar Strong, M.R.C.S. (Matabeleland), John I. Sutcliffe (Canada), Wm. Hewer Walker (Matabeleland), Harry Ware (Matabeleland).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: A letter has been received from Sir Andrew Clarke, Agent-General for Victoria, expressing great regret at not being able to be present on an occasion when a lecture is to be delivered that so much concerns the Colony with which he is connected. It is my pleasant duty to introduce to you the Hon. T. A. Brassey. The name of Brassey is one which requires no recommendation in an assembly of Englishmen or Englishwomen. Mr. Brassey has recently paid a visit to his father, now Governor of Victoria, and has kindly undertaken to give us some of the results of his observations and experiences.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey then read his paper on

STUDIES IN AUSTRALIA IN 1896.

So many papers on various questions connected with Australia have been addressed to the Royal Colonial Institute, that I found it exceedingly difficult to select a suitable title. After careful consideration it seemed to me that it would be more useful if I discussed some of the questions of which I made a special study during the time recently spent in Australia, than if I attempted to give a general review of the position which many of you are much more competent to do than myself.

Defence.

The first question to which my attention was devoted was that of Defence. I travelled to Australia by way of Canada, in order to see the naval station of Esquimalt, the defences of which were being completed. It is interesting to note that the nucleus of the garrison for this coaling station is furnished from the Royal Marines, but is paid by the Dominion Government—the only instance in which this system obtains, though, for reasons which will be given later on, it might be usefully imitated in the case of Thursday Island and King George's Sound. I should like also to say a word on Messrs. Huddart's Canadian-Australian line. The service is maintained by two excellent boats of about 3,500 tons, which are well found in every respect, and are exceedingly comfortable from the passenger's point of view. They are capable of a sea-speed of about fifteen knots. A third boat is shortly to be added to the service.

To return from this digression, while in Australia I visited the forts at Port Phillip Heads, Victoria, at Sydney Heads, New South Wales, and at Largs Bay, South Australia, the naval establishments in the three Colonies, and the ships belonging to the different Colonial navies.

The naval forces maintained by the Colony of Victoria include the turret ship "Cerberus," which is still armed with her old 10-inch muzzle-loaders. The similar ships, "Magdala" and "Abyssinia," which are stationed at Bombay, have been re-armed with 8-inch breech-loaders. Besides the "Cerberus" there are two first-class torpedo boats, the "Childers" and "Countess of Hopetoun," and two small second-class boats. The gunboats

"Albert" and "Victoria" are for sale, or have been sold. The wooden line-of-battle ship "Nelson" is still kept in commission, and is used as a barrack ship.

I was present at a dinner given on board the "Nelson" on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, at which was present Commander Pasco, the son of the flag-lieutenant of the "Victory" who hoisted the famous signal.

The personnel of the Victorian Navy now consists of 177 men in the permanent force (reduced from 232), and of 152 men in the Naval Brigade or Naval Reserve (reduced from 342)—a total of 329 men. The complements required for the "Cerberus" and the torpedo boats only amount to 232 men, so that the margin is ample. The torpedo depôt is in excellent order, and the torpedo boats are frequently exercised at steam tactics and in running torpedoes. The "Cerberus" is also in good condition. The personnel is, on the whole, good and efficient; but the reductions in its numbers, as well as in its pay, in common with other branches of the public service, and the consequent uncertainty as to the future, must tend to have an adverse effect on efficiency.

Upwards of £900,000 have been spent on fortifications and their armaments by the Colony of Victoria. Port Phillip, like Port Jackson, has been made one of the most strongly defended ports of the Empire. The entrance is narrow, and a vessel must pass for several miles along a channel commanded on both sides by the guns in the forts; mining defences are also provided. The forts are manned by 288 Permanent Artillery—a very fine corps—who would be supplemented in war time by 675 Garrison Artillery Militia, a large proportion of whom are recruits. The total military force of Victoria, including the above, numbers about 5,000 men—of whom 2,985 are militia, 775 are volunteers in the Victoria Mounted Rifles, and 899 are in the Victorian Rangers.

In New South Wales no ships are at present maintained by the Colonial Government. There are two partially paid naval forces. The naval brigade consists, for the most part, of ex-seamen, whose duties in case of war would apparently be to assist in manning the forts. The Naval Artillery Volunteers would man the torpedo boat. The guns in the defences of Sydney Heads are mounted at a good height above the sea, and are well distributed. I must leave it to experts to say whether Sydney or Melbourne is the more strongly defended. The permanent forces of New South Wales include over 600 artillery, and a few submarine miners. Besides these there are 800 cavalry, 500 artillery, and 2,500 infantry—

either militia or volunteers. The peace establishment of the New South Wales forces is nearly 6,000 men.

The Queensland Navy includes two gunboats of 450 tons, manned by the naval brigade. The actual strength of the military force is over 3,500. The permanent artillery number only 174. The strength had been so much reduced that it was impossible to provide reliefs for the garrison of Thursday Island, and to maintain it at its proper strength; some steps have recently been taken to remedy this evil. A battery of garrison artillery militia is being raised at Cairns.

The South Australian Navy possesses one heavily-armed little cruiser, the "Protector." The permanent crew only numbers 17, including officers, the complement being completed from the naval brigade. When my father and I went on board, the ship was under weigh. We steamed out to sea, dropped a target, and gunnery practice was gone through while steaming at the rate of 7 or 8 knots. Though the bulk of the naval brigade men had only been on board a few days, the practice was in most cases extraordinarily good. We were very much struck with the efficiency displayed. At Largs Bay there are small forts, the main purpose of which appears to be to protect Adelaide from bombardment. The military forces of South Australia have recently been re-organised, and now comprise about 1,200 men. The number is small, having regard to the size and population of the Colony. By the Act framed in December 1895 every male inhabitant of the Colony between the ages of 18 and 45 is liable for service; and the military forces may be called upon to serve in any part of Australia and Tasmania.

In Western Australia the military force is small. The garrison for the defences of the important coaling station of King George's Sound—which must be the base for the cruisers protecting the trade approaching Australia *viâ* the Suez Canal or the Cape of Good Hope—is much below the required strength. Part of the garrison is to be provided by South Australia, but the growth of Western Australia should obviate the necessity of this inconvenient arrangement.

The military force of Tasmania only numbers 800 efficients, and does not seem to be in a very healthy state.

To sum up. It may well be doubted whether the money spent by the Colonies on their local navies is in all cases well spent. In South Australia the "Protector" is so cheaply maintained that the expenditure is justified. In Victoria, owing to the large extent of open water inside the defences at Port Phillip Heads, it is desirable

that there should be some floating defence for Melbourne. The "Cerberus" and the torpedo boats are sufficient for the purpose, and would probably act as a greater deterrent to hostile cruisers than the forts at the Heads. They could be kept available for emergencies with a very much smaller expenditure on permanent staff. It is not clear what service the Queensland gunboats could render in case of war.

The military forces at present maintained are, with some exceptions, insufficiently trained, and are unprovided with equipment to enable them to take the field. The militia and volunteers, who constitute the bulk of these forces, have only a few days' continuous training during the year. Even the camps of exercise, which do so much to promote the efficiency of both officers and men, have been often abandoned in these bad times. There is plenty of good material in the Colonial forces, but it certainly needs to be better trained and properly equipped. Though some steps have been taken in this direction, the Federation of Australia is especially necessary for the purpose of defence. Were Australia federated it should be possible to effect considerable economies in the permanent staff, and at the same time to obtain greater efficiency.

Against a serious attempt at invasion the defence of Australia rests on British fleets many thousands of miles away. Against attacks on commerce and raiding expeditions (viz. two or three cruisers and one or two transports with troops) the best defence is an active naval defence by ships which are able to pursue and fight the cruisers of the enemy, wherever they may be found. This active naval defence is partly provided for by the Australian auxiliary squadron, which, by an agreement entered into in 1887, is equipped, manned, and maintained at the joint cost of the Imperial and Colonial funds. The squadron consists of five cruisers, and two torpedo gunboats, three cruisers and one gunboat being always in commission, and the remainder in reserve. The cruisers are satisfactory little vessels of their type, and well fitted for their work, except on the southern coasts of Australia, where larger and more powerful vessels are needed. The torpedo gunboats belong to a class which is singularly ill-adapted for service on the Australian station. The contribution paid by the several Colonies under the agreement is £126,000, £35,000 being supposed to represent interest on first cost, and £91,000 being for maintenance. A reference to vote 16 of the Navy Estimates shows that, in addition to the £35,000, an annuity of £60,300 is paid by the British taxpayer. One point in this agreement demands special notice. By article 4 the vessels shall

be employed beyond the limits of the Australian station only with the consent of the Colonial Governments. In thus accepting the localisation of the Australian auxiliary squadron in deference to the wish of the Colonies, we have acted on a principle universally condemned by masters of naval strategy, and seriously hampered its utility. I gave an illustration of this in an address in the Melbourne Town Hall last October, and the question is so important that it will bear repetition here. During the troublous times of last year it seemed quite possible that we might have found ourselves at war with France and Russia. The naval force maintained by these powers in waters in the neighbourhood of Australia is absolutely insignificant compared to our own; but in China the Russian and French squadrons were equal, if not slightly superior, to the British squadron, much as it has been strengthened in recent years. If the British-China squadron were to be defeated in battle the command of the sea between Cape Horn and the Suez Canal would be temporarily lost, British commerce would be interrupted, and Australia would be liable to invasion by Russian troops from Vladivostok or French troops from Saigon. The squadron now in Australian waters would be powerless to prevent it. If the British-China squadron were reinforced on the outbreak of war by ships from the Australian or Pacific stations, it would have a reasonable prospect of defeating or, at any rate, holding in check the combined squadrons of France and Russia. It is certain that the vessels used for this purpose would do more under present circumstances to defend the coasts of Australia and Canada in Chinese waters than they would ever do if they remained in Australian or Canadian waters. I do not wish to be understood to suggest that the squadron in Australia should be reduced, and that in China strengthened in peace time.

There is another country in the far east rapidly rising into prominence as a naval power. The relations between Japan and the Australian Colonies have not always been very friendly. In the event of a rupture with Japan similar considerations to those we have been discussing would apply.

Against raiding expeditions accompanied by a few troops which might escape our cruisers, Australia must be prepared to defend herself by maintaining a military force, not necessarily numerous, but certainly efficient and capable of taking the field against disciplined troops. An efficient military force in the Australian Colonies would not only render them secure against attack, but could also give valuable assistance to the common defence of the

Empire by capturing the naval bases of the enemy in neighbouring seas.

Though the agreement as regards the auxiliary squadron is only made for ten years, it will not terminate, except on notice being given by the parties to the agreement. In a recent speech delivered before the British Empire League, the Duke of Devonshire said: "I may say that Her Majesty's present Government attach the greatest importance to the renewal in some form or other of that agreement." From the Imperial point of view, a contribution of £185,000 a year is a very small item in Navy Estimates, which amount to £22,000,000. At the same time this contribution is valuable as the recognition of a principle, and as an earnest of what our fellow-subjects in the Colonies may some day be prepared to do.

At the last meeting of the Institute at which I was present, when Sir George Clarke read a most valuable paper on Imperial Defence, the discussion which followed turned largely on the relative responsibilities of the Mother Country and the Colonies in this matter. In the period of growth of her Colonies it seems to me clearly the duty of the Mother Country to undertake the main burden of defence. In the present circumstances of the Australian Colonies—which, excepting Western Australia, have been passing through a period of severe depression—it is impossible to expect a serious money contribution to the defence of the Empire, and we have no right to expect it until we are prepared to give them a constitutional voice in the control of that expenditure. When the Colonies no longer require such a large proportion of their resources for the development of their territory, we may surely hope that the Colonial taxpayer will be prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with the British taxpayer in bearing the common burdens. We have been able to hold our own well up till now against our probable enemies, but the history of the past year must impress every Englishman with the conviction that other countries are growing increasingly jealous of our greatness. Before long the British Empire may have to fight for its very existence. May the struggle be long deferred, but when it does come we shall need all the help our Colonies can give us.

Colonial Naval Reserve.

Under present circumstances it is impossible to expect any substantial help in the way of money, but I believe the Colonies could give us, with mutual advantage, very considerable help in the way of

men, on the lines suggested in the discussion already referred to. In Canada I obtained some valuable information, and in Australia my father (as far as his numerous other engagements would permit) and I took every opportunity of discussing the possibility of establishing branches of the Naval Reserve in the Colonies. We had conferences of ship-masters at Government House. I met representatives of the steamship owners both in Sydney and Melbourne, and representatives of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union in Adelaide and in Sydney. A very great amount of interest was aroused in the newspapers, and I received many letters of warm encouragement from all classes of persons, including Swedish and Norwegian captains who had served in British ships. The results of these inquiries are embodied in an article in the "Nineteenth Century" of December last, and may be briefly summarised here. About 5,000 men are employed in the inter-colonial trade and in fishing. A large proportion of these are foreigners, and comparatively few are Colonial born. The foreigners are principally Scandinavians or Danes who are naturalised Australians, who look upon Australia as their home, and would be ready to serve her in case of emergency. There seems no doubt that the high rates of pay attract the pick of the seamen from British ships, and that there exists excellent material for the Naval Reserve in the Colonial Marine. The ship-owners of Victoria assured me that they would give every facility to Royal Naval Reserve men in their employ to perform their drills, and would not fill their places during their absence. They are exceedingly anxious to have a supply of Colonial born young seamen coming forward. Their ships are all steamers, and they recognise that they cannot train seamen for themselves. The only solution of the difficulty is on the lines I have suggested elsewhere, for dealing with the dearth of British seamen in the British Mercantile Marine. Some of the fine sailing-ships trading to the ports of Melbourne and Sydney should be subsidised by the Colonial Government to carry a certain number of Colonial boys. After three years in these vessels these lads would have a fair acquaintance with seamanship. They should then serve a year in a sea-going man-of-war, at the conclusion of which they would be eligible for the first-class Naval Reserve, and would enter the Colonial Mercantile Marine as A.B.'s. The present retaining fee of a first-class Naval Reserve man is £6 per annum. To attract and hold Colonial seamen in sufficient numbers in the Royal Naval Reserve the retaining fee would probably have to be raised to £10. The Colonial Governments might fairly be asked to provide a proportion of the increased fee. The

Australian Naval Reserve man, in case of need, would be utilised, in the first place, to make up the complements of the ships of the auxiliary squadron, which are kept in reserve, but he would also be liable to serve, like the Naval Reserve man enrolled in England in H.M.'s ships, in every part of the world.

Irrigation Colonies.

During the last ten years large sums of money have been spent in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, on artesian boring, on the whole with conspicuous success. The water so obtained is used for watering stock, but there is, I believe, only one place—a small settlement in the neighbourhood of Bourke—where artesian water is used for irrigation. In Victoria numerous irrigation trusts have been formed to utilise the waters of the Murray River and its tributaries. These trusts have been unsuccessful financially, and the Government has hitherto obtained but a small proportion of the interest due to them on the money advanced. The principal causes of failure are, first, extravagance in construction, and, secondly, the fact that the farmers would not buy water from the trust in a season when there was a fair rainfall. The irrigation trusts of Victoria must therefore be mainly regarded as an insurance against drought. It would be impossible, within the limits of this paper, to review the whole question of irrigation and water conservation, which is of such vital importance to the whole of Australia. I will content myself with saying that I fear the possibilities of developing the interior by irrigation are not so great as I estimated them to be seven or eight years ago. That the possibilities are considerable is evident from the present position of the two large irrigation Colonies of Renmark and Mildura.

So little is known in this country of the true history of the enterprises associated with the names of the Messrs. Chaffey; so much abuse has been heaped upon the promoters and others connected with these enterprises; the opinion is so generally held that they have been absolute failures, that it will not be out of place if I ask your attention for a few moments to the subject. I shall deal principally with Mildura, because it has been recently the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission which only reported last September, and because we spent three days there, and only three hours in Renmark, I am able to speak with greater knowledge of its past history and its future.

After extensive inquiries prosecuted by Mr. Deakin into the systems of irrigation of California and India, an agreement was concluded in 1887 between the Government, of which Mr. Deakin was a member, and the Messrs. Chaffey, by which the latter acquired 250,000 acres of land on the river Murray. The principal points in the agreement were as follow:

1. A licence to occupy 50,000 acres for the term of 20 years. Crown grants of this land to be issued to the Messrs. Chaffey at the rate of one acre for every £5 expended on irrigation works and permanent improvements on ordinary land and for every £2 expended on land subject to flooding.
2. A licence to occupy a further area of 200,000 acres of land, Crown grants on this being issued at the rate of one acre for every £1 expended on improvements and for a payment to the Treasury of a further £1 per acre.
3. A total sum of £300,000 to be expended by the licensees and their assigns within 20 years.
4. The licensees not to be allowed to sell more than 80 acres of fruit-growing land or 160 acres of agricultural land to any one person, or to retain in their own hands more than 5,000 acres of irrigated land.

It has been asserted that the Government drove a hard bargain with Messrs. Chaffey. It was clearly favourable to the former. If the scheme were carried out in its entirety, the Government would receive £200,000, or 16*s.* an acre, for land which but for the expenditure of the licensees was practically worthless. The Chaffeys had no sooner obtained this concession from the Victorian Government, and a similar concession from the South Australian Government for land at Renmark, than they formed the Company known as Chaffey Bros. Limited.

The financial management of the company from the outset was hopeless. The Chaffeys had a very small amount of capital of their own. They no doubt thought that they would be able to raise sufficient capital in the open market, but in this anticipation they were grievously disappointed. The shareholders' capital subscribed is stated in the report of Commission to have been £70,000, of which nearly £30,000 belonged to the Renmark undertaking. This amount was obviously quite inadequate to carry through an enterprise of the magnitude of that at Mildura. Various expedients were resorted to for raising money, such as the issue of debentures, loans from banks, &c., a high and increasing rate of interest being

paid for the accommodation. Land was sold either for cash or on the instalment principle, the payments being spread over ten years. Large sums of money were derived from this source. In the year 1891 alone over £100,000 worth of land was sold, and after the initial stages of the undertaking the settlement was largely carried on by the money derived from land sales. As soon as the influx of new settlers ceased, the financial resources of the company became to a great extent dried up. An unsuccessful attempt was made to raise money by a fresh issue of debentures on the London Market in the spring of 1894. Shortly after this the company had to go into liquidation, and its unpledged assets are now the property of the debenture-holders.

The management of those departments which were in the hands of Messrs. Chaffey is almost as unfavourably criticised in the report of the Royal Commission as the financial management. "Foremost among the causes of failure," it says "must be placed the grave errors made in laying out the settlement and in making provision for the supply of water for irrigation purposes." It is quite certain that the undue spreading-out of the settlement, which now covers over 50 square miles, was one of the principal causes of failure. At Renmark the land was settled block by block owing to the wise control exercised by the Government; the South Australian agreement with the Messrs. Chaffey containing the important provision—which is not to be found in the Victorian indenture—that no grant should issue until water has been laid to some point suitable for the irrigation of each 500 acres proposed to be conveyed. At Mildura the Colony was kept fairly compact at first—that is, as long as settlement went on gradually. But in 1890 and 1891, in response to the extensive system of advertising adopted, a tremendous rush of settlers took place, eager to take up land at the apparently high price of £20 an acre which the Chaffeys were asking for it. For many months, sales went on at the rate of £10,000 a month. It is not in the least to be wondered at that when sales were going on at this rate the Messrs. Chaffey should have allowed settlers to take up land more or less where they pleased in Blocks A and B, and should even have sold land in Block C, eight or nine miles from the river. They naturally thought, as most of us would have done, that if settlement proceeded at the same rate the intervening blocks would soon be taken up. They also were, no doubt, influenced by the hope of being able to sell these intervening blocks at an enhanced price. A further reason for the spreading out of the settlement arose from the fact that people would ask for a

number of contiguous blocks to be reserved for themselves and their friends, and after the land had been reserved for them, only one or two blocks were taken up or cultivated. This Mr. Chaffey stated in his evidence before the Commission, as well as to me personally, and the statement is corroborated by Mr. Salmon, a valuer, who reported adversely on Mildura as an investment for his clients. Which of us, if we had been in the position of men desirous of making money for the company, would not have been influenced by the same motives? It is very easy to be wise after the event, and to say that every block in each square mile of land should have been taken up before settlers were allowed to select land further out.

To describe the arrangements for the supply of water for irrigation purposes would take too long. There are four separate pumping plants raising water from the river, the most important of which is that known as the Billabong system, and which utilises a creek or billabong as a reservoir. From the Billabong the water is lifted by successive stages into the 50 foot channel, thence into the 70 foot channels, and thence into the 85 and 90 foot channels—centrifugal pumps being used. There are 127 miles of main channels and 250 miles of smaller subsidiary channels commanding 33,000 acres of land, over 31,000 acres of which are attached to the Billabong system. When the financial resources of the company became straitened the pumping machinery was allowed to get into a bad state of repair. At the same time from various causes the channels became incapable of conveying the water pumped into them. In certain portions it is estimated that as much as 50 per cent. was lost.

On a general review of the management of the Chaffeys, as far as concerns the selection of the pumping plant and the construction of the channels, it seems to me that it is not open to the severe criticism which has been frequently passed upon it, notably in the report of the Royal Commission. They have made mistakes, it is true, and they themselves are ready to admit it. Whether the pumping plant, the machinery and boilers were of the best kind for the work which they had to do may be open to question, but there is no doubt that they were the best of their kind, and capable, if kept in good order, of supplying sufficient water for the land they were intended to irrigate. That the plant and the power might have been differently distributed with advantage is very possible. The great fault in the Billabong system is that there is no reserve in the event of a break-down, and that the working of the whole system

depends on the weakest link in the chain. That the channels were in many cases hastily and therefore imperfectly constructed is probably true; but I do not believe that anyone could have foreseen the excessive leakage and damage from *seepage*, which did not occur until some years after the channels had been made. The evidence is not conclusive as to the cause of this leakage. It may, however, be due to the boring of crayfish.

Two other mistakes have been made, for which the Messrs. Chaffey, and particularly Mr. W. B. Chaffey, may be held partly responsible. In many cases the wrong sort of trees were planted to suit the particular soil, that is to say, apricots were planted on soil more suited to lemons, and *vice versâ*, the consequence of which was that many blocks have had to be replanted. Another mistake was, that many of the trees supplied to the settlers were not true to name, and had afterwards to be rebudded or replaced. It is difficult to see how the first error could have been avoided until actual experience had been gained of the capacity of the various soils on the Mildura settlement. For the second error the nurserymen who supplied the trees are mainly to blame. Both these misfortunes have greatly retarded the progress of Mildura. Future settlers will benefit by the experience of their predecessors.

Prominent among the causes for the failure of the Company must be placed the action taken by the settlers themselves in 1892-93. Though the Engineer of Water Supply reports that he found the majority of the settlers were satisfied with the management of the Messrs. Chaffey, there was a strong hostile minority, some of whom claimed to have water supplied to them free as it had been during the first three years after the settlement was started, though in the advertisements issued by the Chaffeys it was stated that the water rate would probably be about six shillings an acre. This rate was levied in 1890, but in 1891 a very much higher rate was levied. The principal complaint was not so much that the water rate was too high, but that the water-supply was insufficient for irrigating the land already planted, owing to the leakage from the channels. The original settlers became apprehensive that if new settlers kept coming in, their own plight would become worse. They therefore took steps to deter new settlers from taking up land, and they did in fact succeed in putting a stop to settlement. Their action was perfectly natural under the circumstances, but it dried up the resources with which the colony was being carried on and brought about the failure of the Company. Had settlement con-

tinued at the same rate as in 1891, funds would have been available for lining the channels where necessary, the vacant blocks commanded by the channels would have been settled up as anticipated by the Chaffeys, and the Company might have pulled through.

If the Chaffeys failed to do their duty in certain respects, ought not the Government in the first place to have seen that the enterprise had a fair chance of being started with sufficient capital? In the second place, ought they not to have exercised some supervision over the progress of the settlement? The Commission hold that the statement that Mildura and Renmark were under the supervision of the Governments of Victoria and South Australia, which was so extensively advertised, and was the means of inducing the majority of the settlers to take up land, was justified by the wording of the indentures. No supervision or control was attempted at Mildura, though numerous official and semi-official visits were paid to observe the progress of the settlement. In South Australia there was some attempt at official control, which was at any rate effective in preventing the spreading out of the Colony.

So far we have been dealing with the questions affecting the settlement as a whole. We must now inquire, What has been the result to individual settlers? In the first place, it is generally acknowledged that the climate and most of the soil of Mildura is admirably adapted for growing fruit under irrigation. There are great varieties of soil. The bulk of the land is mallee scrub. There are besides pine ridges and box flats; the soil on the pine ridges is generally considered the best. Fruit trees are said to make more progress in five years at Mildura than they do in other parts of the Colony in seven. Vines, apricots, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, olives, are amongst the principal trees grown. Lemons are the most paying crop, apricots probably come next. Olives can be grown on the inferior soil—even on that which is affected to some extent by seepage.

Fruit-growing at Mildura has been carried on as we have seen in spite of many initial difficulties, such as want of a proper supply of water, want of knowledge of the proper trees which were suitable to the different soils, and the dishonesty of nurserymen in supplying trees not true to name. Yet the statements made to the Commission undoubtedly show that in spite of these drawbacks fruit-growing at Mildura can be made an exceedingly profitable business. In some cases the returns are extraordinary. Mr. T. Wilkinson, an old Lincolnshire farmer, who had been many years in New Zealand,

received in 1895–96 £742 for the produce of 11 acres of vines on his 20 acre block—the net return being about £340. Mr. Mitting from 9 acres of raisins netted £362, but this apparently does not allow for the value of his own labour. Another witness gives £80 as the net return from 1½ acres of peaches not yet four years old. The returns from lemon trees as given by Mr. Pickering, Lord Ranfurley's manager, and Mr. Levien, are the most remarkable of all. Mr. Pickering gives £740 as the net return from 20 acres of lemons. Deducting cost of cultivation at £6 an acre, which is apparently not included, the net return is reduced to £620, or £31 an acre. Mr. Levien gives £149 as the net return from 2½ acres (¼ acre being affected by seepage), after deducting all expenses of cultivation, &c. This is equivalent to a return of considerably over £60 an acre. To the objection that the returns which have just been quoted are not the average results from land at Mildura, it may be fairly replied that many successful settlers whose land is mortgaged would obviously be reluctant to publish the profits they are realising, and that the settlers who were examined before the Commission with but one or two exceptions expressed themselves as exceedingly hopeful if not as confident of success. The favourable opinions expressed as to the future of Mildura are always subject to the provision of a proper water-supply, for which many said they would be willing to pay twice or three times the present water rate of £1 an acre, and financial assistance being forthcoming to enable this to be provided.

Melbourne is at present the principal market for Mildura produce, which is carried by river to Echuca (past Swan Hill) and thence by rail at 37*s.* a ton. In 1895 the prices obtained for certain fruits, notably for raisins, were low, owing to individual growers throwing this produce on the market at the same time. In 1895, the prices obtained were 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.; in 1896, 3½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. A considerable proportion of the fruit is now dealt with by the Mildura Fruit Preserving Company, and by the Mildura Fruit Growers' Association—a co-operative society of the best kind, which has already done a great deal (as is apparent from the figures quoted above) to secure better prices for its members. The Commission came to the conclusion that the market prospects for Mildura fruits, both green and preserved, are decidedly favourable. Mildura has not yet overtaken the local demand for lemons, oranges, raisins, and dried fruits. In the home market, and in the markets of the world generally, Mildura can only hope to compete, under present conditions, with other fruit-growing countries in lemons, dried apricots

and peaches, the best sort of raisins, and olives. Great improvements have already been made in methods of production. It is certain that, as time goes on, the cost of production will be considerably diminished, and further improvements will be made. The fruit-preserving companies are capable of dealing with a far larger quantity of fruit than they deal with now, which means a reduction in the fixed charges which each pound of fruit has to bear. It would be unwise to extend the cultivation of raisins and currants beyond the amount necessary to supply the home demand. The same may be said of oranges. In canned fruits California at present holds the pre-eminence; though it is possible that Mildura with a diminished cost of production may be able to compete with her in the future. There is little evidence that the vignerons can compete successfully with the assistance of irrigation with wine-makers in other parts of the Colony under natural conditions.

I have said sufficient to show that Mildura has a great future, provided that she is able to overcome her present difficulties, viz., the defective water-supply, and absence of funds to make it efficient. With regard to the former the principal causes are the condition of the channels, and the bad state of repair of much of the pumping plant. To these may be added the costliness in some respects of raising the water to the land, and the fact that under the present arrangement of the pumping stations on the Billabong system, a breakdown in one may mean the stoppage of the water supply for the whole area irrigated. What steps are to be taken to remedy the defective supply of water?

Mr. Tolley, the Secretary of the Trust, proposes to abandon the whole Billabong pumping system, and to erect a new concentrated station at Red Cliffs quite outside the limits of the existing settlement, and to improve the Town and Homestead pumping plants. The chief features of his scheme are that the water would be raised in one lift by Worthington pumps into a 70 foot channel and a 90 foot channel, and that these are to be connected with the existing channels by the construction of 10 miles of new channelling. He also proposes that 34 miles of the existing channels and distributories should be lined in the worst places with cement concrete at a cost of £25,000. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at £68,000 —less proceeds of sale of Billabong plant—and the annual working expenses are estimated at £7,110 as compared with £11,000 under the present system, the saving being chiefly in labour and fuel. Interest and sinking fund would absorb £3,732, so that there would be no immediate relief to the financial strain on the settlement.

The advantages claimed for the scheme are, that it would irrigate the whole of the sold land, 15,000 acres, in the time that it now takes to irrigate 4,000 acres; that reserve power is provided in case of a breakdown; and that it is capable of easy expansion with the needs of the settlement. Mr. Anderson, whose report we have already referred to, considers that the better course is to improve the existing system, and to wait till the settlement grows in the direction of Red Cliffs before erecting a new plant at this place. The Commission adopt Mr. Anderson's view. They recommend that a loan, not exceeding £30,000—to be expended in lining the channels where required, and in the improvement of the pumping plant, under the supervision of a Government officer—be made to the Mildura Irrigation Trust; and that a further advance of £400 a month from October 1896 to April 1897 be made, so as to subsidise the work of distributing water for the coming season. Though they recommend an immediate advance of £5,000, to form part of the loan, for carrying out Mr. Anderson's recommendations as to the plant, they apparently do not adopt these in their entirety. Mr. Anderson's proposals are estimated to cost £32,000, and the lining of the channels £25,000, or a total of £57,000. A Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission was about to be introduced into Parliament when I left the Colony at the end of November. By last mail I heard from my father that the Bill had become law. With this assistance from the Government I believe that Mildura will be shortly self-supporting, and will become again a profitable field for settlement. Except in the market gardens in the neighbourhood of Paris, I know of no place where so much money is to be made out of the land. It is an excellent place for any colonist to settle on who has a small amount of capital, and it offers special advantages to a man with a family, as the labour of every member is valuable at picking time. A great influx of settlers at the present moment would be undesirable; but, as the carrying capacity of the channels is increased, it is to be hoped that new settlers will gradually take up the land already commanded. They will lighten the burden on the shoulders of those already there.

In conclusion: reviewing the whole history of Mildura, there seems to me little occasion for accusing any of the promoters of culpable dishonesty. Great mistakes have been made, it is true, but these are inseparable in a new enterprise of this magnitude. To the Messrs. Chaffey are, at any rate, due the thanks of the Colony for showing that it is possible to turn almost worthless land into a beautiful fruit-garden.

Railways.

Before discussing the railway systems of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, a few remarks may be made on Australian railways generally. The first and the most obvious point that arrests the attention as well as the progress of the traveller is, that no less than three different gauges are in use on the Australian continent. Western Australia, whose railway system is detached by over 1,000 miles from those of the other Colonies, has adopted the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. South Australia has both the 3 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 3 in. gauge. Victoria has the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge throughout. New South Wales has adopted the standard gauge of the world, viz., 4 ft. 8½ in. Queensland utilises the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge on the various separate systems running inland from Brisbane, Rockhampton, and other ports along the coast. A traveller landing in Adelaide and wishing to proceed to Brisbane by rail would travel from Adelaide *viâ* Melbourne to Albury on the Victorian border on the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge; from Albury *viâ* Sydney to Jennings on the Queensland border, on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; from Jennings to Brisbane on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. These breaks of gauge are a great bar to inter-communication between the Colonies, and must lead to considerable loss of economy in working and equipment. It is certain that the breaks of gauge at Albury and Jennings divert a large portion of the passenger traffic between Melbourne and Sydney and between Sydney and Brisbane from the railways to the steamers. It is satisfactory to know that the subject is engaging the attention of the most capable railway administrators in the Colonies. The lines on which reform should proceed were laid down in a letter from Mr. Eddy to the Minister for Railways in New South Wales in 1889. The main principles of his scheme were: (1) That the cost of adopting a uniform gauge shall be borne by the whole of the Colonies affected; (2) the decision must be come to from the standpoint of which gauge the 4 ft. 8½ in. or 5 ft. 3 in. can be adopted at the least cost and inconvenience; (3) the whole of the railways in New South Wales and Victoria, the railways in South Australia now laid to the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, as well as the line to Broken Hill, and all lines in Queensland south of Brisbane leading to New South Wales shall be altered to the standard gauge. A glance at the railway maps of the different Colonies, provided that the inquirer has some knowledge of the physical features and the productive possibilities of the various parts of the continent, will give the best answer to the question whether the railways have been

constructed on the best lines for opening up the country, and at the same time giving a fair return on the capital invested. It would be answered in the affirmative as far as the Queensland, New South Wales, and, in a lesser degree, the South Australian railways are concerned. Even in Victoria it might have been answered in the affirmative up to the year 1884. But since that time large sums of money (£7,500,000 under the Act of 1884 alone) have been expended on the construction of lines which do not pay working expenses, much less the interest on capital cost; do little to open up the country; and the principal effect of which has been to take away traffic from previously existing lines. The *Age* newspaper took a leading part in resisting this reckless policy of railway construction, and in a very strong article published on November 24, 1896, urged that the non-paying lines should be made to cover their working expenses or the traffic be discontinued.

I do not propose to discuss the railway systems of Queensland or Western Australia, as I had no opportunity of visiting those Colonies.

New South Wales Railways.

The New South Wales railways were by the Act of 1888 placed under the control of three commissioners, who are practically independent of Parliamentary interference, as far as the internal management of the department is concerned. Mr. Eddy is the chief commissioner and the responsible head of the department. The Act expired in 1894, but after some discussion was renewed. The following are the principal statistics of the railways for 1895 as compared with 1888. It must be remembered that the returns of 1895–96 suffered considerably from the general depression which still overshadowed all the eastern Colonies; from the drought which caused a loss of 13,000,000 sheep and lambs; from the coal-strike in Newcastle; and from floods at Bourke, which swept away several miles of line.

Miles	1888	1895
Miles open	2,114	2,531
Cost per mile	£13,114	£14,538
Gross earnings . . .	£2,295,124	£2,820,417
Net earnings	£764,573	£1,268,529
Working expenses of gross earnings	67%	55%
Capital	£28,600,000	£38,287,090
Rate earned on capital . .	2·85%	3·44%

The high capital cost—£14,000 per mile—of the New South Wales railways is in great measure due to the difficult country through which the lines have been constructed. The worst grades are unfortunately on the Trunk lines. Considerable sums of money have been spent in recent years in reducing the steepest gradients, and in lengthening the radius of the sharper curves—a policy which has already led to great economy in working, and is being vigorously continued. The worst difficulties of railway construction in New South Wales have already been surmounted. Future extensions of the system must be mainly over the great western plains, where railway construction presents few difficulties, if we except the bridging of the Darling and its tributaries, which are liable to floods. Lightly built extensions of existing lines are projected at a cost of £2,000 a mile; but even were these lines substantially built for heavy traffic the capital cost per mile of the New South Wales railways should become very materially reduced.

New South Wales is not without its burden of unprofitable lines. No less than 1,117 miles of line fail to earn their interest charges, though with the exception of the connection between Murrumburrah and Blayney, and that part of the Northern Railway between Armidale and the Queensland border, all lines pay their working expenses. The capital cost of the lines at present unprofitable amounts to £13,300,000. The loss on the through line to Queensland should be materially reduced were a uniform gauge adopted, giving better facilities for traffic. The opening of the new sulphide works at Illawarra should make a great difference to the receipts on the line from Sydney to Nowra, and many of the at present unprofitable branches may be expected to pay as the country becomes settled up.

The principal causes which have led to the improved position of the railways since they came under the present management are: 1. Improvements in the permanent way by a reduction of gradients and curves. 2. Use of the best materials in the repair of the permanent way, and consequent reduced cost of maintenance. 3. Use of much more powerful locomotives and better rolling stock. A very powerful engine has recently been designed in the Colony, embodying the best features of English and American locomotives. The Commissioners estimate that the saving per annum by the reduction of gradients, and the introduction of more powerful locomotives amounts already to £100,000, and that as the traffic increases in volume, so will the annual saving be increased. Important as the above causes have been in contributing to the

improved position of the New South Wales railways, nothing has probably contributed more to this result than the increased efficiency of the staff, and of the labour employed. Mr. Eddy has striven hard to create amongst the New South Wales railway *employés* the same *esprit de corps* which exists amongst the *employés* of his old service, the London and North-Western Railway Company in England, and there is good evidence that his efforts have been attended with success. The average rates of pay of nearly every class of *employé* in the New South Wales railways were higher in 1894 than in 1888, which may be directly attributed to the increased efficiency of the labour.

South Australian Railways.

The following are the principal statistics of the South Australian railways (excluding the Palmerston line) in 1887 and 1896 :—

—	1887	1896
Miles open	1,220	1,722
Passengers carried . . .	3,366,000	5,436,000
Tonnage of goods carried .	782,000	1,057,000
Gross earnings . . .	£550,000	£986,500
Working expenses . . .	£350,000	£583,000
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	67%	59%
Capital cost	£8,461,274	£12,583,443
Interest earned on capital .	2·52%	3·21%

Of the miles at present open for traffic 493 are of the 5 feet 3 inch gauge, 1,229 of the 3 feet 6 inch gauge. Of the broad gauge lines, the Midland system cost £14,000 a mile, the Southern system cost £9,700 a mile. The narrow gauge lines have cost from £4,300 (South-Eastern system) to £5,400 (Northern system). There is thus a great saving on first cost by the adoption of the narrow gauge, but there is no subsequent saving in working expenses, as compared with the broad gauge. The Northern line has recently been carried to Oodnadatta, 686 miles from Adelaide. The railway in the Northern Territory is narrow gauge. Its present terminus is Pine Creek, 147 miles from Palmerston. The extension of the Northern line for 250 miles from Hergott Springs has been a great burden on the Colony. It passes through desert country. The traffic upon it is practically *nil*, and only one train is run a fortnight. From four stations fairly distributed along the line the traffic was as follows :—

—	Cattle	Sheep	Wool	(Tons)	Tonnage forwarded	Tonnage received
Oodnadatta . .	20	23	13	—	62	538
Anna Creek . .	—	—	—	—	5	19
Strangways Springs	—	—	—	—	6	23
Stuarts Creek . .	—	—	—	—	8	19

It is difficult to understand why, when the Government decided to make this extension, the railway was not carried up the eastern instead of the western side of Lake Eyre, which would have brought it 150 miles nearer the Queensland border. A considerable portion of the traffic from the back stations on the Barcoo and the south-western corner in Queensland passes to South Australia at present *viâ* Hergott Springs and Farina. In 1895, 15,000 cattle and over 56,000 sheep were shipped from Hergott Springs alone. As the Southern Queensland line extends westward the whole of this traffic will gradually pass to Brisbane. The South Australian railways would have been enabled to keep this traffic very much longer, and would probably have been able to extend it for a time had the line been carried as I suggested. The only possibility of the Northern line ever becoming remunerative is through the discovery of a rich mining district in the centre of the continent. The idea of ultimately extending the line right across the continent deserves a passing notice. The present termini at Oodnadatta and Pine Creek are over 1,000 miles apart; the country in between is a desert. The line would cost at least £5,000,000 to construct, and would not under any at present conceivable conditions be valuable for through traffic. It is obvious that no goods traffic would pass this way from the southern parts of Australia, on account of the cost of carriage by rail as against the cost of carriage by sea. Little passenger traffic could be expected. Port Darwin is 3,000 miles from Colombo, Albany is only 3,350 miles, and Adelaide 1,000 miles further. It is safe to say that few travellers would prefer the certain discomfort of a journey across the central desert of Australia to the possibility of a rough passage across the Bight without a very substantial saving in time. There would be none at the present rate of railway travelling in Australia.

The rate of interest earned on capital for the year 1895–96 has already been stated to be 3·21 per cent. The actual interest charges amounted to £468,374, and there was a deficiency of £64,896 to be made good from the general revenue. Though this result compares favourably with the position ten years ago, it is very much less

favourable than it has been in many of the intervening years—the principal reason of course being the construction of new and unprofitable lines. For the five years 1888–92 inclusive, the net return on capital was never less than 4 per cent.; in 1890 it was 5 per cent.; in 1891 it was 5·3 per cent. The returns for 1895–96 were affected by the unfavourable season. The present season is even worse. Stock has suffered severely, and the wheat crop has almost been ruined by drought. The coaching traffic, as in New South Wales and Victoria, shows a satisfactory increase, and helps to reduce the loss. The cost of maintenance, renewal of way works, &c., for both gauges has been reduced from £85 per mile in 1892–95 to £71 per mile in 1895–96. For the broad gauge the reduction is from £141 to £104 per mile, for the narrow gauge from £58 to £56 per mile.

There are 3,600 *employés* on the South Australian railways. Short time was worked by traffic and locomotive running *employés* for nearly four years, and was only abolished at the close of the year 1895–96. Short time still continues for the men employed in the workshops. As there is no immediate prospect of there being sufficient work to employ these men full time, the Commissioner recommends that the numbers shall be adjusted to the requirements. "The continuance of short time," he says, "is demoralising to the men, and does not tend to economical working." The locomotive engineer's report is even stronger on this point. He says: "The system of keeping men on short time for several years tends to demoralise, engenders a spirit of dissatisfaction and discontent in the minds of those called upon to suffer, and it is not to be wondered at that work costs more to execute under such conditions, and that discipline is undermined and rendered difficult to maintain." Short time is not the only cause which militates against the efficiency of the staff. "In a few years," says the locomotive engineer, "all the present graded enginemen and firemen will be receiving the maximum rates of pay irrespective of the value of the work performed." This system also obtains in other branches of the service. The Commissioner last year proposed a scheme by which the system would have been gradually altered without reducing the pay of any man then in the employ of the department; but, though the new regulation was actually gazetted, it was subsequently ruled to be invalid.

Victorian Railways.

My remarks on the railways of Victoria will be exceedingly brief. Mr. Mathieson has only recently come from Queensland to take up

the Herculean task of reorganising the Department, and reducing the deficit which has to be met out of the general revenue of the Colony. Criticism would therefore be out of place.

The following is a summary of the present position of the railways as compared with 1890–91 :—

—	1890-91	1895-96
Miles open	2,471	3,122¼
Gross earnings . . .	£3,298,567	£2,401,392
Net earnings	£987,922	£854,917
Working expenses of gross earnings	70·05%	64·4%[1]
Deficit	£332,116	£583,685
Capital	—	£38,108,151
Rate earned on capital . .	2·72%	2·24%

[1] Includes pensions and gratuities.

Though 650 more miles of line were open at the end of last year than were open in 1890, the gross revenue was £800,000 less, and the deficit to be made good from the general revenue had risen to nearly £600,000. This is constituting a heavy burden on the resources of the Colony, and I have already mentioned the chief cause, viz., the construction of new and unprofitable lines.

That unprofitable lines are not the only cause of the deficit on the Victorian railways was brought out very strongly in the Report of the Railway Inquiry Board of 1895. The Report speaks of the whole service as disorganised if not demoralised. Each branch was independent of higher control, the authority of the administrative officers was weak, political influence was contributing to destroy discipline, the salaries of officers in responsible positions were low, while the wages paid to artisans and labourers were higher than those ruling outside the Department. The abuse of the system of free passes, the successful competition of teamsters for the carriage of goods from Ballarat, Bendigo, and Goulburn Valley to Melbourne, and the want of proper accommodation for travellers, are other points alluded to in the Report. Steps have already been taken to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things. Mr. Mathieson, since he entered upon his duties last July, has been occupied in the classification and general regrading of the staff, in a revision of the fares and freights, and in the reorganisation of the stores and other branches of the service. Better passenger vehicles are being provided, and I speak from experience when I say that on some of the lines the carriages are as good as can be wished for. Provided that political interference is rigidly excluded from the internal management of the

Department, Mr. Mathieson should be able to effect a great improvement in the financial position. He has, however, to face a most serious loss in goods traffic for the current year, owing to the drought, from which many parts of the Colony have suffered.

I had intended to discuss the village settlements of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales, and to give some account of that most interesting and successful experiment for dealing with the problem of the unemployed at Leongathar, but time will not permit.

Two remarks I would like to make in conclusion. In the first place, I think the Governments of the various Australian Colonies, more especially those of New South Wales and Victoria—are deserving of the very greatest credit for the heroic efforts they have made to produce an equilibrium between the revenue (which has suffered so much from the depression) and expenditure.

In the second place, it is my profound conviction that the sentiment of loyalty to the Mother Country is far deeper in Australia to-day than it was when I was there ten years ago. Just as we in England have come to recognise, so have our fellow subjects in the Colonies become convinced, that our future greatness depends on our remaining firmly united under the British flag.

Discussion.

Sir George S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.: I notice that, in this most instructive and suggestive paper, Mr. Brassey has designedly and I think perfectly rightly placed first the question of defence. After the duty of maintaining law and order, the first duty of a State is to defend itself, and though we may all wish that the time will come when this may not be the case, yet that time is still far distant. Mr. Brassey has referred to local navies, and I quite agree with all he has said. It must, generally speaking, be most uneconomical to maintain a local navy. Such a force cannot compete with the professional navies of the world, and must always be at a disadvantage. It is sometimes said that "floating defences" can be provided capable of being employed in waters where an enemy cannot get at them, but as a rule that is perfectly illusory. If these crafts are employed in the waters the enemy cannot get at, they are not wanted. If the enemy can reach them, they will be overmatched. Mr. Brassey has very well put the question of defence as a whole. He has said most clearly that the defence of Australasia, as of any great Colony, does not depend only on the naval forces in its own waters, but on other squadrons scattered all over the

world which may never see Australasian shores—a point which cannot be too much borne in mind. There used to be a theory that each portion of the Empire could be defended in a sort of ring fence of its own. That is wrong. Supposing that we attempted it, any one portion could be conquered and overcome in detail till there was no Empire left to defend. It is the uniting of those red patches on the map that represent our Empire which is the function of the navy. So long as the navy can maintain the communications uniting them, so long will the Empire be strong. Mr. Brassey has made one little mistake that he will not be sorry to have corrected. Speaking of the Naval Agreement of 1887, he says that the limitation on the use of the Australian Squadron was introduced in deference to Colonial wishes. It was the other way. In the original draft made at the Admiralty there was no saving clause. It was, I think, one of the Colonial representatives who suggested the little loophole enabling the squadron to be moved away in a time of emergency with the consent of the Colonial Governments. I do not attach quite so much importance to this limitation as has been accorded to it in some quarters. One can draw a terrible picture of the Commander-in-Chief at Sydney telegraphing all over the place to get permission to move his squadron; but I think that the practical result would be that before war broke out, when war was imminent, the Commander-in-Chief would sound the Colonial Governments and say, "It may be necessary to move the squadron for strategic purposes," and I believe every Government would say, "We trust you to do the best for the Empire, and in doing the best for the Empire you do the best for us." I earnestly hope this Naval Agreement will be renewed this year, and I have every reason to think it may be. Mr. Brassey has quoted what the Duke of Devonshire said to the British Empire League. I had a long conversation with a well-known Colonial Statesman the other day, and he told me that, if approached, the Colonies were willing to continue the Agreement. It seems to me that, in maintaining that Agreement, Australasia gives a lead to the Empire. It has often done so, as, for instance, in the matter of female suffrage, but I think this question of the navy is almost more important. It is not merely an Australasian question. It is distinctly an Imperial question, and the foundation of what I hope will some day be a National Navy. I do not quite concur in the observation that the defeat of the British-China Squadron would cause us to lose command of the sea between Cape Horn and the Suez Canal. I think any navy that tries conclusions with us in the

China seas will be itself severely mauled, and it will be a long time before that navy is able to take to the seas again. This, however, is a detail; we must not and we shall not be defeated on the China station or anywhere else. One of the most important questions raised in the paper is that of the Naval Reserve. We all know how earnestly Lord Brassey and his son have taken up this question of utilising Colonial material for this reserve. I do not see why this should be confined to the navy, and why we in the army should not also share. In 1858, 1,200 men were enlisted in Canada in three months to form the Royal Canadian Regiment. They came to Shorncliffe Camp the following year, and the Prince of Wales, in presenting the colours to what was one of the finest battalions ever raised, described it as the "spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people." Throughout Canada petitions are now being signed for the repatriation of that regiment, and I do not see why these wishes should not be carried out. After all, when it comes to the pinch of war, what we shall want will not be fortifications but fighting men. One more remark in conclusion. There are periods in the lives of nations when special enthusiasm is aroused, and when the feelings of loyalty and patriotism, which we do not ordinarily wear on our sleeves, find powerful expression. Such a period is coming to us now, not in connection with the excitement of war or naval or military victory. It comes in another way—the sixtieth anniversary of the glorious reign of Her Majesty the Queen. I think every one must have been glad to read the announcement that the Secretary for the Colonies had invited the Colonial Premiers to this country for that celebration. I am perfectly certain they will receive a warm welcome in England, and that from the whole Empire there will come tributes of love and reverence to the best sovereign England has ever seen. I trust so auspicious an occasion will not be lost, and that the reign of the Queen will be crowned by the inauguration of something like a system of Imperial Defence, supplying what is now our greatest need—organised strength.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I did not send up my name to the Chairman, because I had no intention of taking part in this discussion, but I feel I must offer some correction of a remark made by the last speaker. I was a member of the Conference of 1887, when the agreement with reference to the establishment of the Australasian squadron was considered. Now this point, with regard to the Australasian squadron not leaving the Australasian seas, was not the subject of an arrangement by the Admiralty alone, but was

a matter of negotiation between the Conference and the Admiralty that these ships should not leave the Australasian seas. I venture to say that although there might be that roundabout way of getting the consent of the Colonies to which Sir George Clarke has referred, a telegram would fly all over those Colonies in a few minutes if it were necessary to ask their consent; but no admiral would hesitate to take those ships away if the safety of the Colonies or the commerce of the Empire demanded it, and the Colonies would not blame him; but there would be no great difficulty, in a short time, in getting the consent of the different governments, which would be immediately granted. I have no hesitation in saying that there will be very little difficulty in renewing this arrangement, perhaps not in precisely the same terms, but the Agreement will be renewed when the matter becomes the subject of negotiation with the Colonies. No doubt the squadron is weak at the present time, and hardly comes up to what is required for the defence of our Australasian Colonies and the protection of our commerce in those seas. You must recollect, however, that the Colonies have done a great deal for the defence of the Empire. Is the erection of fortifications at Sydney and Melbourne (in the latter of which, as has been said, £900,000 has already been spent, and in New South Wales a like amount has also been expended)—is that no defence of the Empire? If your Colonies were not defended by the Colonies themselves, where would they be? They would be lost to the country. These fortifications and military expenditure are as much a part of the defence of the Empire as they are of the Colonies themselves. It is, therefore, idle to say that these Colonies do not contribute largely to the defence of the Empire. One other matter was referred to in Mr. Brassey's paper—that was, the railways. Now, there is no doubt that a large portion of our railways, particularly, perhaps, in the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, are carried into a country where they do not pay. In point of fact there are not people enough to provide the traffic for them, but you cannot settle a country without first making the roads. You cannot expect people to go and settle on the wild lands of the country without the means of conveying their produce to market. It follows of necessity, as has been in the case of the United States, that railways must go in advance of population, and the population will surely follow.

Mr. Francis Hart (Western Australia): I have to tender my thanks to Mr. Brassey for his very interesting and informing lecture, and at the same time to express my regret, as a West Australian, that he did not visit the great Colony to which I belong, and in which,

as some of you may be aware, his distinguished father has a considerable interest, for Lord Brassey is the owner of an estate known by the somewhat uneuphonious and unromantic name of "Goblup," and he is there doing a very important work in showing to what excellent uses portions of the soil can be put. We have heard a great deal from Mr. Brassey about the very interesting, but so far scarcely fortunate, experiments at Mildura and Renmark. West Australia is not a Colony which has large rolling rivers, or streams which can be impounded and carried on the lands, but nevertheless it has in the south-western portion fertile tracts of country second to none in Australia. These rejoice in a sufficient rainfall, and grow the fruits of the earth in abundance. As to the vine, there is hardly any country in the world so suitable for its cultivation. It may surprise you to know that at a spot between Perth and Fremantle from a small garden of 40 acres, not artificially irrigated, the owner makes an income of two to three thousand a year. Of course there are not many patches like that, but you must not run away with the idea that West Australia is a big arid desert. I am sorry Mr. Brassey, who has given such very interesting details in regard to the railways of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, did not visit West Australia, because then he could have told you some important facts concerning our lines. Of course, we are just now in a condition of rather abnormal prosperity, but I can assure you that our prosperity is going to continue and increase. Considering that in West Australia the railways connecting the goldfields and the centres of population must of necessity pass through many miles of sparsely populated and unremunerative country, you will be interested to learn, from the official returns for the financial year ending June 30, 1896, that the West Australian railways are not only self-supporting, but show a substantial profit. West Australia has a greater length of line compared with population than any country in the world. The revenue for the twelve months ending on the date named was £534,472, and the expenditure for the same period was £268,172, being in the ratio of 50·017 to the earnings. Comparing these figures with the revenue and expenditure for the previous year, you will find that whilst the revenue was £298,251, the expenditure was £183,140. I am quite sure these facts will be impressive and satisfactory. I have lived in West Australia for nearly twenty years, and I know it from north to south and from east to west. I can assure you that that Colony is going to hold its own with the great provinces of Eastern Australia. Her goldfields, which comprise one-third of her million square miles of

territory, are proving of extraordinary richness, and the water difficulty, which has retarded their progress, is being rapidly overcome. Last year the Colony exported one million pounds' worth of gold, and it is estimated that this year the total production will be double what it was last. She has splendid forests of karri and jarrah, the finest hard woods in the world, and excellent arable lands which can be taken up on the easiest possible terms. I have again to thank Mr. Brassey for his very instructive paper.

Mr. Noel Buxton: It was my privilege to be in Australia at the same time as Mr. Brassey, and in exactly a corresponding condition. I was thrown into his company on more than one occasion, and can testify to the earnestness and diligence with which he pursued his inquiries. I not only met him at Melbourne and at Adelaide, but I joined him in the expedition on the South Australian cruiser to which he has referred, and, as a South Australian for the time, appreciated the praise he bestowed on South Australian marksmanship. There are a few comments I should like to make on his Paper. (1) In the course of his Paper, Mr. Brassey remarks that although artesian boring had done very much, he was not aware of more than one place where that system was used in irrigation. I think he had not himself come across a case of artesian boring at Hergott Springs, about 400 miles north of Adelaide. The South Australian Government, ever to the front in new experiments, has there started a date plantation irrigated by artesian water, and, so far as can be seen at the present time, it is likely to be a conspicuous success. (2) In reference to the pre-eminence of South Australia in initiating new experiments, there is one which is closely connected with what we have heard this evening with regard to irrigation colonies. At Renmark there is shortly to be made a most interesting experiment. Both Renmark and Mildura were started as prohibition colonies, and consequently no public-houses are allowed upon them. Unfortunately, the law was not successful, and they both became notorious for intemperance. The South Australian Government has grasped the nettle, and determined during last session to initiate an experiment at Renmark such as has never yet been made on a considerable scale in any English-speaking country. They decided to start a municipal public-house, run mainly on the lines of the Gothenburg system; so that we may give them credit for leading the way in one more point. (3) Mr. Brassey has mentioned that the Victorian Government made a good bargain with Chaffey Brothers. The Professor of Agriculture at Edinburgh University, who had visited Mildura

and Renmark, told me that in his opinion the land which has been taken up is, on the whole, undoubtedly the very best along that part of the Murray River—the very best for such colonies as these —that, in fact, there is no other land comparable with it. Thus, at all events, Messrs. Chaffey got the best of what was to be had. (4) Mr. Brassey alluded to the possibility of a rupture with Japan —a very serious contingency I am sure he would say. This reminds me that we have heard nothing yet about one of the greatest questions agitating the Australian mind. If defence is one great question and irrigation another, I think we may say that the question of coloured labour ranks with them. The Australians think a great deal about the question, so much so that three of the Colonies have already decided to apply to the Japanese and other Asiatics the provisions now applied to the Chinese, *i.e.* practically to exclude them. In only one of these Colonies, however, will that policy have very much effect on the Japanese, *i.e.* South Australia, because it is only in the tropical parts that there is any likelihood of the demand for Asiatics. South Australia has no very large number of Japanese, about 130. I was able to make a journey to North Queensland for the purpose of studying the question. That Colony has by far the largest number of Asiatics—about 20,000 Chinese and about 2,000 Japanese, including those on Thursday Island. The popular belief credits the Japanese with a very much larger number. The fear of their immigration is almost more than can be imagined in this country. It has spread even to the Asiatics themselves. I may give you an amusing instance. In a place in the north of Queensland, the hotel-keeper was a Chinaman. There came to be a great feeling against the employment of Chinese cooks, and the Chinese hotel-keeper protested that he would never employ a Chinese cook—that, in fact, he would rather do the cooking himself! This is a question of the utmost importance. It is not only a question of domestic policy to Australia; it involves, perhaps unfortunately, an international question. The Japanese are, of course, noted for their patriotic sensitiveness, and should Australia get permission from the Home Government to exclude them, the Japanese might put their backs up. It is to be hoped that some compromise will be found, or some way will show itself, by which such an offence to Japan may be avoided. The policy may be justifiable, but the danger of a rupture such as Mr. Brassey hints at, is an argument against it which ought to be considered. The question must be regarded as one of the greatest importance, and one on

which it is very desirable that the public in England should have a correct opinion.

The Bishop of BALLARAT: Though I had no desire to speak, and only do so by request, I am glad, as a Victorian of twenty years' standing, to express the gratification with which I have listened to a paper bearing largely on my own Colony. During my residence there I have visited the other Colonies, most of them several times, and am of opinion that the statements and views advanced in the Studies with which Mr. Brassey has favoured us are as sound and correct as they are interesting. The question of Defence is not much in my line, but the veriest civilian must see the force of one point Mr. Brassey made, and might, I think, have emphasised—namely, the necessity of Federation for any adequate defence of our enormous seaboard. It is difficult to see how there could be unity of direction and concerted naval and military operations without it, and I trust that, though Federation as a whole seems unfortunately delayed, Federation to that extent at least may soon come about in our military, as it has to some extent in our naval, matters. We remember how the want of naval and military unity among the Greek states in ancient days nearly lost Greece to the Persians. What Mr. Brassey said about the unavailableness of the Australian squadron, outside Australian waters, without formally getting permission from the Governments, seems important. Sir Saul Samuel, than whom there is no better authority, generally, on Colonial questions, thinks there would be no difficulty in getting permission wired, and that even dispensing with it would elicit no demur or jealous feeling. *Pace tanti viri*, I am not certain of that; and it surely would be better for the squadron to be movable anywhere as occasion demands, perhaps to strike some blow at a distance, in anticipation of impending danger to the Colonies. These are days in which our Empire is the object of the special jealousy—probably of the secret machinations—of the foreigner, owing to her very size and greatness, and we should be ready for all contingencies. I agree with Mr. Brassey as to the excellent material furnished by the young colonist; and the enlistment of Australian seamen would contribute a valuable element to the Naval Reserve. With regard to Railways, without being an expert, I think, as all must, that it was a deplorable mistake to have different gauges, and I should expect the cost of rectifying it would be recouped at no distant date. As Mr. Brassey has told you, in my own Colony £7,500,000 was spent under the Act of 1884 alone on the con-

struction of lines which do not pay, and which are, in fact, occasioning a loss daily to the Victorian Government of something like £1,000. From this there is a lesson to be learnt as to one of the dangers which beset democratic legislatures. This immense expenditure, which we could not afford, on lines not really needed, was incurred chiefly in order to provide employment for the masses. Where Parliaments are paid (I do not say they ought not to be in some cases), there must arise a temptation to their members, and to the Cabinets selected from them, to conciliate the multitude, with a view to retaining their positions, instead of concerting far-sighted, statesmanlike measures for the permanent good of the country. With regard to the Irrigation Colonies, I have been to Mildura again and again, and to Renmark as well, and watched their development with keen interest. I remember the sultry, rainless, forbidding jungle that preceded the Mildura settlement, and saw at the outset the great scarifiers and steam ploughs tearing up this jungle. Now, as far as the eye can reach, on the south bank of the Murray at that point stands a smiling orchard. I believe the conception of the Chaffeys was a sound one, and that the enterprise will eventually succeed, if it can tide over present difficulties, and am delighted to hear that the Victorian Government have at last come to the rescue. I am inclined to concur in Mr. Brassey's diagnosis of the causes of the trouble, and agree with him in acquitting Chaffey Brothers of bad faith in connection with their promotion of the settlements. Mr. Brassey did not refer to one element of some consequence, or rather omitted to read a reference to the subject contained in the advance copy with which I was favoured of his Paper. I am inclined to attach much more importance than he does to the operation of the crayfish. Practical people told me on the spot that one great cause of the seepage in the Mildura channels was the action of these creatures, whose eggs in large numbers enter the induction pipes, the first thing the hatched crustacean does being to bore a hole through the bank, which lets the water out injuriously on the land, besides greatly increasing the expense of pumping. The pest is met, but easily dealt with, in mining dams; but at Mildura the scale it has assumed is portentous. Remember, the channels were passed as sound by the government engineers, and the evil was quite new, not only to the Chaffeys, but to everybody. The one thing to be done is to cement them. Lord Ranfurley did this for his land, but for Mildura it might cost a million. I suppose it must be done by degrees. One great mistake was not constructing, early, a light freight railway instead of leaving

the settlement for several months in the year, when the Murray (not yet locked, through Inter-Colonial jealousies) is not navigable to the delay and cost of traffic through sand or miry roads. Victoria is a magnificent country. Allusion has been made to its troubles; but, by God's blessing, they will pass away. I venture to think they have been grounded on deeper and less obvious causes than the superficial and temporary ones to which they are usually traced. We seem to want a larger number of really statesmanlike representatives to govern the country. There are many men of high ability and character in Victoria; but I do not find them so largely enlisted as I should like to see in the service of the State. I am told that in Canada this used to be the case, but the democracy, with robust good sense, has come to see how great mischiefs may be wrought by party and class legislators. We want in Victoria the wrong "spirit" cast out, and a better spirit introduced. At Mildura Mr. Brassey has shown how contention among the planters brought about the failure of the Company. Again, I think a mistake was made in attempting to make Mildura "prohibitionist." This may suit some places, but I can say from personal knowledge that at Mildura the result has been disastrous. It lowered the moral tone of the community, for it generated on a large scale bogus clubs and sly grog-shops, which, under the circumstances, people came to use without a sense of degradation; to say nothing of the danger to some men from being forced to get liquor in large quantities at a time, or not have it at all. The number of police cases connected with drink I found painfully large on the settlement. I am glad to learn from Mr. Noel Buxton's speech that the Gothenburg system is being tried at Renmark, in South Australia, owing to experiences similar to ours at Mildura. In 1895, we in Ballarat, with the mayors at our head, exerted ourselves in vain to press this proposal on Victoria—Mildura offering an excellent field for the experiment, no call for compensation or vested interests blocking the way. As one of his audience, I again thank Mr. Brassey for his lucid, well-arranged, and sagacious paper.

Mr. F. H. Dangar: I had no intention of making any speech, but perhaps you will bear with me while I offer a few remarks on the Paper. As to defence, I shall not attempt to say more than a few words, being, as you all know, a man of peace. At the same time, I am glad Mr. Brassey has expressed an opinion that the defences of Sydney and of Melbourne are of a tolerably formidable character. From the little I learnt about them when I was in Sydney four years ago, I should think that an enemy's ship which got into Port

Jackson would very soon wish she had not made the attempt. With regard to what Mr. Brassey says about Colonial boys and British merchant ships, I may mention that for the last twenty years I have been engaged in the mercantile marine, and have owned ships trading between this country and Australia. I have endeavoured to make British seamen of young men, most of them gentlemen's sons who we call midshipmen, but I am afraid if their friends had seen them sometimes they would not, from the nature of their employment, have recognised them. I am happy to tell you that many of these young fellows have turned out most excellently. Some of them are now officers in the P. and O. and Orient lines, and at the present moment one of them is a lieutenant on one of Her Majesty's ships in the Channel Squadron. For this he has to thank the German Emperor, for it was when the fracas occurred about twelve months ago that he was taken on one of these ships, as he belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve. Mr. Brassey has given some interesting figures about our railways, and in those relating to New South Wales, we find that the earnings in 1895 exceeded those of 1888 by no less a sum than half a million sterling, whereas a rule-of-three sum would show that, allowing for the increased mileage, the total earnings ought not to have been more than about £915,000. I think that would show there must have been some substantial progress more than is apparent. Mr. Brassey tells us there are some 1,100 miles of unprofitable railways, which I was not aware of, but then it must be remembered that a good many of our lines pass through very difficult country. I think, looking at these figures, which show that for 1895 the net return was £1,268,000 against £764,000 in 1888, you will see that our railways are gradually, but surely, increasing in importance, and as the country progresses, as I am sure it will, we shall find the returns will be still greater. This I would say to the British investor: Our railways in New South Wales were made by British capital, but if at this moment a syndicate were formed to purchase those railways our national debt would be almost wiped out. Another important point in favour of the railways of New South Wales is that there are no better or more substantially built lines in any part of the world. I would add that, in my opinion, a great deal of the success in connection with them rests with a gentleman who left England about eight years ago, and for whose appointment our Colony has to thank Sir Saul Samuel, our Agent-General—I refer to Mr. Eddy, who has done incalculable service to our system. I am confident that, as time rolls on, our railways,

which are, next to our squatting interest, the backbone of the country, will be a grand success.

Mr. E. R. P. Moon, M.P.: Like Mr. Brassey, to whom we are all so much indebted, and Mr. Buxton, I have returned since the beginning of the year from Australia. Mine was not such a long visit as theirs, but that visit has brought home to my mind the interest of an announcement I saw in the papers a few weeks back; I refer to the nomination of a distinguished Australian judge as a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council. I think when we are all watching with so much interest the different phenomena which bring the ties between us and the Colonies closer, that ought not to be omitted, especially as Sir George Clarke has drawn attention to the feeling that is entertained as to the invitation to the Colonial Premiers to the Diamond Jubilee which we are about to celebrate. I believe that, both at Sandhurst and in the Royal Navy, provision is made for the entry of Australians under some circumstances of privilege. We know that the trade with the Australian Colonies, though perhaps not very big in proportion to the whole of our trade, is a growing one. Every year fresh Englishmen go out, and every year we feel that the necessities both of united defence and the sentiment of loyalty draw the Australian Colonies closer to the Mother Country.

The Chairman: It devolves upon me, as chairman, to sum up the principal points which have been dealt with in the lecture, and by the various speakers, and so far as in me lies to give a judicial opinion upon them, but I am met with this *primâ facie* difficulty, viz., that I have seen no divergence of opinion amongst the speakers, with one slight exception, that between Sir Saul Samuel and Sir George Clarke. I also, as well as Sir George Clarke, participated in some of the meetings which led to the Naval Agreement between the Colonies and the Government as represented by the Admiralty, and my recollection of what took place is more in accordance with the statement of Sir Saul Samuel than that of Sir George Clarke. I remember perfectly well the discussions were directed on the part of the Australian deputies to preserve the control of their ships in their own hands; but they also went a little further, which is the point we most deprecated at the Admiralty, and that is, not only did they wish to retain the control of the ships they paid for themselves in their own hands, but they also insisted on the stipulation that the Imperial ships should neither be withdrawn from nor diminished in number on the Australian stations. Now, as has been very well pointed out, that militated against a very great cardinal

principle of strategy and national defence. We were so impressed, however, with the importance of the new step in advance which was being taken in getting the Colonies to join in any form in a real *bonâ fide* way in their own naval defence, and in protecting themselves, that the Admiralty was persuaded to waive that point, in the firm conviction that the loyalty and patriotism of the Australian Colonies, particularly as represented by their statesmen—of whom no minor member is Sir Saul Samuel—would induce them, when the pinch came, to concede the point in question, and to place the whole of the ships at the unreserved disposal of the naval Commander-in-Chief. That this might be the result, we took care to send some of our best admirals to the Australian station, a practice which is pursued to this day. Sir George Clarke very properly pointed out those red patches on the map and the necessity of union so as to defend them as a whole and not as parts. The Bishop of Ballarat also reminded us that the want of union among the Greeks very nearly betrayed their country to the Persians. It occurred to me that perhaps the best lesson we have of that sort of thing is in the old fable of the bundle of sticks, which was so very strong in union but which could be so easily broken separately. But what applies to the Empire as a whole also applies with equal or greater force to such detachments of it as we see on the map in the group of Australian Colonies. If it is necessary and desirable for the whole Empire to be federated, *à fortiori* is it necessary that each detached portion, such as Australia, should be federated by itself? I hope yet to see the day when that will take place, and I think the federation will be an important factor in combining the forces of the Australian Colonies in the manner I have indicated under the naval Commander-in-Chief. The military forces, I hope, may be also dealt with in the same way; and though it may be rather delicate ground to touch upon, I should just like to glance in passing at the extreme importance of the Australian Colonies being prepared, as a means of defence, to send expeditions out of their own waters, to points which it is not difficult to indicate, and from whence alone danger can come upon them. The lecturer alluded to the importance of King George's Sound as a point which should be protected against an enemy's cruisers. I cannot say I entirely go with him there. The limitations of coal supply in these days are so imperative, and the conditions of modern warfare are such that, except in the case of one or two existing ships, I do not think any vessels could possibly arrive off King George's Sound from the nearest depôt of a possible enemy, and maintain for any

length of time cruising against our commerce. But there is a point which I think Australian statesmen would do well to pay more attention to. I know that the climate and other matters render it difficult to deal with, but one of the points which I should particularly wish to be looked after is Thursday Island, commanding the passage of the Torres Straits. As far as I am informed, that is a point which is very imperfectly defended. I am not qualified to speak very much on the question of irrigation and climate. I think all the speakers will agree that irrigation is a most important point in developing certain parts of the country. I confess I was anticipating that the great enemy of the crops would be found to be the eternal rabbit. It is quite refreshing to find it is something else—the crayfish; but I hope some disciple of Pasteur may arise who will find an antidote which may tend to rid the waters of the pest. As to the railways, there seems to be a war of gauges still going on, as in the days when I first went to Australia. In those days there was great rivalry between the metre gauge, the normal gauge, and the five-feet-three gauge, and also equally a rivalry between the system of zigzags and the system of curves. I confess to having rather a predilection for the metre gauge in the interior of the country. In conclusion, I could only add that what the lecturer says about the sentiments of the loyalty to the Mother Country having been greatly deepened in the past ten years must commend itself as an absolute truth. I think, too, there is no observer of the times but can see that the determination of this country has been to maintain and increase its power, and to draw closer to itself in bonds of friendship and attachment all its outlying Provinces and Colonies. I am quite certain that in the development of this centripetal rather than centrifugal tendency lies the future of this country, and as long as that goes on we may defy all enemies. I ask you to tender your warm thanks to Mr. Brassey for his most able and interesting and painstaking lecture.

Mr. Brassey: I am very much obliged to you for having passed this vote of thanks. To Sir George Clarke I would say I am glad to accept at any time correction from a man who is such a master of naval strategy. To Sir Saul Samuel I would say that my remarks on profitable lines of railways must be read in connection with what I said on Australian railways generally. I said, "The question whether the railways have been constructed on the best lines for opening up the country, and at the same time giving a fair return on the capital invested, would be answered in the affirmative

as far as New South Wales railways are concerned." I do not think Sir Saul Samuel would have said what he did had he borne in mind what I said in that passage. To the Bishop of Ballarat I would say that I did not read the paragraph about the crayfish, because it did not express any definite opinion, and the evidence is so conflicting that I came to no conclusion upon it. With regard to what the Chairman said, to Albany, the only way in which I alluded to that place was that I said Albany must be the base for cruisers which were defending the trade converging both from the Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope on the Australian coast. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to my friend the Chairman.

This having been done, the meeting separated.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, February 16, 1897.

Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., a Vice-President, presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G., SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., SIR WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G., SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G., SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G., SIR HENRY BULWER, G.C.M.G., LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B., SIR JOHN AKERMAN, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G., H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G., F. H. DANGAR, W. KESWICK, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, JAS. COCHRAN, S. WARBURTON, W. STANFORD, T. MACKENZIE, E. CHAPMAN, G. WOOD, G. L. HOUSTOUN, GEORGE SLADE, ROBERT TENNANT, H. B. HALSWELL, J. W. FEARNSIDES, T. G. SWEET, S. EDWARDS, C. C. SKARRATT, H. G. SLADE, C. K. DIGBY-JONES, D. S. GALBRAITH, W. J. GARNETT, COMMANDER E. P. BEDWELL, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON COLLEY, MESSRS. E. SALMON, J. R. BAILLIE, H. CHAPLIN, H. M. PAUL, CAPT. W. P. ROCHE, MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman nominated Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan (on behalf of the Council), and Mr. H. B. Halswell (on behalf of the Fellows), as Scrutineers to take the ballot for the Council under Rule 62, and announced that the ballot would remain open for half an hour.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report of the Council, which had been previously circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

THE Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Twenty-ninth Annual Report.

During the past year 100 Resident and 255 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected, or a total of 355, as compared with 80 Resident and 213 Non-Resident, or a total of 293, during the preceding year. On December 31, 1896, the list included 1,367 Resident, 2,552 Non-Resident, and 10 Honorary Fellows, or 3,929 in all—the highest number ever attained—of whom 925 have compounded for the Annual Subscription, and qualified as Life Fellows.

It will be seen on reference to the Honorary Treasurer's Statement of Accounts that the annual receipts exceed those of any previous year with two exceptions, and that the balance of assets over liabilities has been substantially increased. The loan of

£35,020, which was raised in 1886 in order that the freehold of the Institute might be acquired, stood at £20,834 15*s.* 0*d.* at the close of 1896, no less than £14,185 5*s.* 0*d.* having been paid off during the intervening period.

The following statement shows the gradual expansion of the Institute, both as regards the number of Fellows and annual income, since its foundation in 1868:—

Date.	No. of Fellows.	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees).		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
To June 11, 1869 . .	174	1,124	14	5
" 1870 . .	275	549	10	8
" 1871 . .	210	503	16	4
" 1872 . .	271	478	10	0
" 1873 . .	349	1,022	9	1
" 1874 . .	420	906	12	11
" 1875 . .	551	1,038	15	8
" 1876 . .	627	1,132	3	3
" 1877 . .	717	1,222	18	3
" 1878 . .	796	1,330	13	11
" 1879 . .	981	1,752	18	2
" 1880 . .	1,131	2,141	8	10
" 1881 . .	1,376	2,459	15	6
" 1882 . .	1,613	3,236	8	3
" 1883 . .	1,959	3,647	10	0
" 1884 . .	2,306	4,539	0	10
" 1885 . .	2,587	5,220	19	0
" 1886 . .	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886 . .	3,005	6,581	2	5
" 1887 . .	3,125	6,034	3	0
" 1888 . .	3,221	6,406	11	5
" 1889 . .	3,562	7,738	7	11
" 1890 . .	3,667	6,919	7	6
" 1891 . .	3,782	7,362	2	10
" 1892 . .	3,775	6,966	12	4
" 1893 . .	3,749	6,458	18	6
" 1894 . .	3,757	6,691	19	0
" 1895 . .	3,767	6,854	2	11
" 1896 . .	3,929	7,315	5	9

The obituary of the past year comprises the names of 75 Fellows, including a Vice-President, the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, F.R.S.

James Alexander (New Zealand), William Archer (Queensland), Sir George Baillie, Bart. (Victoria), Sir Colville A. D. Barclay, Bart., C.M.G. (late of Mauritius), Henry S. Bascom (Gambia), Thomas Bell, Frank L. Bolger (Victoria), Thomas H. Bowen (South Australia), Henry D. Bray (New South Wales), James Brister (Cape Colony), Frederick J. Broderick (Cape Colony), Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Trinidad), Maurice Burtt (Gold Coast Colony), Hon. Thomas Cadell, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Hon. William Campbell (late of Victoria), W. R. H. Carew (late of Straits Settle-

ments), *Ven. Archdeacon H. T. S. Castell* (*British Guiana*), *The Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, F.R.S.* (*a Vice-President*), *Roger F. Court* (*Transvaal*), *George Crawshay, Peter Cunningham* (*New Zealand*), *Hon. John J. Dare, M.E.C.* (*British Guiana*), *Steuart S. Davis* (*late of St. Kitts*), *James Dickson* (*Victoria*), *Lt.-Colonel E. R. Drury, C.M.G.* (*Queensland*), *Solomon Emanuel* (*New South Wales*), *Frederick C. Estill* (*Mauritius*), *Hon. James I. Fellows* (*Agent-General, New Brunswick*), *Arthur Folkard, Reginald R. Gace* (*Lagos*), *Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., Hon. C. A. Goodchap, M.L.C.* (*New South Wales*), *Surgeon Lt.-Colonel V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.* (*Administrator of St. Lucia*), *James H. Greathead, M.Inst.C.E., J. C. Haarhoff* (*Transvaal*), *Rev. A. Styleman Herring, M.A., William Hoad, M.B.* (*Straits Settlements*), *Edward D. Hodgson* (*Queensland*), *The Hon. Arthur G. Hubbard, William M. Huggins* (*Sierra Leone*), *B. T. Knights* (*Transvaal*), *Capt. Francis A. Lamb* (*Gold Coast Colony*), *Capt. Henry B. Lang, R.N., Donald Larnach* (*late of New South Wales*), *William R. Macpherson* (*Jamaica*), *Hon. William E. Marmion, M.L.A.* (*Western Australia*), *Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.* (*Government Botanist, Victoria*), *James Murphy* (*Victoria*), *D. P. Nathan* (*Jamaica*), *Philip H. Nind* (*British Guiana*), *E. D. S. Ogilvie* (*New South Wales*), *James Orkney* (*Victoria*), *Major E. Roderic Owen* (*Lancashire Fusiliers*), *Caleb Peacock* (*South Australia*), *Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., Hon. Robert Pharazyn, M.L.C.* (*New Zealand*), *George Reid* (*late of Cape Colony*), *Alexander W. Robertson* (*Victoria*), *Hon. J. Beverley Robinson* (*Canada*), *M. B. Rochfort* (*British Guiana*), *H. Q. St. George* (*Canada*), *Charles S. Salmon, William Savage* (*Cape Colony*), *Hon. Sir John C. Schultz, K.C.M.G., M.D.* (*Canada*), *George P. Slade* (*late of New South Wales*), *Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.* (*Jamaica*), *Henry S. Tiffin,* (*New Zealand*), *Hon. Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.* (*Canada*), *Alexander Turnbull* (*late of Jamaica*), *Lt.-Colonel G. Napier Turner* (*Victoria*), *Sir George Verdon, K.C.M.G., C.B.* (*Victoria*), *Henry L. Wight* (*British Guiana*), *John Young* (*Victoria*), *Carel F. Ziervogel* (*Transvaal*), *Josua Zweifel* (*West Africa*).

Vacancies on the Council, occasioned by the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, have been filled up under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., and Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election :—Vice-Presidents : The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Lord Carlingford, K.P., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., and General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B. Councillors :—Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Messrs. F. H. Dangar, Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., and George S. Mackenzie.

A Banquet to celebrate the Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the foundation of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms on April 24, the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., presiding, when there was a large and representative gathering, and important speeches were made. The next anniversary will be celebrated on

March 31, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, has consented to preside.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 24, by the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by about 2,000 persons.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report:

Ordinary Meetings:

"National Defence." Lieut.-Colonel Sir George S. Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G.

"The Development of Tropical Africa." Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P.

"One Hundred Years of British Rule in Ceylon." L. B. Clarence (late a Judge of the Ceylon Supreme Court).

"The Fortunate Isles: Picturesque New Zealand." The Hon. W. P. Reeves (Agent-General for New Zealand).

"Canada and Ocean Highways." Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.

"Inter-British Trade." John Lowles, M.P.

"England's Work in Central Africa." Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B.

"The Administration of Justice in South Africa." Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.

Special Meetings:

"Natal." J. G. Maydon, M.L.A.

"British Rule in Malaya." F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.

Afternoon Meetings:

"Geological Notes on the Coolgardie Gold Fields." Dr. Charles Chewings, F.G.S.

"Our Colonial Food Supplies." Arthur Clayden.

"The Colony of Victoria: Some of its Industries." E. Jerome Dyer.

"The Colonial Producer." E. Burney Young.

The Library continues to occupy special attention, and contains many works of great value and extreme rarity. The donations surpass in number those of any previous year, mainly through the liberality of authors and others, who in response to applications for copies of their works have readily complied, and so assisted in making the Library the most complete in existence as regards Colonial literature, both official and general. Several of the donations are of very

early date, and therefore difficult to acquire except through the co-operation of those who have made collections of local literature whilst residing in the various Colonies. Every opportunity is taken of enlisting the sympathy of such collectors, and so making the Library as complete as possible for purposes of reference, regarding the history, trade, and development of the British Empire. But whilst much attention has been given to early Colonial literature, the necessity of keeping the Library well up to date has not been lost sight of, all the most recent works having been obtained and placed upon the shelves. In the official section the Parliamentary publications of the various Colonies and India have in many instances been completed, and the collection of periodicals and newspapers, including Government Gazettes from all parts of the Empire, has been considerably increased. The Colonial Governments have also supplied copies of their most recent maps, which have considerably enhanced the importance of that branch. The Council have again to acknowledge the liberality of a large number of donors, including the Imperial, Colonial, and Indian Governments, the Agents-General for the Colonies, Societies, and other public institutions in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, the proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals, and a large number of Fellows of the Institute and others, a complete list of whom is appended. On December 31, 1896, the Library contained 29,778 volumes and pamphlets (all of which relate to the Colonies and India) and 323 files of newspapers; and the additions during the past year numbered 1,299 volumes (of which 1,050 were acquired by donation and 249 by purchase), 2,202 pamphlets and parts, 34,481 newspapers, 44 maps, and 79 miscellaneous gifts, including photographs, &c.

Flags bearing the Union Jack and the arms or distinctive badges of the respective Colonies have been kindly presented by the following Governments, &c., for use on special occasions: Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea (presented by Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan), Canada—Dominion of, Canada—Province of Ontario, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon (presented by Sir E. Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.), Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica (presented by Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.), Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland (presented by General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.), St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Western Australia, Windward Islands.

Numerous inquiries on subjects relating to the Colonies and India

continue to be received; and the cordial appreciation expressed by Fellows and others of the practical value of the information imparted in response to such inquiries affords gratifying testimony to the efficiency of this branch of the Institute's work.

Delegates from the Colonies who attended the recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London, when Imperial trade questions of great importance came under consideration, were admitted during their visit to Honorary Membership of the Institute.

Further communications have passed between the Geographical Association and the Council, with a view to the introduction of reforms in examinations in Geography. A draft memorial to boards of public examiners conducting examinations that specially affect secondary schools was drawn up by the Association, and submitted for the sanction and approval of the Royal Colonial Institute, which were gladly accorded. The Memorial—which, amongst other matters, recommends that a special study of the geography of the Colonies and India should be required—has been sent by the Association to the Delegates for Local Examinations at Oxford and Cambridge, the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, the Senate of the University of London, the Local Examinations Board of the University of Edinburgh, the Joint Board of Examiners of the Scottish Universities, the Scotch Education Department Whitehall, the Council of the Victoria University Manchester, the Civil Service Commissioners, the College of Preceptors, &c., and the Council have received the gratifying intelligence that it has met with a most encouraging reception.

The Council addressed a Memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer inviting the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the many and serious objections which exist to the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom, on income earned and taxed as such in other parts of the British Empire, and advocating the amendment of the law so as to exempt income earned in any part of the Empire, elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, from the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom in all cases in which it can be shown that such income has already been charged with income tax in that part of the Empire, wherever it may be, where such income is earned. The Lords of the Treasury have stated in reply that they are unable to accept the proposal contained in such Memorial on various grounds, but amongst others because of the loss to the Imperial revenue that would ensue if such concession were made without some reciprocal advantage—from which

point of view alone would the Treasury be justified in accepting and carrying out the alteration of the law advocated by the Council; and they further point out that for this purpose it would be necessary to consider as a whole the fiscal relations and the burdens of the different parts of the Empire. The Council, believing that the claims put forward in the Memorial are founded on just grounds, will consider what steps may best be taken to procure further consideration of the question.

At the invitation of the Royal Society of Canada, and in the interests of Navigation and Commerce, a Memorial has been addressed to the Prime Minister, respectfully urging Her Majesty's Government to take steps for the Unification of Time at Sea. The Council have reason to believe that the proposed reform can be easily introduced with decided advantage, and that the general principle has now an almost universal consensus of opinion in its favour, especially in the case of the Shipmasters of the Mercantile Marine. The advancement of Astronomical Time by twelve hours, so as to assimilate it to Civil Time, in order that both may be in agreement and begin everywhere at midnight, would require the adaptation thereto of the Nautical Almanack; and, as that almanack is prepared some years in advance, the Authorities have been asked to arrive at an early decision, so as to enable the desired change to take effect at the date indicated by Astronomers, viz.: the first day of the new century.

The Council have viewed with much concern the losses and distress which have been caused in several parts of South Africa by prolonged drought, locust visitations, and rinderpest. A Committee having been formed in London last summer for the relief of distress in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the use of the Council Room was given for the Meetings of the Committee.

It will be remembered that a circular despatch, dated December 2, 1895, which was issued by the Secretary of State to Colonial Governors with a view to ascertaining the extent to which, in each of the Colonies, foreign imports were displacing similar British goods, and the causes of such displacement, was published in the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute*, and referred to in the last Annual Report. Although the whole of the information thus elicited has not yet been made public, it is interesting to note the announcement that the Premiers of Australasia have arranged to meet at an early date and confer on the important questions of trade with the United Kingdom and Inter-Colonial reciprocity of natural products.

The effect of the European bounty system on our sugar-producing Colonies has been frequently discussed at Meetings of this Institute, and it is earnestly hoped that the recent appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the present condition of our West Indian Colonies may result in some practical remedies being suggested for the depression which unhappily prevails as a direct consequence of such system not only there, but in Mauritius and other British Colonies.

The serious famine in India affords ground for grave anxiety, and it is feared that severe suffering will be inevitable in certain districts; but in view of the precautions that have been taken and the improvements that have been effected in the means of transit, the Council trust that this distressing visitation will be less acutely felt than on former occasions.

The reign of our Gracious Sovereign, from whom the Institute derived its Charter of Incorporation, now exceeds in duration that of any of Her predecessors—an auspicious circumstance that has evoked universal congratulations throughout the Realm, and expressions of a fervent desire that Her Majesty may long be spared to rule over a loyal and devoted people. One of the chief features of the Queen's glorious reign of sixty years has been the marvellous expansion of our Colonial and Indian Empire and the development of its resources to an extent that will make the Victorian era ever memorable as a period of unexampled progress in the history of our race.

In conclusion, the Council observe with much satisfaction that the Royal Colonial Institute has grown year by year in public confidence as an organisation that is doing a great national work, by diffusing trustworthy information respecting the Colonies, and cultivating amongst British subjects from all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions a feeling of mutual interest and sympathy as fellow-citizens of one great Empire.

By Order of the Council,

J. S. O'Halloran,
Secretary.

January 26, 1897.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts	447	8	11
„ Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage	20,834	15	0
	21,282	3	11
Balance in favour of Assets	38,513	10	5
	£59,795	14	4

ASSETS.				£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions outstanding £634. 2s., estimated at				317	1	0
„ Property of the Institute—						
Building (cost price)		£20,070	3 10			
Furniture	£1,882 13 0					
Less Depreciation, say 5 %	94 2 8					
		1,788	10 4			
Books, &c., valued at		5,800	0 0			
				27,658	14	2
„ Cost of Freehold				30,520	0	0
				58,495	15	2
Balance at Bank		£1,289	4 11			
„ in hands of Secretary		10	14 3			
				1,299	19	2
				£59,795	14	4

January 1, 1897.

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1896, has—in conformity with Rule 22*a*—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £634 2*s.*

January 21, 1897.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE } *Hon. Auditors.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

For the Year ending

Receipts.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Bank Balance as per last Account	£467	17	3			
	Cash in hands of Secretary	18	15	0			
					486	12	3
10	Life Subscriptions of £20	£200	0	0			
51	" " £10	510	0	0			
18	" " to complete	198	11	0			
97	Entrance Fees of £3	291	0	0			
239	" " £1. 1*s.*	250	19	0			
24	" " to complete	46	16	0			
1,260	Subscriptions of £2	2,520	0	0			
1,466	" £1. 1*s.*	1,539	6	0			
148	" £1 and under to complete...	135	15	0			
					5,692	7	0
	28th Anniversary Banquet, received in connection with				191	5	0
	Conversazione, ditto				206	10	0
	Rent for one year to December 25, 1896, less Property Tax				1,160	0	0
	Insurance repaid				7	7	0
	Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.				37	7	6
	Library Catalogue (sale of)				11	0	6
	Donation to Building Fund (Dr. C. Inglis)				2	10	0
	Journal				407	3	9
					£8,202	3	0

Examined and found correct.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Hon. Auditors*

January 21 1897.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1896.

PAYMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
Repayment of amount credited in error by Bank in Dec. 1895 ...		0	4	0
Salaries and Wages		1,855	7	4
Proceedings—Printing, &c.		303	8	4
Journal—				
Printing	£355 17 2			
Postage	141 10 0			
		497	7	2
Printing, ordinary		91	1	11
Postages, ordinary		178	1	8
Geographical Association (for teaching geography in schools) ...		3	3	0
Advertising Meetings		47	7	1
Meetings, Expenses of		209	12	11
Reporting Meetings		31	10	0
Stationery		146	14	2
Newspapers		135	11	5
Library—				
Books	£81 17 8			
Binding	36 19 9			
Maps (revising)	1 4 6			
		120	1	11
Fuel, Light, &c.		147	4	0
Building—Repairs and Furniture		183	7	3
Guests' Dinner Fund		47	2	7
Rates and Taxes		348	3	6
Fire Insurance		24	19	0
Law Charges		36	15	0
28th Anniversary Banquet		201	2	3
Conversazione—				
Refreshments	£150 14 0			
Electric Lighting, &c.	122 4 5			
Floral Decorations	20 0 0			
Music	46 0 0			
Printing	14 13 6			
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	28 2 6			
Attendance, &c.	26 3 7			
		407	18	0
Gratuity		80	0	0
Miscellaneous		56	11	11
Subscriptions paid in error refunded		5	5	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—				
Interest	£808 9 1			
Principal	935 15 4			
		1,744	4	5
		6,902	3	10
Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£1,289 4 11			
Cash in hands of Secretary	10 14 3			
		1,299	19	2
		£8,202	3	0

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Honorary Treasurer.
January 1, 1897.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1896.

Abbott, H., Q.C. (Montreal)
Abbott, Jones, & Co., Messrs.
Aborigines Protection Society
Adams, Dr. E. Herbert (Toronto)
Adelaide Club
Adelaide Hospital, South Australia
Affleck & Co., Messrs. T. (Albury, New South Wales)
African Critic, Proprietors of
African Review, Proprietors of
African Times, Proprietors of
Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), Proprietors of
Alberta Tribune (Canada), Proprietors of
Albury Border Post, Proprietors of
Allen, George
American Colonization Society (Washington)
American Geographical Society (New York)
American Mission Press (Singapore)
American Museum of Natural History (New York)
American Tract Society (New York)
Amyot, J. B. (Quebec)
Andom, R.
Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of
Anthonisz, Hon. P. D. (Ceylon)
Anthropological Institute
Anthropological Society of Australasia
Antigua Observer, Proprietors of
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of
Argus Printing and Publishing Co. (Cape Town)
Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of
Arndt, Rev. G. A. H. (Ceylon)
Arts Club
Assam, Chief Commissioner of
Atkinson, J. M. (Hong Kong)
Auckland Star, Proprietors of
Auckland University College
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science
Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Proprietors of
Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors of
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of
Australian Mail, Proprietors of
Australian Medical Journal, Proprietors of
Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of
Australian Stock Exchange Intelligence, Proprietors of
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of
Bâby, W. Lewis (Ontario)
Bahamas, Government of the
Baker, Rev. James (Cape Colony)
Ball, T. Dyer (Hong Kong)
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of
Ballard, Captain H. (Natal)
Balmain Observer (N.S.W.), Proprietors of
Balme, Messrs. C., & Co.
Bank of Australasia
Bankers' Institute of Australasia
Barbados, Government of
Barbados General Agricultural Society
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of
Barbados Herald, Proprietors of
Barberton Mining and Commercia Chamber (Transvaal)
Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Barrow-in-Furness Public Library
Barton, C. H. (Queensland)
Bataviaash Genootschap van Kunsten en wetenschappen, Batavia
Batten, G. G. (Sumatra)
Bear, J. W. (Melbourne)
Beattie, T. Ross (Cape Colony)
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Bechuanaland News, Proprietors of
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Bedford, Rev. W. K. R.
Begin, l'Abbe L. N. (Quebec)
Belgian News, Proprietors of
Belize Independent, Proprietors of
Bell, B. T. A. (Ottawa)
Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of
Bengal, Government of
Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Benns Brothers & Co., Messrs.
Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of
Bermuda, Government of
Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of
Beswick, F. (Cape Colony)
Bethune, A. B. (Manitoba)
Beven, Francis (Ceylon)
Bewick, Moreing & Co., Messrs.
Bidwell, H. (Cape Colony)
Bimetallic League
Black, Surgeon-Major W. G.
Blackie & Son, Messrs.
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. Wm.
Blank, Oscar (Hamburg)
Board of Trade
Bombay, Government of
Bonwick, James
Boston Public Library
Bourinot, Dr. J. G., C.M.G. (Canada)
Bourne, Henry
Bradford Public Free Libraries
Brassey, Lord, K.C.B.
Breton, P. N. (Montreal)
Briggs, William (Toronto)
Brisbane Chamber of Commerce
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of
Bristol Public Libraries
Britannia, Proprietors of
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society
British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of
British Australasian, Proprietors of
British Columbia, Agent-General for
British Columbia, Department of Agriculture
British Columbia, Government of
British Export Journal, Proprietors of
British Guiana, Government of
British Guiana, Immigration Department
British Guiana, Institute of Mines and Forests
British Guiana Mining Gazette, Proprietors of
British Guiana, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of
British Honduras, Government of
British Museum, Trustees of
British New Guinea, Governor of
British North Borneo Co.
British North Borneo, Governor of
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of
Brodie & Salmond, Messrs.
Brooks & Co., Messrs. Wm. (Sydney)
Brown, Dr. A. M.
Bruce Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of
Buller, Sir Walter L., K.C.M.G. (Wellington)
Bult, C. M. (Cape Colony)
Buluwayo Chronicle, Proprietors of
Burnie, J. Davidson (Victoria)
Cadbury, R.
Cairns Argus (Queensland), Proprietors of
Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing
Cameron, A. (Ontario)
Canada, Department of Agriculture and Statistics
Canada, Government of
Canada, High Commissioner for
Canada, Librarian of Parliament of
Canada, Royal Society of
Canadian Bankers' Association (Toronto)
Canadian Colliery Guardian and Critic (Nova Scotia), Proprietors of
Canadian Institute (Toronto)
Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Proprietors of
Canadian Mining Review, Proprietors of
Canniff, Dr. William (Toronto)
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association (New Zealand)
Canterbury College (New Zealand)
Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Cantlie, Dr. James (Hong Kong)
Cape Argus, Proprietors of

Cape Argus (Home Edition), Proprietors of
Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of
Cape Illustrated Magazine, Proprietors of
Cape Mercury, Proprietors of
Cape of Good Hope, Agent-General for
Cape of Good Hope, Chief Justice of
Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture
Cape of Good Hope, Government of
Cape of Good Hope, Surveyor-General
Cape Times, Proprietors of
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce
Capitalist, Proprietors of
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of
Carageorgiades, Dr. J. G. (Cyprus)
Cardiff Free Libraries
Carr, C. E. A. (Ontario)
Cassell & Co., Messrs.
Castaldi, E. (Malta)
Ceylon, Government of
Ceylon Examiner, Proprietors of
Ceylon Monthly Literary Register, Proprietors of
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of
Ceylon, Surveyor-General of
Chadwick, E. M. (Toronto)
Chalmers, Mrs. M. A. (Grahamstown)
Chalmers, Sir David P.
Chamberlain, M. (Cambridge, U.S.A.)
Chambers, E. T. D. (Quebec)
Chan Hewan (Hong Kong)
Chapman, Lieut.-Gen. E. F.
Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Proprietors of
Charters Towers Chamber of Commerce and Mines, Queensland
Chatto & Windus, Messrs.
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of
Chipman, Mrs. Warwick (Montreal)
Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Christian Literature Society for India
Christison, R. (Queensland)
Citizen, Proprietors of
City Carlton Club
City of London Club
Clarence and Richmond Examiner (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Clarendon Press
Clark, J. M. (Toronto)
Clark, Mrs. Kate McCosh.
Clayton, R. B. B.
Clowes & Sons, Messrs. Wm.
Cobb, A. B.
Collens, J. H. (Trinidad)
Colliery Guardian, Proprietors of
Colmer, J. G., C.M.G.
Colonial Bank
Colonial College
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of
Colonial Military Gazette (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Colonial Museum, Haarlem
Colonial Office
Colonies and India, Proprietors of
Colonist, Proprietors of
Colonist (Manitoba), Proprietors of
Commerce, Proprietors of
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of
Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of
Conservative Club
Constable & Co., Messrs. A.
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Total.....	1,299	2,202	34,481	44	79

The Council are indebted to The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, The Castle Mail Packet Company, and The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

The Hon. Treasurer (Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.): It devolves upon me, as Hon. Treasurer, to invite your attention to some of the more salient items in the accounts for the past year. In doing so, I feel I shall consult alike your wishes and your convenience in making my remarks as brief as possible. What I have to say is a more than thrice told tale. I cannot impart to it any element of novelty. I can only trust you will pardon its monotony for the sake of the solid substratum of comfortable fact which underlies it. The past year, I am glad to say, was a prosperous one. We began with a balance in hand of £467, and close with a balance in hand of about £1,300. Our subscription list, which is in point of fact our source of income, is a most satisfactory one, as regards both the number of Fellows and the amount of subscriptions. The number of Fellows is greater than in any preceding year of the Institute's existence, while the amount of subscriptions, which exceeds £7,000, is larger than, with two exceptions, it has ever before been. The other items of the receipts appear to call for no special observation from me. They are very much the same as last year. The receipts from the *Journal* appear to be rather larger, but, in point of fact, they are much the same, the difference being due to a fresh arrangement as regards advertisements. In connection with the other side of the account—payments—the total of £8,202 is about £950 less than last year,—a decrease due partly to the charges for printing for two sessions having been included in last year's account, and, partly, to a reduction in the rate of interest which we pay on our mortgage. There is a small increase of £139 odd in the salaries and wages, which, I am sure, the Fellows will feel only partially represents the increased value of the services which we have received from our staff during what has been a very busy year. Turning to the statement of assets and liabilities, the outstanding liabilities of £447 have, of course, to be set against our balance of £1,300. The debt owing for purchase of site, and for the erection of this building now stands at about £20,834. This item ten years ago stood at over £35,000, so that there has been a reduction of over £14,000 in that period. The general effect of the statement of assets and liabilities is to show a balance in favour of assets of over £38,000. With an increased balance, with a larger income, with very moderate, and almost stationary, working expenses, with a decreased debt, and with a substantial balance on the side of assets, I think I am justified in saying that our financial position is a thoroughly sound one. It is an evidence, at all events, that the Institute continues to attract, and to retain, a very

large measure of confidence from an increasing section of those who are interested in Colonial matters; and so long as this is so I feel we may look forward with firm conviction to the financial history of future years being as satisfactory and encouraging as that of the year which has just closed. I have the honour to present to this meeting the accounts for the year 1896.

The CHAIRMAN: It now becomes my duty and pleasure to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and from what the Hon. Treasurer has said, you will have understood that I am in a position to bring before you a very satisfactory condition of affairs. On December 31, 1896, there were 3,929 Fellows in all, resident and non-resident. We have elected over forty Fellows since that date, so that I think we may fairly anticipate that before the arrival of the Queen's Birthday in this memorable year, we shall have on the roll at least 4,000, a very considerable progress to be able to record during the period of the Institute's existence. The obituary of last year includes an unusually long list of distinguished Fellows. It is one of the largest we have had to report, and it occurred to me in looking over the list that the men comprised in that list would have formed, taken by themselves, a very strong nucleus for the formation of such an institution as the Royal Colonial Institute. The report next makes mention of the annual banquet of last year, which was very successful, and states that on the occasion of this year's dinner the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, has consented to preside. I am sure that announcement will give very great satisfaction to everybody connected with the Institute. We have already had over 100 applications for places, and, in a very few days the accommodation of the room will probably be nearly all taken up. In another paragraph of the report you will find a record of the papers read and discussed at our meetings, and you will notice that, in addition to the ordinary meetings, there have been two special and several afternoon meetings, so that the work of the year 1896 in this respect has been ahead, I believe, of what has been achieved in almost any previous year. The afternoon meetings have been well attended and extremely useful, because we cannot make provision on our monthly evenings for the number of excellent addresses which continue to be offered. The papers, I am glad to say, have been quite equal in quality and interest to those of previous years. As to the library, I think we may speak of that department with very great satisfaction indeed. It contained on December 31, 1896, 29,728 volumes and pamphlets, and considerable additions are being made weekly, so that we may anticipate that in

two or three months the figure will exceed 80,000, a very remarkable number when you consider the short period during which the library has been in existence, and the size of the building. Looking back to the early reports, I notice that in 1887 we had only some 8,000 volumes. Another paragraph of the report refers to the fact that flags bearing the Union Jack and the arms of the several Colonies have been presented by the respective Colonial Governments, or by other donors. There were only two or three Colonies absent from the list, and I am glad to be able to announce that South Australia has added its flag, and that those of Victoria and Tasmania will also be provided, so that before the Queen's Birthday we shall have a complete collection of the flags of the Colonies. We have always regarded as a question of primary importance the training of the rising generation to a better knowledge of the greatness and resources of our Colonies and Dependencies, in the further development of which a large proportion may be expected to take part. Prizes have been offered for competition, the publication of text-books has been encouraged, and repeated representations have been addressed to educational authorities and examining bodies. Although we must admit that the results have been disappointing in some respects, we still entertain the belief that good service has been done in directing more adequate attention to the subject. Many kindred societies have been at work in the same direction, and amongst them is the Geographical Association, which was founded in 1893 at a representative meeting of Headmasters, for the laudable purpose of stimulating the teaching of geography in secondary schools, and whose efforts have enlisted our sympathetic interest. As mentioned in the Report, the sanction and approval of this Institute was willingly given to a memorial addressed to certain Boards of Examiners suggesting various reforms. The replies indicate that the cause we have at heart is gaining ground, and I may mention a few instances. The Oxford Delegates and Cambridge Syndics for Local Examinations have expressed general concurrence, and decided to include geography as a new group in the higher local examinations; the Oxford and Cambridge School Examination Board has revised the regulations affecting geography in the lower certificate examinations; the Council of the Victoria University, Manchester, has appointed a special committee to consider the question of giving geography a more prominent place in the preliminary examinations; and the Civil Service Commissioners are to a large extent in sympathy with the aims advocated. I now come to a very important paragraph in the report referring

to a memorial addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer inviting the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the many and serious objections which exist to the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom, on income earned and taxed as such in other parts of the British Empire, and advocating the amendment of the law so as to exempt income earned in any part of the Empire, elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, from the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom, in all cases in which it can be shown that such income has already been charged with income tax in that part of the Empire, wherever it may be, where such income is earned. It will be within your recollection that in 1894 the Institute, by its representations to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Wm. Harcourt, contributed very materially towards obtaining a considerable relief for Colonial estates in regard to the payment of double death duties. It was then, after considerable discussion with the Treasury authorities, arranged that a clause should be introduced into the Finance Act, providing that when a Colony would make reciprocal concessions to the Mother Country in respect of death duties, estates in a Colony owned by persons dying in England, and already made chargeable to duty in the Colony, should not be liable to pay such duty in this country also. Of course, the payment of a double income tax presses quite as hardly upon the owners of incomes as double death duties pressed upon persons succeeding to property. Representations were accordingly made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject, and the Lords of the Treasury stated in reply that they were unable to accept the proposal contained in the memorial on various grounds, but amongst others because of the loss to the Imperial revenue that would ensue if such concession were made without some reciprocal advantage—from which point of view alone would the Treasury be justified in accepting and carrying out alteration of the law advocated by the Council; and they further pointed out that for this purpose it would be necessary to consider as a whole the fiscal relations and the burdens of the different parts of the Empire. Now this is a question of very great difficulty, and not to be easily disposed of. The subject, however, is one which we think the Institute may do well in keeping prominently before the eyes of the Government, and in impressing upon their attention the severity with which the present arrangement affects persons having paid income tax in the Colonies, who are having their income remitted to them in this country. Of course the Treasury authorities say (I am not supporting this view) that

income is a matter which attaches to the person and follows him about—and that, in fact, whether a man gets his income in England or in a Colony, he should bear his share of the cost of governing this country if he resides in it; in the same way as if a man has estates in two parts of England, or a country-house and a house in London, he pays local rates in both places. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moreover observed to a deputation of the Agents-General that the Colonies are bound to bear in mind that they impose heavy duties on British goods, and do not contribute largely to Imperial defence, so that there ought to be a thorough rearrangement of our fiscal relations before the Colonies are in a proper position to demand more favourable treatment; and there is a further paragraph in the report which seems to indicate that we may be able to take advantage of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's suggestion, for you will see lower down a reference to a circular despatch, dated December 2, 1895, which was issued by the Secretary of State to Colonial Governors with a view to ascertaining the extent to which, in each of the Colonies, foreign imports were displacing similar British goods, and the causes of such displacement, and the report says: "Although the whole of the information thus elicited has not yet been made public, it is interesting to note the announcement that the Premiers of Australasia have arranged to meet at an early date and confer on the important questions of trade with the United Kingdom and Intercolonial reciprocity of natural products." The Premiers have met at Hobart very recently, since the report was drafted, but they were not able to deal at all thoroughly with that question, which they proposed to consider further, and therefore these fiscal questions will, no doubt, soon be very seriously discussed by the Colonies. I can assure you it is not the intention of the Council to let this matter of the double income tax drop, but we shall avail ourselves of whatever may seem to be the best opportunity for pressing its claim to consideration. There is, again, a paragraph in the report with regard to the unification of time at sea. This question is in rather a peculiar position. There is a general consensus of opinion, as stated in the report, that the proposed reform could be very easily introduced with decided advantage. It is a great absurdity, of course, that it should be one day at sea when it is another day on land, and there really is no difference of opinion amongst astronomers and scientific men on the subject. The only reason why the matter does not progress more rapidly is that a few foreign Governments are advised not to concur in adopting the

scientific change, which seems to us such a simple one. It would, of course, be an inconvenient change unless you had an almost unanimous consensus of opinion. It would be very inconvenient to have a German ship calling the day Monday, while an English ship called it Tuesday. We have got to educate people a little further, and this should be easy, as the measure seems to be a very desirable one, against which in principle nobody has anything to say. I must next notice the paragraphs referring to the distress occasioned by famine, rinderpest, and general depression in India, South Africa, and the West Indies. I am quite sure these parts of our Empire have your full sympathy, and we can only hope that matters will speedily assume a healthier condition in all these afflicted territories. And now I come to a paragraph in the report which is of extreme interest, and which refers to the "longest reign" of our Gracious Sovereign, from whom the Institute derives its charter. This event will be celebrated in London, and indeed throughout the Empire, with signal demonstrations. The Secretary for the Colonies has invited the Colonial Premiers, with their wives, to visit London for the purpose of taking part in the rejoicings. As far as they are able to do so they will most certainly come, but many persons in this room know well enough what a serious matter it is for a Prime Minister to leave his Colony and undertake such a journey. At least two of them, I believe, have general elections on hand, and in those cases the leaders of the opposition are perhaps better able to be here than the Premiers, but probably neither can be. The Crown Colonies are also to be represented, and great progress has been made in procuring an admirable representation of the armed forces of the Colonies and India, which will constitute a very remarkable sight on the days of the celebration. The council have had under consideration the part which this Institute should take in the reception of our distinguished Colonial visitors. It is our hope that we may be able to arrange some special entertainment, probably a banquet on a considerable scale, to be presided over by a very distinguished or illustrious person, and we may be able, in that way, to give the Fellows of the Institute an opportunity of receiving our Colonial friends in a room which will hold a very large number of people at what must be a memorable gathering. You are aware we have had frequently under consideration in this Institute the question of fixing a general holiday throughout the Empire, in order that all may testify their loyalty to the Queen on the same day. You have seen it mentioned in the House of Commons that the Government propose to have a special holiday this year, though

it was stated in reply to Sir John Lubbock, who suggested there should be a permanent additional holiday given to the hard-worked people of England, that that was a matter the Government could not make any pronouncement upon. The idea does not, however, appear to be absolutely rejected, so that perhaps we may yet see something done for the establishment of a uniform holiday throughout the Empire. There is one other matter which, though not mentioned in the report, is of great interest to the Institute, and that is the action taken by Her Majesty's Government under an Act of Parliament passed when Lord Herschell was Lord Chancellor for the appointment of Chief Justices, or other leading judges, from Canada, the Cape, and Australasia, to be members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in order that there might be in our great Court of Appeal a better representation of gentlemen practically familiar with the laws of our different Colonies. These appointments have now been made, and there cannot be a doubt that the residence or occasional presence in England of such men as Sir Henry Strong, Sir Henry De Villiers, and the Right Hon. Samuel J. Way will be acceptable in itself, and an increasing bond of union between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Mr. H. Moncreiff Paul: I beg to second the resolution, and at the same time to express the pleasure with which I listened to the Chairman's remarks, especially with reference to the subject of the double income tax. That is a question that ought not to be allowed to sleep, and I am glad the Council are considering what further steps they ought to take in the matter. I venture to think that the reply of the Lords of the Treasury to the memorial of the Institute was not altogether satisfactory. If there be anything in principle underlying this question, the amount of revenue accruing to the Mother Country ought not to be taken into consideration. Technically, no doubt, the Lords of the Treasury are right in the contention that if a man is in this country he must pay income tax, no matter what tax he may pay on the same sums of money derived from other countries. If, for instance, you invest in Italian stocks, you have to pay the local Italian tax as well as the income tax in this country. But I venture to think that some other ground ought to be taken when we have to do with the Mother Country and the Colonies. This view gains strength from one or two circumstances which have occurred since the reply was received to the memorial. In the first place, we have had the remarkable pronouncement from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the fiscal relations between the Mother Country and the

Colonies, and, in the second place, in connection with the reconstruction of one of the Colonial banks, the British depositor has been exalted to the rank of preference shareholder. As such he is charged in the Colony of Victoria with income tax at the rate at which an absentee owner has to pay, viz., 8*d.* in the pound, and then, being a British taxpayer, he has to pay another 8*d.*, making 16*d.* in the pound in respect of a deposit which, *nolens volens*, is converted into a preference share. I think that rather accentuates the need for a reconsideration of this point, and I venture to hope there may be independent members of the House of Commons interested in the Australian Colonies who may be willing to take the matter up. I do not presume to suggest in what direction the Council should seek a remedy, but I do feel that something ought to be done through our Imperial Parliament with a view to correct what appears to be an abuse of the application of income tax, and what, further, will tend to retard the closer union between the Mother Country and the Colonies, which we all so earnestly desire.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: The great test, after all, of prosperity is the financial condition of a society, and I think the interesting statement made by our distinguished Hon. Treasurer must, in spite of the half apology he made for having "nothing new to say," have been extremely gratifying to every member of the Institute. It is hardly necessary for me to touch upon the extremely lucid and exhaustive statement made by the Chairman, except, perhaps, by way of supplement, to refer especially to one point. It relates to what I consider to be one of the most valuable assets of the Institute, viz., the Library. The additions to the Library during the past twelve months include donations of 1,050 volumes, 1,754 pamphlets, 23,515 newspapers, and 44 maps; while the additions by purchase were 249 volumes, 448 pamphlets, and 10,966 newspapers. It is particularly desirable, I think, that we should recognise our great obligations to so many kind friends—the publishers especially—who have enabled us to make this considerable addition to our splendid Library, the best Colonial one in the Kingdom. I rose specially for the purpose of calling attention to this matter, which is as gratifying as anything else in the very satisfactory report which the Council have been able to present this year to the Fellows of the Institute.

Mr. GEORGE SLADE: I would like to add a word o the remarks made concerning the exertions made by the Council in connection with the Finance Act, 1894. The effect of the Finance Act of 1894

(Imperial), as far as it affects Colonial assets, when paying the death duties in the United Kingdom on the decease of any person dying (1) *domiciled in the United Kingdom*, (2) *domiciled abroad*, seems to be very generally misunderstood. This Act provides as follows:

§ 1. In the case of every person dying after the commencement of this part of this Act, there shall, save as hereinafter expressly provided, be levied and paid, upon the principal value ascertained as hereinafter provided of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of such person a duty, called "estate duty," at the graduated rates hereinafter mentioned, and the existing duties mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act shall not be levied in respect of property chargeable with such estate duty.

§ 2. (1) Property passing on the death of the deceased shall be deemed to include the property following, that is to say: [1]

(*a*) Property of which the deceased was at the time of his death competent to dispose;

(*b*) Property in which the deceased, or any other person, had an interest, ceasing on the death of the deceased, to the extent to which a benefit accrues, or arises by the cesser of such interest.

I. It is a little doubtful whether, under these sections, real property, situate abroad, must be included; but there is no doubt that on the death of any person dying *domiciled in the United Kingdom* all his personalty, wherever situate, must, with certain exceptions, be accounted for, and duty paid on the whole at the percentage scale set out in section 17 of the Act.

II. Where a person dies *domiciled abroad* this is not the case, for in such case, on taking out probate, the executor proving in the United Kingdom would prove only for the assets situate there, and would not have to account for foreign assets; so this case need not be further considered.

From this it will be seen that not only returned Colonists possessing assets in the Colonies, but also those people in the United Kingdom with investments in the Colonies come under the operation of the Finance Act (Imperial) when they die *domiciled in the United Kingdom*. The Bill as originally before the House of Commons gave no relief to British colonists, but owing to the exertions of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the following saving clause was introduced, which is only quoted so far as it immediately applies:

[1] These provisions apply equally to letters of administration, resealing of probates or letters of administration, or to exemplifications of either, and to testate or intestate estates, as to probates.

(1) Where the Commissioners are satisfied that in a British possession to which the section applies duty is payable by reason of a death in respect of any property situate in such possession and passing on such death they shall allow a sum equal to the amount of that duty to be deducted from the estate duty payable in respect of that property on the same death.

(3) Her Majesty the Queen may by Order in Council apply this section to any British possession where Her Majesty is satisfied that by the law of such possession either no duty is leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death, or that the law of such possession as respects any duty so leviable is to the like effect as the foregoing provisions of this section.

When any Colony, say for example Victoria, has taken advantage of this section and has obtained the Queen's Order applying the section to that particular Colony he effect is this: A dies domiciled in the United Kingdom leaving assets to the extent of, say, £100,000, £90,000 being Victorian assets, and £10,000 English assets, his executors would have to account in England for the whole assets and pay the duty at the rate applicable under the scale (section 17 referred to above) to £100,000, but on the £10,000 only.[1] The Act does not in this case press very heavily. Nearly every Colony of Great Britain has taken advantage of this clause, and has obtained the Queen's Order, doubtless seeing the advantage of removing any obstacle to the flow of English money to assist in its growth, and of doing everything to prevent the withdrawal of money already there, recognising that both the receiving of fresh money and the retention of money already there are necessary to the growth of any Colony; and also that a heavy duty in England must in many cases mean the withdrawal of a large sum to meet it. Of the Australasian Colonies, Queensland and New South Wales alone have not obtained the Order, though Queensland is said to have made the necessary application. New South Wales has replied to all inquiries *that the state of its laws does not admit of an application for the Queen's Order.* Taking the case of New South Wales, the position with regard to the Finance Act (Imperial) is this: A dies domiciled in the United Kingdom possessed of assets amounting to £100,000, £90,000 representing assets in New South

[1] Where duty is payable in any British possession to which section 20 of the Finance Act, 1894 (Imperial) applies in respect of property situate in such possession, the deduction on paying duty in the United Kingdom must not exceed the amount of the estate duty under the Act of 1894 (Imperial) on the property in respect of which such duty is payable. And where no duty is charged in a Colony none can be deducted.

Wales, £10,000 representing assets in the United Kingdom. The executors would have to pay duty according to the above mentioned scale as follows:

Duty in England on £100,000 at 6 per cent. . . .	£ 6,000
Duty in New South Wales on £90,000 at 5 per cent. .	£ 4,500
	£ 10,500

Whereas if section 20 of the Act had been applied to that Colony, the duties would be:

Duty in England on £100,000 at 5 per cent., the rate applicable to £100,000	£6,000	
Deduct duty payable in New South Wales . .	£4,500	
		£1,500
Duty in New South Wales on £90,000 at 5 per cent. . .		£4,500
		£ 6,000

A difference of £4,500. The difficulty in the case of New South Wales appears to be Stamp Duties Acts Further Amendment Act, 1894 (57 Vic. No. 20), which came into force in May, 1894, over two months before the Finance Act, 1894 (Imperial). By section 1 of this Act it is provided:

§ 1. Where application is made for probate or letters of administration or for an order to collect in respect of the estate of any person dying after the passing of this Act domiciled at some place within or out of the Colony of New South Wales, the estate of that person shall for the purposes of the Stamp Duties Act of 1880, and of the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1886, be taken to include:

(*a*) Every specialty debt due to that person and secured or partly secured by mortgage, encumbrance, pledge, or lien, legal or equitable, of or over real or personal property situate within the Colony, and notwithstanding that the specialty was, at the time of the death of that person, outside the Colony.

(*b*) Every share held by that person in any company, corporation, or society, whether registered or incorporated, within or out of the Colony, and carrying on the business of mining for any mineral in the Colony.

New South Wales cannot, therefore, satisfy the English Government under section 20 of the Finance Act that they claim no duty in respect of assets in the United Kingdom, for a mortgage deed on property in New South Wales might be situate in the United Kingdom. This, according to the law in Blackwood *v.* The Queen, L. R. App. cases, 82, and the Commissioner for Stamps *v.* Hope, L. R. App. cases, 1891, p. 476, would be an asset in the United Kingdom, but under the above Act, 57 Vic. No. 20, New South Wales would

claim duty on this asset, the Colony being thereby prevented from taking advantage of the section. This difficulty might be met by New South Wales amending their Stamp Act, 57 Vic. 20, by an Act on the following lines: (1) No duty shall be levied, collected, or paid under the Stamp Duties Acts Further Amendment Act, 1894, in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death. (2) This Act shall be retrospective. A bill in draft was last year prepared by the Attorney-General at the request of the Hon. S. A. Stephen, M.L.C. of that Colony, who also saw the Premier on the subject, and it was understood that the Bill would be introduced at once; but, probably owing to pressure of other business and the great interest so properly taken in Federation, this has not been done yet. There the matter rests, though Mr. Stephen has again written to the Premier of New South Wales, who promised in the first instance to use his influence, and for the present New South Wales still labours under the disadvantage pointed out above. It may be urged that the policy of New South Wales is to do her best to retain her Colonists, but, though the present state of the laws in respect to the death duties may, to a certain extent, have the desired effect, it nevertheless seems perfectly clear that (1) the United Kingdom will cease to invest there, or will withdraw investments with such a heavy penalty to pay. (2) Colonists on returning to take up their English domicile will take their money with them, and (3) in any case, as above mentioned, a heavy sum may necessarily be withdrawn to meet the duties in England. (4) Federation means reciprocity, and New South Wales, who is taking the lead in this important question, should be the first to recognise that the olive branch held out to them has up to the present been rejected by them. It seems out of place here to enter upon the subject of domicile, which is a very large one, involving questions of fact and intention, but a reference to the case of Platt *v.* Attorney-General of New South Wales, 3 App. cases 336, might be useful. The importance of domicile with reference to the Finance Act (Imperial) is a matter of comparatively small moment to persons possessing assets in Colonies who have obtained the Queen's Order under section 20 of the Finance Act (Imperial) involving perhaps a few hundreds of pounds in extra duty, whereas in the case of such Colonies *as have not obtained the Order* it may involve payment of as many thousands. It is, then, a matter of the utmost importance to all interested in New South Wales and Queensland, *who are domiciled in the United Kingdom*, that they should be placed in a position with regard to this Act

which is in no way inferior to other British Colonies, and strenuous efforts should be made to stir the Queensland and New South Wales Governments to understand the position of their Colonies.

The Chairman announced the result of the ballot as follows:

President.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

Vice-Presidents.

H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.
H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
The Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P.
The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
The Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
The Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
The Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.
The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
Lord Carlingford, K.P.
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.
Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.
Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G.
Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

W. J. Anderson, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.
Frederick Dutton, Esq.
Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
C. Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G.
W. Maynard Farmer, Esq.
Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G.
Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B.
R. J. Jeffray, Esq.
Henry J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.
William Keswick, Esq.
Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.
Neville Lubbock, Esq.
George S. Mackenzie, Esq.
S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq.
Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.
Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G.
Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

Honorary Treasurer.

Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was agreed to.

Mr. Edward Chapman moved: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Mr. F. H. Dangar and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle) for their services during the past year."

It is quite unnecessary I should say anything to commend this resolution to your hearty approval, for the services of the gentlemen named are so much appreciated that they need no advocacy from me. I may be pardoned, however, for calling special attention to the long and special services of the Hon. Treasurer, and also to those of the Hon. Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies. I think we are extremely indebted to them for their useful unostentatious services, and I trust we may call particular attention to their great kindness without depreciating the services of anybody else.

Mr. J. W. FEARNSIDES seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. F. H. DANGAR: I would like to thank you, on behalf of Mr. Devon Astle and myself, for the kind way in which you have received this resolution. As one of the Hon. Auditors of this Institute, I can assure you that our work has been quite a labour of love. The accounts are admirably kept, and everything was in the most perfect order, rendering our task a very simple one indeed. Of course we are not a dividend-paying concern, but if we came to wind up the Institute to-morrow we should all get a handsome return. I would also point out that while the debt on the building is being reduced year by year, its value goes on improving, and that is a very important consideration.

Mr. H. G. SLADE, I rise to move: "That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding." I have had the pleasure of the acquaintance of our Chairman for some ten or twelve years. When he was at the Colonial Office I had a good deal to do with him on a very important matter, which has now assumed even larger proportions—viz., the question of the British Guiana boundary. It is a question to which I know he gave a great deal of attention and thought, and the Department has since carried on the matter in the direction in which he started. I have also had the pleasure of having to do with Sir Robert Herbert in connection with the Government of Tasmania. I may be allowed to mention that partly through him I was the means of introducing a considerable quantity of Tasmanian wood into London for paving purposes, and in connection with this subject I may state that I have been in communication, through our Secretary, with three of the Agents-General in regard to a proposal by one of the London parishes to spend a large sum in the paving of its streets. I think Canada is likely to move strongly in the matter. I would suggest, if I may do so without presumption, that more of

the Fellows who have opportunities of the kind should make use of them. We believe in the Empire; we think that blood is thicker than water; and if money is going to be spent I do not see why that money should not be spent within the Empire. I would like to add, with all respect, that in my opinion there is now a good deal more enterprise on the part of the Agents-General than there was some few years ago. Still, I think there is yet room for pushing Colonial products that are not inferior to the foreign article.

Mr. H. M. PAUL seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and the proceedings terminated.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 9, 1897, when Mr. Samuel Lowe read a Paper on "The Dairy Industry in the Colonies."

Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed and it was announced that since that Meeting 43 Fellows had been elected, viz. 16 Resident, 26 Non-Resident, and 1 Honorary Fellow.

Resident Fellows:—

Robert a-Ababrelton, Joseph Dowling, William J. Hurst, Major D. Tyrie Laing, Jan. McDiarmid, R. V. Middleton, John B. Morrell, Winchester Munn, Capt. Richard E. Palmer, A. Picken, Walter Savill, H. Warington Smyth, Dr. John P. Tannock, Sir J. R. Somers Vine, C.M.G., James West, M.I.M.E., James B. Westray.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Eden H. Babbage (New South Wales), William Bleloch (Transvaal), John G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D. (Canada) (Honorary Fellow), George H. Cardigan (Matabeleland), John Evans (Lagos), Daniel Grove (Cape Colony), H. W. B. Hamilton (Western Australia), Saul Harris (Cape Colony), William Hurrell (Matabeleland), Montagu Jacobs (Mashonaland), Henry E. Leefe (Rotumah), Otto Lenz (Transvaal), Hon. W. A. Long, M.L.C. (New South Wales), William McEvoy (Victoria), C. F. Mont (Lagos), Alfred K. Newman (New Zealand), James E. Rees (Matabeleland), David Reid (Cape Colony), Frank Rohrweger (Lagos), E. Rush (Transvaal), Lieut. J. W. H. Russell (Egypt), John Scott (Transvaal), P. G. Shepherd (Transvaal), A. P. Stewart (New South Wales), S. Wakefield (China), William Wells (Cape Colony), Benjamin Wilson (Matabeleland).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman: It is now my duty to call upon Mr. Samuel Lowe to read the Paper which he has kindly prepared for your consideration this evening. I think I can safely promise you that both in its scientific and practical aspects the Paper will prove to be an extremely interesting and valuable one. Probably the conviction

will be brought home to you that, in the matter of dairy produce, the Mother Country might well look to her great Colonies, rather than to foreign countries, for the supplies which she requires from abroad. This morning there is published from Canada a telegram which appears to me to be rather remarkable in its coincidence in connection with this meeting and the Paper to which we are about to listen. The telegram says:—

Ottawa, March 7.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged to open 17 creameries in Manitoba and the North-West Territories this year. They will be conducted on the co-operative plan under Government management. Farmers will contribute to the milk department by the payment of a charge of four cents per pound for manufacturing and one cent per pound additional to defray the Government loan. It is estimated that there will be an output of $80,000 worth of produce per month, which will be exported to England.

You notice, I hope, those words—which seem to fall naturally into their place—"to England." If the Colonies have anything good to send, they look, in the first instance, to England, and I think if we in England know the Colonies can produce anything which is good, and is at all events equal to the foreign article, it is our business in return to look to the Colonies in the first instance. I am not here to make a speech, but to introduce the gentleman who will read this Paper, and who, as I have said, will place before you some facts and circumstances which, I feel sure, will be deeply interesting. He himself has taken the deepest interest in this question, and that alone qualifies him to address you and claim your attention on this occasion.

Mr. Samuel Lowe then read his Paper on—

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE COLONIES.

The subject before us to-night is not a matter of high politics, like Imperial Defence or Imperial Federation, and other great questions, which so often occupy the attention of Fellows of this Institute; it is rather the practical application of science and skill to one of the oldest and humblest of agricultural interests that have occupied mankind from prehistoric ages down to the scientific era of to-day. The *raison d'être* of the Royal Colonial Institute is, I take it, the welding together in happiness and prosperity of the various parts of the Colonial Empire with the Mother Country; and of the many links that weld one people to another, none are stronger than those forged at the commercial anvil. When that ideal and noble unity,

the Federation of the British Empire, becomes an accomplished fact, I doubt if any influence more powerful than that of trade and commerce will have contributed to that glorious consummation. Therefore, though the subject before us may not at first sight appear to be one of a dominating character, yet I trust before we separate, you will be convinced that in the near future the dairy industry of the Colonies will hold no mean position in the relations between those far-off countries and the Motherland.

My purpose is not so much to interest you—though I hope you will not think this point has been neglected—as to lay before you, and before our friends in the Colonies, some great and practical suggestions for increasing the wealth of a large section of the population in Australia, in New Zealand, and in Canada. Further, I hope to enlist your sympathies and imbue you with enthusiasm, so that you will go forth from this room using your influence towards the solution of the great problem of supplying the forty millions of people in this country with the dairy produce of the Colonies rather than with that of foreign countries. I do not propose to accomplish this end by any tariffs, preferential, or otherwise; but by showing to the Colonists that they possess so many and so great natural advantages that they are capable of winning our markets by means of that most powerful of all commercial influences—the Economy of Production.

Though a sketch of the development of the dairy industry in the Colonies would be very interesting, I prefer to deal with its future growth, as being by far the more useful and practical treatment of the subject. The production of bacon, eggs, and poultry, though a corollary of dairy farming, is also purposely omitted on account of want of time to deal with this branch efficiently. Still, a brief reference to the past is necessary.

In the year 1891 the number of cows in the three principal dairying Colonies in Australasia was 945,575, and in Canada 1,857,112, and the quantity of butter produced was 23,000 tons and 51,700 tons respectively. The amount of cheese produced was 6,700 tons in Australasia, and 51,000 tons in Canada. In 1895 these figures had grown to 1,100,000 cows in Australasia, and 1,950,000 in Canada. The butter made in Australasia reached the total of 36,000 tons, and in Canada 52,000 tons. The manufacture of cheese in Australasia was 11,500 tons, and in Canada 68,000 tons. Thus in four years the total number of cows in the Colonies increased by 247,350, or nearly 9 per cent., the production of butter by 13,000 tons, and that of cheese by 21,800 tons. These figures, indeed, show that the

people of the Colonies have great cause to be proud of the progress they have made; but with all due deference to this rightful feeling, I hope to persuade them that they are capable of attaining even greater progress in the future.

The United Kingdom in the year 1896 imported 151,897 tons of butter, valued at £15,944,000, and 112,227 tons of cheese of the value of £4,900,000, making a total import of 264,124 tons of dairy produce, worth £20,244,000. Of this enormous import the Colonies supplied 15,368 tons of butter, valued at £1,425,000, and 64,472 tons of cheese, valued at £2,705,000, or, in round numbers, 80,000 tons of butter and cheese, worth £4,130,000.

Welcome as these great results must be to us all, if we look at the other side of this picture we shall see how vast is the field for Colonial energy. Foreign countries supplied 136,529 tons of butter, worth £13,919,000, and 47,755 tons of cheese, worth £2,195,000, or a total of 184,284 tons of dairy produce, worth £16,114,000. To sum up these figures, it appears the Colonies supply slightly over one-tenth of the weight of butter imported into the United Kingdom, but less than one-tenth of its value. In cheese they supply four-sevenths of the weight, but not quite the same proportion in value. These figures are most expressive, and give a glimpse of the future possibilities of wealth for our Colonial friends. I propose to-night to suggest for your consideration some of the principal means to be adopted by the Colonies with a view to securing for themselves the bulk of this trade.

Productiveness of Colonial Cows.

Dairy farmers nearly all over the world have not paid that attention to the breeding of cows solely for the production of milk and butter that they ought to have done. In this error the Agricultural Shows have borne a prominent part, and it is only within the last very few years that cows have been awarded prizes for the milk and butter test rather than for beauty of form and fattening properties for beef. It is astounding to think of the great ignorance which prevails among farmers on this point. Not one per cent. of them could give any accurate information as to the quantity of milk or butter given per year by each or all of his cows, yet on this very fact 90 per cent. of his success depends, and it is imperative that Colonial dairymen must give this point their very closest attention.

Dairy cows ought to be kept solely for one of three purposes, namely, the production of milk, or of butter, or of cheese, and whichever of these products the dairyman requires most, so must he select his herd. There are some varieties of cows noted for thei

large yield of milk, others for their great production of butter. If the sale of milk in its raw state, or the production of cheese be his object, then his herd should be chosen from those breeds that are known to be large producers of milk. If butter-making be his purpose, then those varieties of cows which yield the largest quantity of butter should be kept. These are the two main principles which should guide a dairy farmer in the formation of his herd. Before, however, he can proceed to build up his herd on one or other of these lines, he ought to know day by day and week by week the productiveness of each individual cow. This knowledge can be easily acquired. Every day, or one regular day in every week, the milk of each cow should be weighed and carefully recorded in a book prepared for the purpose. The milk should be tested for butter fat and the result similarly recorded. By this means he would learn the exact quantity of milk or butter that each of his cows was producing, and so would be able to weed out the least profitable and retain only those that paid him best. Careful selection of his cows in this matter and proper attention to breeding would in a few years give the dairyman a herd of great value, because it would be specially designed for his particular purpose.

Let us now compare the productiveness of Colonial cows first with those of the United Kingdom, and then with a standard which every herd ought to attain, namely, 600 gallons of milk or 240 lb. of butter per cow per annum. Many eminent authorities have carefully estimated the annual yield of milk per cow in the United Kingdom. Among the latest are Robert E. Turnbull and R. H. Rew. Professor Sheldon has also given special attention to this subject. Though the estimates of these authorities do not all coincide, 454 gallons of milk or 180 lb. of butter may be taken as the average yield per cow per annum in the United Kingdom. This is by no means a high standard, but I believe it to be fairly accurate. This yield is not that of special herds, but represents the average of all the cows in the Kingdom. It may interest you to know the average yield of each cow of a few herds, &c., returns for which are in my possession, and from which you will see how great are the possibilities of production of milk from careful selection in breeding and suitable attention in feeding:—

		Gallons
Sir John Bennett Lawes	42 cows, each	858
Ontario Agricultural College	21 „ „	608
Norwegian Herd at Danvik	59 „ „	610
R. Henry Rew (Typical Herds)	— „ „	666
Wisconsin Experiment Station, F. W. Woll	2,921 „ „	610
Ten Dairy Counties of Scotland, J. Spier	226,000 „ „	620

From Colonial official figures of the production of butter and cheese, and estimating the milk consumed in the raw state by the calf and by the people to be the same per head as in the United Kingdom, the average yield is as follows:—In New South Wales, 274 gallons per cow; Victoria, 291; in New Zealand, 330; and in Canada, 340. These yields are somewhat startling by their smallness, but I believe they will be found to be substantially correct. Their smallness in comparison with those of the United Kingdom is due to two facts: first, the less daily production of milk per cow, and second, the long period in which they are allowed to go dry, owing to non-winter feeding. If the cows of each of these Colonies were even up to the standard of those of the United Kingdom, the increased annual value of butter at 9*d.* per lb. which each Colony would be able to send to us would be as follows:—

	£
New South Wales	967,709
Victoria	1,137,876
New Zealand	513,800
Canada	3,334,500
Total	5,953,885

When it is remembered that during 1896 the total value of butter imported from these Colonies at 9*d.* per lb. came to only £1,332,962, we see what an enormous loss of profit the Colonies sustain through the low productiveness of their cows, the yearly loss per cow being 54*s.* in New South Wales, 49*s.* in Victoria, 37*s.* in New Zealand, and 34*s.* in Canada. Such facts as these ought to stimulate the Colonial dairyman to exert himself so as to prevent this enormous leakage in his business.

If we turn to the standard of production suggested, namely, 600 gallons of milk or 240 lb. of butter per cow per year, and estimate what would have been the increased gain to the Colonies during 1896, if this standard had already been attained as it is in Wisconsin, in the ten dairying counties of Scotland, and in the herds referred to above, we shall find that if this increased production had come as butter at 9*d.* per lb. it would have reached the enormous sum of nearly £13,000,000. (For details see Appendix A.)

This estimate does not include the natural increase in the number of cows, which, of course, would materially add still further to the production.

Improvement of Dairy Herds and Winter Feeding.

It will be gathered from these observations on the productiveness of Colonial cows that if the Colonial dairy farmer wishes to replace the foreigner in British markets, he must modify his present system in two important particulars. First, he must pay far more attention to the breeding of his cows, and, secondly, he must adopt a system of winter feeding. In regard to the breeding of cows for milk and butter, I believe there already exists in all of the Colonies an excellent stock of the best breeds for this purpose. It requires only a few years of careful selection to thoroughly improve the existing herds. Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, and Shorthorns, both pure and crossed, are not difficult to obtain. If an exact record of the quantity and quality of each cow's milk were carefully kept, and all the unsatisfactory animals weeded out, the productive capacity of Colonial cows would rapidly and enormously improve. Dairy cows must be kept solely for the production of milk and butter, and not for beauty alone. A friend writing to me recently very pithily remarked: "A man can put up with a pretty wife though she be faulty, but not with a cow."

Mr. John Frederick Hall, a landowner in Somersetshire, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, showed that, from careful records, he found Jerseys more profitable than Shorthorns. Three Jerseys ate the same amount as two Shorthorns, and he made £15 a year more from every three Jerseys than he did from every two Shorthorns. If the average milking life of cows be taken as four years, this shows £60 greater profit on the three Jerseys. When, however, his cows ceased to give milk and were sold for beef the two Shorthorns made £12 more than the three Jerseys, thus reducing the greater profit on the Jerseys to £48. I am not advocating Jerseys against Shorthorns, but merely wish by the above to show that unless a farmer keeps accurate records of the yield of each of his cows he cannot know which pays him best. The present system is one of haphazard, and should be replaced by one of intelligence and exactitude. Every farmer must select his cows according to his opportunities and his surroundings. He must be sole judge of which variety of cow will suit his circumstances best, and the only way he can do this is to follow the method just mentioned.

Breeding, however, is not everything in a dairy herd. It is quite as essential to study feeding. Summer feeding is very easy. It is the winter food for cows that requires the greatest amount of labour

and skill in its preparation. A fact that impressed me as most curious during my visit to Australia and New Zealand was the almost complete absence of any preparation of winter food for cows. At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College in New South Wales, however, Mr. Thompson, the able President, who seems fully alive to the necessity for winter feeding, showed me a silo of splendid ensilage, made from Indian corn and other constituents, which he had prepared for the cows. He told me the results of feeding the cows on this ensilage gave him great satisfaction. He was at that time busily engaged in finding out the best food for the production of milk and butter in winter. Unfortunately, I am unable to give the outcome of his experiments, but I can supply the results of a very valuable and interesting experiment made in Canada for the same purpose by Mr. James W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner to that Colony. In an official report he says the ensilage he recommends for the feeding of cows may be prepared as follows:

"Half a bushel of horse beans are mixed with one-third of a bushel of Indian corn, and are sown or planted on an acre in rows 8 feet to 8½ feet apart; when the corn reaches the glazing stage of growth, the product from two acres of the mixture (which being grown together is necessarily handled as one crop) is cut and put into the silo, together with the heads from half an acre of sunflowers. Two acres of fodder corn at 15 tons per acre furnish 1,200 single feeds of 50 lb. each."

This means that two acres of this ensilage and the half acre of sunflower heads will give a cow food for 1,200 days, or say eight cows for 150 days. The cost of this ensilage is 6*s.* per ton. The sunflower heads are for providing the fat which is deficient in the Indian corn and beans. (For full particulars see Appendix B.)

The question of winter feeding is too extensive to go into in further detail, as my time is limited. If the Australasian Colonies, however, were to adopt it, they would be able to get their butter here in large quantities during September, October, and November, the three months of the year when butter makes the highest prices.

The Factory System in Dairying.

The dairy industry has been looked upon from time immemorial as a simple and domestic concern that required only a moderate amount of skill, and a still less degree of knowledge, to carry it on successfully. In the future dairying will be elevated into one of the fermentation industries, like brewing and wine-making, which require a large amount of capital combined with the highest scientific and technical knowledge. This upsetting of old methods

and the substitution of what many may call new-fangled notions has not yet made much advance within the United Kingdom itself —though it is growing apace in Ireland—yet in some countries, and in the Australasian Colonies and in Canada, it has already assumed large proportions. The butter factories in Australasia number over 450, and employ 2,800 hands. In Canada the number is over 800, and they employ nearly 1,500 hands. The domestic dairy method of butter and cheese making in the Colonies is being rapidly replaced by the factory system, and in a few years all the butter and cheese will be made in factories. The cheapness of production in the large manufactories of cotton and woollen goods killed the hand-loom trade, and the great saving of labour inherent in the establishment of dairy factories will similarly destroy the domestic operation on the farm. Not many years ago, before Science was called in to assist in the art of brewing beer, most of our public-houses brewed their own beer, or were supplied by small local breweries. Now all this is changed. Enormous breweries have grown up and absorbed the small men, who found themselves unable to hold their own against the more economical production, combined with more regular and reliable quality of beer produced by the larger brewers. It will be just the same with the dairy factories. More economical production, greater regularity, and superiority of quality, are the influences that will enable the factory system to successfully overthrow the older methods. As an illustration of the truth of this principle, take the case of Ireland. The fall in values of dairy produce which has taken place during the last few years caused the Irish butter trade to suffer severely. It was seen that the factory system of butter-making in Denmark and Sweden enabled the sellers of Danish and Swedish butters in the United Kingdom to successfully compete with Irish producers. In self-defence the factory system has been introduced into Ireland, and notwithstanding the many difficulties it has had to encounter, it is proving itself successful, and is spreading very rapidly in that country.

In the Australasian Colonies and in Canada the factory system is working excellently, but I believe in all of them the force of keen competition is driving the smaller factories to amalgamate, so as to economise in the methods of manufacture and secure the advantages above enumerated. Men are beginning to perceive that the scientific processes and appliances which are essential to the production of the highest quality of butter and cheese are far beyond the capabilities of small factories. Though this process of swallowing up the smaller concerns will ultimately be of great benefit, it will cause

considerable loss and worry to many during the transformation, but keen competition in the markets of the world will render such absorption inevitable.

Bacteria and their Effect on Milk.

Having spoken of the improvement desirable in dairy herds, the necessity of winter feeding, and the certain development of the factory system in dairying, let us now turn to the milk itself and its treatment for butter and cheese making. If milk were drawn from the udder of a perfectly healthy cow into a sterilised vessel without allowing it to come into contact with the atmosphere, the milk would keep sweet for weeks and perhaps months. If it were milked in the ordinary way, and allowed to stand for some time, it would undergo a physical and chemical change, which might render it very nauseous to the taste, and totally unfit for human food, while the butter and cheese made from it would be equally unpalatable. It not only becomes sour, but often acquires a great many objectionable flavours known as "taints." The reason why in the one case it remains sweet, and in the other becomes sour, &c., is because in the former case it is kept free from bacteria, and in the latter exposed continually to their presence. It is the growth of bacteria in milk that causes it to undergo change. The name bacteria I know has an objectionable association in most minds. This is probably due to the fact that we connect them with diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, &c. This is greatly to be regretted, for many of the bacteria are most useful to us, and may be called friends, for they, with the yeasts to which they are closely allied, give us the flavours and bouquets of our wine, the different tastes of our beer and bread, as well as the flavours and aromas of our butter and cheese. Many persons imagine bacteria are little crawling, creeping, wriggling animals. This is quite erroneous. Bacteria are not animals at all. They are plants. The difference between them and the plants we see with the naked eye is that bacteria are plants of only one cell and have no green colouring matter, while the large plants consist of innumerable cells, and contain chlorophyll, or the green colouring matter which is absent in bacteria. Because bacteria are deficient in chlorophyll they cannot obtain their food direct from the air and soil, like the large plants, but feed upon substances such as milk, which are produced from the green plants. Bacteria are of many shapes—some are spherical like balls; others are cylindrical like

short straight rods with rounded, or pointed, or flat ends; others are like curved rods, and so on—but they are one and all plants. The bacteria of milk may roughly be divided into three classes: those that produce lactic acid, those that cause no apparent change in the milk, and those that coagulate it by the production of a substance similar to rennet. These three classes all feed mainly upon the sugar of milk, and break it down into different compounds, *e.g.* lactic acid, which give the properties of acidity, of coagulation, &c. There are various species of each class, and each species has a different effect upon the milk.

Having told you what bacteria are, and how they live, it is time te explain where they come from, and how they get into the milk. Bacteria are found in every part of the world. The atmosphere is filled with them, and so is the surface of the soil. They cover more or less thickly all vegetation, and they swarm in ponds and lakes. It is impossible to find any place on the earth quite free from bacteria. Those, however, which occupy our attention to-night are chiefly found in the air, on the hay and other food of cattle, in the cowsheds, and among the dust and dirt both of the field and the shed. Three conditions are essential to their existence and multiplication—namely, moisture, a suitable temperature and food. Just as arctic plants can grow in cold regions and tropical plants in warm latitudes, so some of these bacteria thrive most luxuriantly at one temperature and some at another. The range of temperature that is most suitable for their growth and rapid multiplication is from 80° F. to 100° F. Many can live down to freezing point and up to 150° F., and some can even resist the cold at many degrees below zero, while the spores of others are not killed even when the boiling point of water is reached. The sources from which bacteria get into the milk-pail are mainly the following:

a. From the milk left in the teat of the cow after milking.

b. From the dirt and hair on the udder of the cow while being milked.

c. From the hands and clothes of the milker, and from the milk-pail and other utensils being insufficiently cleaned.

d. From the atmosphere where the cow is milked and where the milk is subsequently kept, both in the open air and in the cow-shed.

I have spoken of the non-existence of bacteria in milk while it is n the udder of a perfectly healtny cow, but you must not imagine the milk in the teat of the cow to be in the same condition. In the former position it is sealed hermetically from the atmosphere, whereas the air, having free access to the drop of milk left in the

end of the teat, impregnates this with bacteria, and the heat of the cow being most suitable for their growth the milk in every teat soon swarms with them. In the first "runnings" of the teats about 50,000 bacteria are found in as much milk as would fill a lady's thimble, while in the same quantity, when milking is nearly over, not 500 are present.

Though the other sources of infection are enumerated separately, the atmosphere is mainly the means of contamination, and by the kindness of Professor H. L. Russell, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Wisconsin, I will show you afterwards on the screen how great is this source of infection. Professor Russell found that when cows were milked in a stable in the winter, the average number of bacteria that fell per minute into a milk-pail of ten inches diameter was 5,800. When the udder and the hands of the milker were washed just before milking then only 1,800 per minute. When a similar experiment was tried in the open air in August, the diminution was 96 per cent. It is a common practice to feed cows with hay in the stable just before milking them, and when this is done the air is densely infected with dust and spores of bacteria. Professor Russell's experiments show that under such conditions over 160,000 micro-organisms fall into the milk-pail per minute, whereas when milking was carried on under thoroughly cleanly conditions only 2,400 per minute found their way into the milk-pail, and milk secured in such a manner kept sweet for 24 hours longer than milk obtained under ordinary conditions, though both were kept in the same room. It does not necessarily follow that because this immense number of bacteria secure access to the milk that therefore the milk will not keep sweet. This altogether depends upon the treatment of the milk afterwards. If the milk-pail were taken straight from the cow and the milk cooled down, in two or three minutes, to near freezing point, and kept there, it would keep sweet for a very long time, the reason being that at such a low temperature the bacteria would be practically dormant and quite incapable of multiplying. On the other hand, if the milk-pail were taken straight from the cow and the milk heated to about 160° F. for about twenty minutes, then all the bacteria that had entered the milk would be killed, and only a few spores remain. If this milk before it could be again infected with bacteria were rapidly cooled down to below 50° F., then it also would keep sweet for a very long time. The main causes of bad milk are, first, the introduction of large numbers of bacteria; and, secondly, the high temperature at which it is kept, the second cause being far the more potent. The

warmer milk is kept, up to a certain point, the sooner it becomes bad, because the more rapidly do the bacteria increase. The active growth of bacteria means rapid multiplication and active chemical change.

The Source of Flavour and Aroma in Butter and Cheese.

Now that you know why milk changes from sweet to sour, you will be the better able to understand the source from which butter and cheese derive their flavour and aroma. My great reason for alluding so fully to bacteria is to show you that to them we owe all the delightful, as well as all the objectionable, flavours of butter and cheese. I hope to convince you that every distinct flavour or aroma is due to the action of a different kind of bacteria, and, further, that it is possible to isolate these varieties, and by their aid secure any particular flavour or aroma we desire.

Louis Pasteur, in his studies on wines and beers, discovered the particular bacteria which made wine and beer sour, and he also found that by heating the liquid up to a certain temperature he could kill all these baneful plants. This process is called pasteurisation, after him. Dr. Emil Ch. Hansen carried Pasteur's discovery further. He isolated the varieties of yeast (which are unicellular plants like bacteria), and found that each variety gave its own particular flavour to the beer. George Jacquemin and other French *vignerons* applied Hansen's discovery to wine-making, and found that each wine yeast gave its own particular flavour and bouquet to the wine. Later researches have fully established the soundness of these discoveries, thus demonstrating that in brewing and wine-making it is actually possible, by a careful selection of yeasts, to produce practically any flavour you may desire. Professor Storch in Denmark, and Weigmann in Germany, carrying on the methods of Hansen, soon identified one of the milk bacteria as producing lactic acid, and cultivated it on a large scale for butter-making, though Lister was the first who isolated this organism. After some researches this lactic acid was sold in a liquid form for dairymen to put into the cream to produce that butter flavour which we so much desire. As the liquid form was found unsuitable for transmission to long distances, it was made up into a white powder, and in Denmark and Sweden over 90 per cent. of the butter is now made from cream fermented with this lactic-acid powder. I believe, however, that this powder consists of more than one variety of lactic acid-producing bacteria, and is therefore a blend rather than

a pure culture. Professor Conn, of the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, a year or two ago announced that he had discovered a single variety of bacteria which gave the butter flavour. Professor H. L. Russell, of Wisconsin University, however, has challenged Conn's discovery, and disputes the properties claimed for it. Conn also claims that he has isolated a bacterium which gives the aroma to butter, but which produces no flavour. Before, however, the lactic-acid powder and Conn's bacterium are sown in the cream, it is best that the cream should be pasteurised, for that kills off all the baneful and useless varieties, and gives the suitable bacteria a free field in which to develop. As the strongest proof I can give you of the doctrine that flavours are due to bacteria, and that each bacterium gives its own kind of flavour, let us take what is known as the turnipy flavour. From reading bacteriological literature I became convinced a year ago that this flavour was due to a bacterium and not caused by the cow eating turnips. This has now been demonstrated by Professor Storch of Denmark. I wrote to him on the question, and in his letter received a few days ago he says:

"Respecting the turnipy flavour in butter, I want to say as follows: (1) Milking cows, which are fed on turnips, especially when the roots have been just taken from the field, yield a product, which, according to our tests here, give the butter a turnipy flavour *when the cream has not been pasteurised.* (2) The turnipy butter flavour has no doubt, as a rule, its origin from bacteriological causes. It has been demonstrated here that cows not fed on turnips have in the butter factories yielded a product of butter which has possessed a turnipy flavour. (3) Some time ago we, in the laboratory here, isolated and cultivated a bacterium which, sown in milk, gave a turnipy flavour to the butter."

This discovery of Professor Storch appears to me to be of immense importance, for it opens up a new world in dairying. It not only indicates that the most objectionable flavours in butter can be avoided by pasteurising the cream, but it would appear as if all flavours will in future be under the control of the scientific butter-maker. He will be able by pasteurisation to destroy all the objectionable flavours, and by cultivating the beneficial bacteria he can sow them, either in a pure or blended form, into his cream so as to get the particular flavour and aroma he desires. Surely, this is a wonderful advance in butter-making.

This is as far as Science has yet unravelled the bacteriological problem in the manufacture of butter. In cheese-making, however, Mr. Fred. Jas. Lloyd has for some years been carrying on a most

valuable series of researches in our own country, principally in Somersetshire. He has been studying the processes, and, what is of more importance, the diseases in connection with Cheddar cheese-making, and I believe has practically exhausted the chemistry of the operation. By his great kindness I shall be able to show you, on the screen, some of the typical forms of bacteria beneficial and baneful in cheese-making. His work is of the utmost value, and will enable cheese-makers all over the world to make a far better article than before. He has shown beyond all question that particular flavours in cheese-making are due to special forms of bacteria, and that if a cheese is not perfect the fault lies frequently in the milk, and not in the maker.

Pasteurisation and Sterilisation.

As soon as the true causes of milk and cream becoming sour or otherwise deteriorating in flavour became known, scientists set to work to discover some means of destroying the bacteria, without at the same time injuring the milk. Chemicals of various kinds were tried, but there are objections to the use of all of them. The most successful of all methods of preserving milk and cream yet discovered are those known as pasteurising and sterilising. The latter of these is necessary only when milk and cream have to be kept sweet for weeks and months. The two operations, though alike in principle, yet differ in degree. In both, heat is applied to the milk or cream, but not to the same extent. In pasteurisation it is necessary to raise the temperature to between 150° to 175° F., and keep it there for about twenty minutes to destroy all active bacteria present. In sterilising the temperature must reach or exceed 212° F., that is, boiling point. The objection to sterilising is that it gives a burnt flavour to the product. The pasteurising process, if properly conducted, leaves no perceptible difference in the taste. As both processes accomplish the object of keeping milk perfectly sweet for a longer period than it would otherwise do, it is clear that for dairying operations pasteurisation is preferable to sterilisation. The great advantages of treating all cream for butter-making by pasteurising it does not seem to be fully recognised in the Colonies. In Denmark and Sweden more than 90 per cent. of the butter exported is made from pasteurised cream. During the very hot weather in the Australasian Colonies the necessity for this process is most imperative. Artificial refrigeration cannot repair the injury already done to milk or cream by the growth of bacterial life; it can only prevent further injury. If the evening's milk has not been rapidly cooled and kept so during the

night, it swarms with bacteria when brought to the factory in the morning, many of them being of the baneful variety, and the cream should be carefully pasteurised, that is, the bacteria should not only be prevented from further increase, they should be killed right off. If the factory manager allows even one farmer's cream which is swarming with evil bacteria to mix with the sweet cream of the rest of his suppliers, he will soon discover that the proverb of "Ill weeds grow apace" is as applicable to the cream-vat as to the garden.

Let me now explain how pasteurisation keeps milk sweet for a much longer time than it would otherwise do. The minimum multiplying point of most milk bacteria may be taken at 50° F., the maximum at 113° F. Between these points they multiply in various degrees of rapidity. Thus, while bacteria can live from below zero to about 150° F., they can only multiply from 50° to about 113° F., the temperature most suitable for their growth being 80° F. to 100° F. From this it follows that, if milk be kept below 50° or above 113°, the bacteria in it cannot multiply, though those already existing can at these temperatures carry on their process of converting the sugar of milk into various acids. Hence, if milk be already swarming with bacteria, it is best to raise the temperature to such a point as will kill them right off, and this temperature, we have seen, is 150° and upwards. I have given the pasteurising temperature as 150° to 175° F. Above this there is the danger of producing the burnt flavour previously mentioned. At 150° it takes longer to kill the bacteria than at 175°. At 155° twenty minutes will do, at 160° fifteen minutes, at 165° ten minutes, and so on. Pasteurising, however, does not kill all bacterial forms. It destroys those that propagate by fission only. It does not kill those that multiply by spores. The baneful kinds, unfortunately, are those which mainly breed by spore formation, and hence are more difficult to kill. In fact, only a sterilising temperature is sufficient for this purpose. Herein lies a great danger. Unless pasteurised milk is rapidly cooled down to a temperature at which these spores become torpid, pasteurising is very dangerous, for there is every probability that all the beneficial bacteria will have been killed and only the baneful ones remain alive. Therefore artificial cooling processes must be used along with pasteurisation if the best results are to be obtained.

Experiment Dairy Stations.

During my visit to the Australasian Colonies I was much impressed with the great need for dairy schools and experiment dairy stations which are provided by the Governments of all other

dairy countries in the world, our own United Kingdom excepted. The United States, Canada, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, and Finland are all provided with dairy schools or experiment stations, most of them with both. The most pressing necessity in the Australasian Dairying Colonies is the establishment of these institutions; without them it is absolutely impossible to carry on an industry so scientific as dairying with the same success as if they existed. In this, as in every other department of production, knowledge is power. It is largely owing to the influence of dairy schools and experiment stations that foreign countries have been able to supplant British farmers in their own markets. No more powerful illustration of the natural advantages which the Australasian Colonies possess could be furnished than the fact that without any such assistance or technical education in dairying they have been able to produce a butter almost equal to the best in the world. The advantage of these institutions is emphatically demonstrated in Finland, a country which, from its climatic conditions, might be considered the poorest in the world for dairying purposes. Yet it possesses thirteen dairy schools and one or two experiment stations, and last year exported about 14,000 tons of butter as compared with an export of only 8,000 tons in 1892. Furthermore, the quality of this butter is yearly improving. To show the work of these stations, I will just quote the list of experiments carried out at one of them, namely, the Wisconsin station in the United States. The Report for 1894 contains, among others, the following experiments specially connected with dairying:—

One hundred American rations for dairy cows.

On the comparative value of linseed meal, corn meal, and wheat bran for milch cows.

Experiments in the manufacture of cheese.

The source of bacterial infection, and the relation of the same to the keeping qualities of milk.

The infectiousness of milk from tuberculosis in cows.

Tests of dairy cows.

The effect of salt upon cheese.

The fat globules in cow's milk.

All these are printed separately and distributed gratis to the farmers in the State of Wisconsin. In addition to these experiments, there were others in every department of agriculture similarly distributed. The commercial advantages of such educational influences are incalculable, and nothing that the Colonial Govern-

ments can do to foster the dairy industry will be half so powerful as the establishment of these institutions. Canada fortunately possesses a good supply, and her remarkable development as the cheese-manufacturing Colony *par excellence* is mainly to be attributed to this cause.

A Model Dairying Estate.

Although the Australasian Colonies do not possess a single experiment dairy station, the Colony of New South Wales is fortunate enough to have a private estate as well situated and better equipped for dairying than probably any other estate in the world. I refer to the Berry Estate owned by Dr. John Hay. It lies on the sea-coast about eighty miles south of Sydney, having a sea frontage of about twenty miles to the Pacific Ocean, and extends into the interior at its furthest point about ten miles. A part of it was formerly a swamp, but 20,000 acres have been reclaimed. During the last three years Dr. Hay has spent £135,000 on the improvement and development of the estate. The greater part of the estate is splendid land, formerly densely wooded, but now growing immense crops of grass and corn. The higher parts are yet dense forests of magnificent timber, but all the land that is capable of cultivation is being cleared by Dr. Hay for settlers. The climate is very salubrious, and it has a plentiful rainfall. The estate is well watered, and has a line of railway running right through it to Sydney, as well as a service of coastal steamers to the same port. Thus it possesses all the natural advantages of fertility, combined with excellent sea and railway communication. The area of the estate exceeds 70,000 acres, and on it there are already settled above 500 farmers, milking about 15,000 cows, which produce annually over £80,000 of butter. This is an average far above the rest of the Colony, for this district is noted for its excellent dairy cattle, due in no small degree to Dr. Hay's uncle, the late Mr. David Berry, who imported some of the best breeds of dairy cattle from the Old Country. Two years ago Dr. Hay commenced the erection of a large butter factory at Berry, the central township on the estate. His brother, Mr. Alexander Hay, came to Europe and visited all the best dairy centres, both in the United Kingdom and in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and France, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the latest and most scientific methods of butter-making and securing the most modern and efficient dairy appliances. He went back full of information, taking with him half-a-dozen of the best Jersey cattle he could obtain. It is very largely due to his

energy and ability and enthusiastic labours in the management of the estate that it has developed so rapidly. Dr. Hay spared no expense in erecting his factory; the very best machinery and all the latest improvements were embodied in the building, and it is one of the largest and most perfect dairy factories in the world. During December last over 120 tons of butter were made in it. On the estate or contiguous to it are thirteen creameries which dispose of all their cream to the Berry Central Butter Factory. The farmers living around each creamery take the new milk there, and, after the cream is separated, return home with the skim milk for use on the farm. They are paid the full market price for their milk according to the amount of butter fat it contains, and draw their money monthly. The cream is sent daily from each creamery to the central factory, and there, after being placed to ripen in vats holding 500 gallons each, it is churned. In the cream-vats are a series of coils of pipes through which water regularly flows, and the temperature of which can be regulated to any degree desired. These coils of pipes, by aid of machinery, swing slowly from side to side of the vats, and thus produce a uniform ripening of the cream. It then passes to the great box churns, of which there are three, two of them being the largest in the world, as they each churn half a ton of butter at a time. The machinery for the factory consists of four engines, one 40 horse-power engine being used for refrigerating purposes, two others for driving purposes, and one kept in reserve in case of a breakdown. After the churning the butter passes on to the butter-workers, which are circular revolving tables eight feet across, and hold 8 cwt. at a time. After it is properly worked it is removed to the cool room, and the butter intended for export is packed in cube boxes holding 56 lb. each. These are stowed in the refrigerating chamber until taken once a week at night in insulated railway trucks, cooled by ice, straight to the freezing-chambers of the ships in Sydney Harbour, and thence brought to London. The cream room, butter-making room, and storage room are all kept cool by the inside walls, being covered with pipes containing refrigerated brine. During three or four months of the season over 30 tons of butter per week are made.

At Coolangatta, which is the homestead of Dr. Hay, he has recently erected a condensed milk factory and established a dairy herd of nearly 500 cows. This factory is capable of condensing 2,000 gallons of milk per day. He has Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Shorthorns, and the local Illawarra cows in his herd. He is breeding these pure as well as trying various crosses. Every cow's milk is

weighed daily, and entered in a book against her name, and her ration also recorded. Once a week her milk is tested for butter at. Every cow not coming up to a fixed standard is removed from the herd. Experiments in feeding are being scientifically carried out, and about 1,000 tons of ensilage and 500 tons of hay, besides a variety of other fodder, are prepared for next winter's use.

The erection of the butter and condensed milk factories, and all the experiments in connection therewith, are intended for the sole benefit, in the first instance, of the farmers on the estate. The rents vary according to the value of the land, some of them being as much as 80s. an acre per annum. As a proof of the success of the management, Dr. Hay never has a vacant farm, an outgoing tenant always having a friend he wishes installed as his successor.

Summary.

In conclusion, I hope I have now shown what great possibilities scientific dairy farming opens up for our Colonies, and that there is no reason why the Mother Country should not, in the course of a few years, derive the great bulk of her imports of butter and cheese from her own Colonies.

To do this, however, I trust my paper has made clear the absolute necessity of our Colonial friends,

1. Improving their dairy herds.
2. Adopting a system of winter feeding.
3. Confining the manufacture of butter and cheese entirely to the factory system.
4. Making a careful study of the latest scientific discoveries in bacteriology.
5. Adopting universally the system of pasteurisation; and
6. Establishing dairy schools and experiment stations for the higher education of all engaged in the industry.

* *The Paper was illustrated with limelight views showing the latest developments in bacteriological research in its relation to the dairy industry, photographs of dairy factories, stock, scenery, &c., in Australia, New Zealand and Canada.*

APPENDIX A.

Production of Milk, Butter, and Cheese in the Colonies.

Table I.—*Showing the Number of Cows, the annual yield of Milk per Cow, and the production of Milk, Butter, and Cheese in the undernoted Colonies of Australasia and Canada for the year* 1895.

Colony	Number of Cows	Annual yield of Milk per Cow	Total Quantity of Milk produced	Total Quantity of Butter produced	Total Quantity of Cheese produced
		gals.	gals.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales	358,411	274	98,362,677	23,295,512	2,938,785
Victoria . .	465,389	291	135,579,622	35,580,201	4,158,131
New Zealand .	276,237	330	90,867,210	18,275,062	16,932,200
Canada . .	1,950,000	340	663,000,000	116,918,752	155,154,813
Total . .	3,050,037	308	987,809,509	194,069,527	179,178,929

Table II.—*Showing the Annual Increase over the present production—all of which would be available for export—if Colonial cows yielded as much Milk per cow per annum as those in the United Kingdom—namely,* 454 *gallons.*

Colony	Number of Cows	Increase per Cow	Total Increase in Milk	Total Increase in Butter	Total Increase in Value at 9*d.* per lb.	Increase in Value per Cow
		gals.	gals.	lbs.	£	£ *s.* *d.*
New South Wales	358,411	180	64,513,980	25,805,592	967,709	2 14 0
Victoria . .	465,389	163	75,858,407	30,343,362	1,137,876	2 9 0
New Zealand .	276,237	124	34,253,388	13,701,355	513,800	1 17 0
Canada . .	1,950,000	114	222,300,000	88,920,000	3,334,500	1 14 0
Total . .	3,050,037	145	396,925,775	158,770,309	5,953,885	2 3 6

Table III.—*Showing the Annual Increase over the present production—all of which would be available for export—if Colonial cows yielded an average of* 600 *gallons of milk per cow per annum.*

Colony	Number of Cows	Increase per Cow	Total Increase in Milk	Total Increase in Butter	Total Increase in Value at 9*d.* per lb.	Increase in Value per Cow
		gals.	gals.	lbs.	£	£ *s.* *d.*
New South Wales	358,411	326	116,841,986	46,736,794	1,752,630	4 17 0
Victoria . .	465,389	309	143,805,201	57,522,080	2,157,078	4 12 0
New Zealand .	276,237	270	74,588,990	29,833,596	1,118,759	4 3 0
Canada . .	1,950,000	260	507,000,000	202,800,000	7,605,000	3 18 0
Total . .	3,050,037	291	842,231,177	336,892,470	12,653,467	4 7 6

TABLE IV.—*Showing* (1) *the Actual Production and Export of Butter in* 1895; (2) *The quantity these four Colonies would have been able to export if their cows had yielded an average of* 454 *gallons per cow;* (3) *The quantity these four Colonies would have been able to export if their cows had yielded an average of* 600 *gallons per cow.*

Colony		Present Annual Production of Butter (1895)	Export of Butter in 1895	Quantity for Export if Cows yielded equal to those of United Kingdom 454 gallons per cow	Quantity for Export if Cows gave an average of 600 gallons a Year per cow
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales		23,295,512	2,028,349	27,833,941	48,765,143
Victoria		35,583,201	25,637,262	55,980,624	83,159,342
New Zealand		18,275,062	6,727,392	20,428,747	36,560,998
Canada		116,918,752	3,650,258	92,570,258	206,450,258
Total	in lbs.	194,069,527	38,043,261	196,813,570	374,935,741
	in tons	86,638	16,983	87,862	167,215
	in value at 9*d.* per lb.	£7,277,592	£1,426,572	£7,380,408	£14,045,960

APPENDIX B.

COMBINATION FOR ENSILAGE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

BY JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

The object of the new Robertson combination for ensilage was to get the heat-producing parts, the flesh-forming parts, and fat together in such proportions that the cow would get at every meal a perfectly balanced ration. In this new combination we have Indian corn, horse beans, and sunflowers; and it appears to be a perfect combination which will give cattle a food containing all the nourishment required.

Indian corn—the great sun-plant of America—is undoubtedly the most serviceable crop which has been used for ensilage; but although it be ever so well preserved as to succulence, odour, flavour, and colour, it is an incomplete food for cattle. With a marvellous proclivity for storing up starch, gum, and sugar out of the elements of the air, the corn-plant becomes a veritable accumulator of sun, strength, and energy. Its carbohydrates or "heat-producing parts" are largely in excess of its albuminoids or "flesh-forming parts." These latter are present in no mean quantities in fodder corn per acre; but, for a wholesome, economical, complete food, they are out of correct proportion to the other constituents.

The horse bean or small field bean (*Faba vulgaris*, var. *Equina*) seems to meet the needs of the case. This plant grows with a stiff, erect stem of quadrangular shape. It attains here a height of from three to four feet; and it grows in England and Scotland to a height of from three to six feet. It bears pods from within six or eight inches from the base of the stalk to near its top. The ripened beans are of a greyish-brown colour, and of an oblong, round shape, about ½-inch long diameter and about ⅜-inch in short diameter.

Although albuminoids and carbo-hydrates (in the form of starch, gum, sugar, and fibre) may be contained in an Indian corn and horse bean mixture in nearly correct proportions, it is still an incomplete food, from deficiency in fat. The sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) grows luxuriantly over the whole of the temperate zone of this continent, and the seeds contain a large percentage of fat. The variety known as the "Mammoth Russian" was grown in rows 3 feet apart, with the plants from 3 to 18 inches distant in the rows. There did not appear to be any appreciable difference in the weight of the crop per acre, where the plants were grown close or more distant in the rows. They yielded at the rate of 7½ tons of sunflower heads per acre. From the analyses made by Mr. Shutt, it was established that they contained 352 pounds of albuminoids and 729 pounds of fat per acre.

Half a bushel of horse beans are mixed with one-third of a bushel of Indian corn, and are sown or planted on one acre, in rows 3 feet to 3½ feet apart. The method of cultivation to be followed is similar to that for the culture of fodder corn. When the corn reaches the glazing stage of growth, the product from two acres of the mixture (which being grown together is necessarily handled as one crop) is cut and put into the silo, together with the heads from half an acre of sunflowers. The sunflower heads may be reaped with a common sickle, carried to the cutting-box on a cart or wagon, and put through it, on and with the Indian corn and horse beans.

The following table shows the quantities of the nntrients which are contained in the crop from two acres of Indian corn and horse beans grown together, and in the heads from half an acre of sunflowers grown separately:—

—	Albuminoids	Carbo-hydrates and fibre	Fat
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Indian corn: 15 tons per acre = 30 tons . .	1,092	10,302	324
Horse beans: 4·5 tons per acre = 9 tons . .	490	1,361	125
Sunflower heads: 7·5 tons per acre = 3·75 tons	176	1,186	364
Total	1,758	12,849	813

Two acres of fodder corn, at 15 tons per acre, furnish 1,200 single feeds of 50 lb. each. The albuminoids, in the horse beans and in the heads

from half an acre of sunflowers, are the equivalent of the albuminoids in a quantity of mixed cereals sufficient to give 4½ lb. with every feed of the 1,200. It is to be expected that further experiments will demonstrate that the albuminoids in the horse beans and sunflowers, being in a succulent condition, will be more easily and fully digestible than the ripened cereals. The cost to produce the "Robertson Combination for Ensilage" from 2½ acres is $15 more than the cost for growing two acres of Indian corn alone. The extra items are:—Sunflower seed for half an acre; labour of planting, cultivating, and reaping half an acre of sunflowers; and horse-bean seed for two acres, total, $15. Against that outlay of $15, the return in albuminoids is the equivalent, for the feeding of cattle, of 115 bushels of mixed cereals. I have made no estimate of the value of the large quantity fat in the sunflower heads.

Discussion.

Mr. J. B. MacEwan (New Zealand): I wish to congratulate Mr. Lowe upon the very able Paper that he has submitted to us to-night. Being, as I am, personally acquainted with many of the conditions of which Mr. Lowe has spoken in his Paper, I can quite endorse the majority of the statements that he has made. I have been for several years intimately acquainted with the dairy industry in Canada, and during the past two years I have been engaged more particularly in connection with that trade in New Zealand. I have studied the matter in the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, and in New Zealand, and I think I may perhaps claim to be entitled to express an opinion upon certain phases of the question. There is one point which Mr. Lowe has made strongest in his Paper, and that is the question reducing the cost of production, and it is, too, a point that has been raised in every country in which dairying operations are carried on to any extent. We have reached a maximum price for our finest products in the English market—we must declare a profit between the cost of production and the price we can realise. Mr. Lowe has omitted one point, and that a most important one. Those who have made a study of dairy farming and the practices in the different Colonies and countries have found that the finest dairy herds, with marvellous records, are the production of master-minds. I may put it in this way. In America, at our large dairy conventions, we have one gentleman, representing his famous dairy estate in Wisconsin, who has always been a very able exponent of the cow; and he recently said that if cows were able to speak, they would shout from one end of the country to the other for a better breed of dairy farmers. How are

we to get the people to make the cow of better breed and give us the fine natural benefits which will enable us to find out the best method by which to carry out the business? In regard to the Colonies, I am thoroughly convinced that in catering for the market, and in trying to study the tastes of our British public, we have painstaking and intelligent competitors in the European people; and I am also satisfied that in future developments we shall have to do better, not only in Canada but also in Australia, in our dairy products. I am prepared to admit that the British people have a certain amount of sentiment for the Dependencies, but no one will accuse the British people of sacrificing sentiment to the hard facts of pounds, dollars, shillings, and pence; and if some of our competing countries can supply us with a better quality of butter than our own Colonies, they will say we are entitled to have that butter. The capabilities of Australasia are very great, and what I feel after the two years I spent there is that something should be done to stir our people up to better efforts in applying the best methods as known to the world to-day. I know more about New Zealand, and could speak with more authority on the subject as connected with that country. It is one of the finest countries I have ever visited. It has a great people, and I am convinced that, if dairy farming is to make any progress, there must be a combination of science with practice. We hope to get a fair amount of the trade of this country. I do not presume to say that at the present we can compete with European people, but we can imitate them a great deal. We can do nearly as well as they can. We hope to bring the Colonies of New Zealand and Australia on a fair footing with European countries, and therefore we cater to the taste of the British public. I do not think it will be advisable to take up any more of our time on this occasion, as there are several other speakers, more qualified than myself, to address you. I cannot resume my seat, however, without saying that in returning to New Zealand I have received fresh encouragement from this Paper to-night. It has many important facts, and I would sooner listen this time than attempt to say anything. I hope to be able to tell them in New Zealand of this meeting to-night. I shall tell them what they require, and how to proceed with the dairy farming in order to make it a success.

Prof. F. J. Lloyd: I rise to speak with very great diffidence, because I have no knowledge whatever of the Colonies, except that which has been gained from books and from conversation with those who know them personally. I speak as a scientific and not as a

practical man, but the impression on my mind is that there are general principles which are as true for the Colonies as they are for the Mother Country, viz. that all progress in dairying and agriculture in the future must be by a combination of science with practice. Practice has had a long time in which to do what it can do. Now science has come into the front to help practice, and by the combination of the two we may hope to succeed beyond anything which has been done up to the present. With regard to the Colonies, so far as I can judge, it will not be sufficient for them simply to utilise the information which is obtained in the Mother Country or in other countries than their own. I believe it is essentially necessary that there should be in each Colony an experiment station, and that competent men should there work out the problems which are peculiar to that Colony. Every Colony will have difficulties peculiar to itself. There may be certain difficulties which are common to several, but they will be the better solved if there are several minds at work on them separately and unbiased by the work of the others. For example, butter is one of the principal products we have to consider. It is made in the Colonies, as I gather from the admirable Paper, from pasteurised milk, and the lecturer has pointed out how pasteurising milk destroys certain bacteria but does not destroy all. We all of us know what rancid butter is. Science has told us that this rancid butter is due to the growth of certain micro-organisms called bacteria, and these bacteria produce spores. Therefore they are not destroyed when you have pasteurised your milk and cream, and one of the great difficulties which the Colonies will have to contend against is this—that you may pasteurise your milk or cream, but the butter which you make will still contain these organisms, and what you have to solve is under what conditions can that butter be kept not only in the Colonies, but during transit to this country, and when in this country, so as to retain any good flavour which it possesses and not go "off," as I am told a great deal of butter does when once it becomes warm. The subject of cheese-making opens up difficulties which, to a certain extent, cannot be overcome in the same manner as in butter-making. I do not think myself, judging from considerable experience, that it will be feasible to pasteurise milk for cheese-making, but I am absolutely certain that the finest cheese will never be made in any country unless the whole attention is devoted to obtaining milk in the dairy as free from any contamination as possible. I find in England that the greatest difficulty which all factories have to contend

against is that of obtaining milk free from taint and contamination. You cannot judge the milk the moment it comes into the factory, and therefore you cannot pay the farmer who sends in pure milk a price proportionate to the value of that milk and the man who sells clean milk a price proportionate to its value, but the whole of the good milk will be spoiled by the introduction of a small portion of bad milk. That is the great difficulty in the factory system of cheese-making. Unfortunately, the custom of pasteurising the milk for the butter factory will tend to make farmers think it does not matter if they are not quite so careful as to how the milk is produced, because in the factory it will be pasteurised and any little dirt will be destroyed. Thus you will have two interests pulling against each other, and if you wish to succeed you will have to begin at the beginning and insure the purity of the milk before it enters the cheese dairy. We hear it said that cheese in England is not so good as in years gone by, and the question has been put to me many times: "Can you explain this?" I think I can. We have of recent years adopted a system of disposing of our sewage which has polluted all the streams of our country. I have traced distinctly the pollution of sewage from the stream on to the cow and from the cow into the milk. Let the Colonies learn a lesson, and take care that their streams are not polluted with sewage as are the streams of the Mother Country. One more word with regard to cheese. Although Mr. Lowe has said that the English Government has no experiment station (which is true), yet I think it only right to say that the research work in cheese-making which I have been able to carry out has been due to grants made by the Board of Agriculture to the Bath and West of England Society, and but for those grants these experiments (the results of which have been published for the benefit of the whole world) would never have been made, so that the Government do something, and would be willing to do more if they felt quite certain that they would get a return equivalent to the money expended. They do not seem quite satisfied on that point, judging, I suppose, from my own work. I have found that there are two main conditions necessary for the manufacture of excellent cheese. One certainly is the purity of the milk and the presence of the bacteria which are required; but the other, which is quite as important, is the proper control of the acidity which is developed at every stage of the manufacture. Let me give you an illustration. Some years ago, finding the necessity of this acidity, and seeing that it was necessary it should be capable of estimation by intelligent

cheese-makers, I brought out an apparatus, or rather described one which I had used in my experiments, and that apparatus was then made by manufacturers and put upon the market, and cheese-makers are now beginning to use it. A large buyer of cheese called upon me in London the other day to say that he would like to know something about an apparatus which he had seen in the West of England. He had bought cheese from a certain dairy the year before last. It was very irregular in quality, and he paid a very medium price for it, but this year he found the cheese exceedingly regular, and he paid the top price of the market for the whole produce of that dairy. When he asked the cheese-maker whether he could account for the improvement, he said, "Yes; we have controlled cheese-making every day by estimating the acidity at various stages, and we believe our uniformity of produce is simply due to that fact." I am sure if Colonial cheese is to be of the first quality, greater attention must be paid to this question of the right development of acidity. Do not let it be supposed that any writings of mine on the subject concerning England will be true as regards cheese made, say, in Australasia, because you must take into consideration the temperatures, the time, and the conditions of transit which that cheese will have to pass through before being put on the English market. If it were only to solve that problem alone, the Colonies ought to appoint experts of their own and have experiment stations where these matters could be investigated. Lastly, I think we ought to do something in England to prevent honest dairy produce being ousted from the market by adulterated rubbish. It is high time the Government brought in a Bill to amend the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act. Pressure is being brought to bear on them to do this, and I hope every one in this room will help to increase that pressure, so that those who produce butter and cheese in the Colonies, which I believe to be thoroughly genuine, shall not have to compete with unscrupulous scoundrels who try to ruin the market for both Colonial and English producers.

The Hon. C. E. Pilcher: Like Professor Lloyd, who has just addressed you, I, too, have a problem to solve. That is why I am asked to speak to-night about butter and cheese, a subject of which I know nothing, except so far as either of them appeals to my palate. I may tell you, however, that I have milked a cow and helped to make butter, but I never dreamed whilst milking that 160,000 of Mr. Lowe's little friends, the bacteria, were dropping into the bucket so fast. If I had known it I should have resented it. Mr. Lowe has presented us with a very carefully prepared and

useful Paper, which contains many matters new to most of us. The future of the Colonies of Australasia must inevitably depend upon their productions—that is, in realising to the very utmost everything which those Colonies can produce, and if we devote our whole attention to that subject, I believe the Colonies will fast emerge from what is at present a dubious position. Mr. Lowe complains of the indifferent methods applied in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the Australian Colonies, and his figures show that if the improvements suggested by him were adopted, Australasia alone could supply the whole of the butter and cheese annually imported into Great Britain.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: What about the cost of preventing that leakage?

Mr. PILCHER: I do not know about that, but I take it to be a good rule that, if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing to the best advantage. If it will not pay, do away with it. I cannot go into the figures, because this is a matter I do not understand, but I assume the figures given in Mr. Lowe's Paper are correct. I would add one word more. In developing the resources of the Colonies, the principal drawback at present is (at any rate in Australasia) the want of population. Until we get population in those Colonies they will never progress. With all the enormous resources of those Colonies, and their capabilities of production, they can never do justice to themselves without population. I hope the time will come when all the little Governments we have in different parts of the Australian Colonies will be done away with, and instead of a number of small States and Principalities, we shall have one State with one universal Government that will take a comprehensive view of the requirements of the combined Colonies. Then I believe the overflow of population from the older countries of Europe will naturally tend in the direction of the Australian Colonies, as it formerly did to the United States. May that much desired consummation be speedily achieved. We know from reports in the newspapers that vigorous steps are being taken with that object. Let us all hope that in this Diamond Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's reign this result may be accomplished. Then may Australasia congratulate itself upon having erected a fitting memorial to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee reign of our Queen, who, in the course of the longest reign ever enjoyed by any Sovereign, has most rightly carried the reputation of being the most constitutional Sovereign the world has ever seen.

The Hon. W. P. REEVES, Agent-General for New Zealand: I rise

to say a few words with considerable trepidation. You have listened to really solid and able addresses by scientific gentlemen, followed by a distinctly clever speech from a gentleman who claimed not to be scientific, but who did claim to be a practical dairyman. I am not only unscientific, but I never milked a cow and never made a pat of butter. I am a consumer simply. But as a consumer, and as one who is officially and personally very deeply interested in the dairy trade, I certainly must rise to add my tribute of praise to the chorus bestowed on the address, and also to the extremely interesting and able supplements and appendices from the speakers who have followed. I must say that going home I think I shall remember most clearly the unscientific and fearful joy which I have snatched from Mr. Lowe's discourse on bacteria. His address has been not only logical but bacteriological, and for myself I shall never in future gaze upon that portion of the heavens appropriately called the Milky Way without imagining that those bright spots in the cloudy tracts one sees above are celestial bacteria. The last speaker spoke of the position of the Colonies as dubious, and hoped to see the day when their little Governments are swept away and they will have only one Government. He, of course, speaks for Australia. I speak for a Colony whose position I am thankful to say is *not* dubious, and which is *not* going to allow its one little Government to be swept away, and does *not* intend to be absorbed into the bosom of any greater territory or federation. Nevertheless, New Zealand, standing by herself, will, I trust, be able to develop her own very considerable resources, and I am happy to say that, although the Department of Agriculture has not brought about a perfect state of things, still, when one remembers the condition of the dairy industry, some seven or eight years ago, there can be no doubt we have made a remarkable advance. Gentlemen like Mr. Lowe and Mr. MacEwan, on going out to New Zealand, are no doubt struck with what has not been done, but those who were there seven or eight years ago, when the industry could scarcely be said to have been in its infancy, are very much impressed with what has been accomplished in face of considerable difficulties. Mr. Lowe observed that people in the Colonies seem to fancy that a dairy farm must be all grass, whereas in Denmark the land is arable. But these things take time. When the New Zealand settler has cleared a piece of forest he does not at once plough it up. It is covered with stumps obstructing the plough; therefore he has to be satisfied for a time with grass, and as long as he turns out good milk he cannot be expected at once to

adopt a perfectly scientific system. Mr. Lowe says there is nothing which can do so much to improve the dairying industry as the establishment of experiment stations. That may be, but they will come with time. There is something which has to come first, and that is the establishment of the factory system and the educating of the ordinary dairy farmer in the first principles of providing milk for butter and cheese. It is those first principles which our Agricultural Department is endeavouring to teach. No doubt the experiment stations will come after. I listened with great interest to the description of Dr. Hay's farm. I had the pleasure of going through that country some years ago, and I came away very much impressed with its capabilities. Though, no doubt, everything Mr. Lowe has said about that farm is correct, yet I would not have those present go away fancying there are no scientific farms and machinery except in a few favoured spots such as that. There is a good deal of scientific farming and of excellent dairying machinery in Australia and New Zealand, and the butter and cheese produced in many parts to-day is extremely good. It is very good in spite of the criticisms which may be levelled against the dairy farmer. The notion that really first-class butter and cheese are not turned out in Australia and New Zealand is quite a mistaken one. The Paper appeared to err slightly in that the lecturer laid a little too much stress perhaps on the increase of quantity and not possibly quite enough on the improvement of the quality. He referred to the question of leakage, and said if it was stopped £5,000,000 more of butter and cheese could be sent to the United Kingdom. But if that were sent here, especially in a hurry, what price would you get? Mr. Lowe gave you some figures that are correct enough on the assumption that the price would remain what it is. He pointed out that the farmer would get 37*s*. per cow more than now. It is, however, Utopian to expect that if we sent £5,000,000 more dairy produce we should get anything like the price we get now; at any rate, if we sent it almost at once. What we may expect is to get better and more regular prices, provided that the quality is more even. It is quality we have to aim at in the way of improvement more than quantity, and this improvement in quality we cannot hasten too quickly. Mr. Lowe dwelt upon economy in production as the basis of a successful dairy industry. No doubt it is more desirable we should improve the breed of cows and go in for scientific feeding. Doubtless, there is no better maxim than that it is cheaper to keep a good cow than a bad one. But here again I would offer a plea. It is only a few years ago that there

was no such thing on a large scale as keeping cattle for dairying. The cattle were kept for beef, and the breeds employed were the breeds from which you got the most beef. We are in a transition stage now, and when one watches the progress made in the last five or six years, one cannot help believing that the Colonial farmers are quite alive to the necessity of improving the breed, and getting the best possible dairying stock. It is all very well to say that Sir John Lawes had cows that yielded 640 gallons of milk a year, but what did they cost him? Many things will come in time, as I have said. I have nothing at all to urge against attaching importance to economy of production, but I would observe that what the Colonial dairy producer has to attend to just now quite as much as economy of production is successful distribution and transit. He may and does produce a first-class cheese and excellent butter, but if it gets injured on the way from factory to ship, if the temperature on crossing the ocean is not as regularly kept as might be, if when the butter and cheese get here a careless consignee leaves the boxes exposed in a warm shed, and if being sent on a coasting steamer from London, say, it is not well cared for, or if it is sent in railway trucks not properly insulated, then the Colonial producer, no matter how good the article he turns out, will not get the proper reward for his labour and skill. I do not mean to say these evils are the rule—to say that would be unjust—they are the exception, but they do sometimes take place, and the Colonial producer is thereby robbed of a part of the fruits of his industry.

Mr. R. E. N. Twopeny: I know very little on the subject under discussion, but claim to be identified to some extent with the pastoral interest, and I can say this—that producers in Australia are trying to get for their own benefit and that of the nation what has been got from them by traders in other parts of the world. But it was not to be expected that the dairy farmers could learn all the new systems and new ideas of management in a few years. The industry is rapidly developing at the present time, but it is, after all, entirely a new industry; and it is only in course of time that we shall get the information that will enable us to carry it on as successfully as one could wish. Again the area is so much larger that one cannot manage it on the same principles as an English farm—at all events in reference to area. As to the condition of Australia being dubious, that is rather an unhappy phrase.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.: It is very little I desire to say, but I do desire, as a representative of New South Wales, to thank Mr. Lowe for his able, interesting, and instructive Paper.

One thing I would point out (which was the cause of my interrupting my friend Mr. Pilcher), and that is that most of the dairymen in Australia (Dr. Hay, of course, is quite an exception, for he is a millionaire)—most of the dairymen in New South Wales, certainly, from my experience, are not rich men. They get hold of the best cows they can and as cheaply as they can. As to feeding their cattle in winter, that is out of the question. Most of the cows and cattle, I dare say as many of you know, are fed on the indigenous grasses of the country. If the dairymen had to provide winter feed, it would cost more than they could well afford, and I believe the extra cost would not make up for the extra gain. These small dairy farmers took their milk every morning to the factories, and received either payment or the milk was converted into butter and accounted for to them. It is quite true some of our cows do not yield so much as the cows in England, or perhaps in Canada or New Zealand, though when you saw the New South Wales cow pictured on the screen to-night you would hardly believe it. These things are all very well in theory, but when a practical man comes to deal with them the difficulties become apparent. I recollect when the dairies at Kiama were first started, long before they had the factories. When some years ago I saw the factories there, they were a great success; they were getting on admirably, and continue to get on and make most excellent butter, which is equal to the butter made in England. I saw a letter a few days ago written from a well-known watering place by a lady who said she had bought some Australian butter, and that, though they made splendid butter in the neighbourhood, the Australian butter sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per pound was quite equal to the other at 1*s.* 6*d.* This is an evidence of the prejudice which exists with regard to the Colonial article, for although the latter is as good as the English it will not sell for the same price. I would again thank Mr. Lowe for his Paper, which will be of great value to the dairying people in the Colonies. It will be read there, and we shall hear again how much good is being done on this side to promote the industry. Do not let it be supposed there are not colleges and farms established in the Colonies. Certainly there are in New South Wales, and I presume in New Zealand and Victoria, for the instruction of our young people as well as their elders. Recently I sent out a skilled expert to Sydney, a gentleman whom Mr. Lowe knows very well. I refer to Mr. O'Callaghan, a most excellent man, and I am sure he will do much good. I would only add that I have hitherto looked upon bacteria with great alarm, but since I have heard they do so

much good in giving a flavour to the butter and cheese, I shall in future eat and enjoy these articles at breakfast with much greater zest than I have hitherto done.

Mr. G. Collins Levey, C.M.G.: I beg to congratulate Mr. Lowe on his Paper. Reference has been made to the yield of milk in Great Britain as compared with the Colonies. It should not be forgotten that the Colonial cow is fed exclusively on grass, whereas cows in this country are fed on all sorts of food, many of which are admirably adapted to increase the yield of milk. It is scarcely fair, therefore, to compare the Australian cow fed on the indigenous grasses of the country with cows in this country, which are fed not only on grass but on mangolds and other nutritive and succulent food. It should be pointed out that possibly much of the popularity of Australian butter arises from the fact that it is regarded as butter made exclusively from grass, and that in the winter season it is almost the only grass-fed butter in the English market. To that a great deal of its popularity is due, and if we were to increase the yield of milk by supplying more nutritive food, we should, I think, suffer as much loss of reputation as to the quality of our butter as we should gain by the increase in quantity.

The Chairman (Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.): The agreeable duty now devolves upon me of tendering a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lowe for his most interesting Paper. I think I was quite justified in saying at the outset that he was master of the subject, and would give us a Paper which would be extremely interesting, and of great value in Australia. It will reach Australia, Canada, and other Colonies in which dairy-farming is carried on, and it will be carefully studied and canvassed there, and I am sure will be attended with most beneficial results. Our friends in the Colonies, in making butter, will at all events realise that they have that most mysterious element of bacteria to reckon with, an element which at one time appears to be a friend and at another an enemy. I do not know whether it can ever be intended we should send our children to the grocer's to ask for, say, three ounces of rancid butter and a pennyworth of bacteria to restore the flavour. But this is certain—that the properties, the uses and the dangers, of bacteria are questions which have to be studied and understood, and from the Paper to which we have listened our friends in Australia and elsewhere will derive much valuable information. As the keeping quality of the Colonial article improves, so will the market for it in this country increase and improve also.

Mr. Samuel Lowe: I am sorry there was not more opposition to

the main portions of the Paper, for I am afraid it may go out to the Colonies blessed with praise, and so we shall hear no more about it; whereas, a good discussion thrashes out doubtful points, and dairy farmers might then think there was something in my suggestions and adopt them. The point which Sir Saul Samuel has so ably raised—the cost of production—will be satisfactorily settled, I am sure, in my favour. I have shown to-night that a winter fodder can be produced at 6*s*. per ton, and it is this cheapness of fodder that will enable our Colonial friends to win our markets. In England the cost is much greater—six, eight, or ten times as much, but in the Colonies it is remarkably cheap. The subject is important enough to have a special evening to itself, and I can only touch upon it in the briefest possible way. Had I time I could give you the experience of Mr. D. M. Macpherson, member of the Ontario Provincial Parliament. Speaking some time ago, he said that at first he tried farming on the old methods, and found it a failure, then he adopted some of the proposals I have mentioned, especially that of winter feeding, and he now is a most successful farmer. He says that on 100 acres of land he is keeping 60 cows, which bring him a nett profit of 1,100 dollars a year. At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College in New South Wales, where winter feeding is being carried on, the herd of 281 cows gave last year an average of 470 gallons of milk per cow, or more than the average in our own country. In reply to Mr. Reeves, we cannot expect all these things to be done at once; they must be the work of years. I never dreamt of suggesting that the Colonies were going to turn on the tap and in one year place an increase of £5,000,000 worth of butter on the market. Such a thing is impossible, and if possible, would, as Mr. Reeves says, greatly reduce prices and profits. I have thrown out a few suggestions to the dairy farmers of the Colonies, and I hope there are some intelligent men there who will follow them out, and show that those who follow the old systems are on the wrong tack. I would like to add that in the appointment of Mr. O'Callaghan, I think the New South Wales Government has secured an exceedingly able man, and I am confident he will do much in the direction of improving the status of the dairy farmer. I thank you for the kind reception of the Paper, and will ask you in conclusion to give a hearty vote of thanks to our worthy Chairman, Sir William Robinson.

The Chairman having responded, the meeting terminated.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, March 31, 1897. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

The following is a complete list of those present :—

Sir A. J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., J. C. Adlam, Sir J. W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., J. B. Akeroyd, J. F. Aldenhoven, Lord Ampthill, W. H. Anderson, J. T. Arundel, M. Attenborough, E. H. Babbage, Sir G. Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., F. Bailey, A. Baldwin, M.P., G. D. Bates, Lieut.-General R. Bateson, J. Beaumont, J. A. B. Beattie, F. Faithfull Begg, M.P., D. W. Bell, Mackenzie Bell, Moberly Bell, Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, C.B., H. F. Billinghurst, Sir A. N. Birch, K.C.M.G., G. R. Blackwood, F. W. Bond, J. R. Boosé, S. Bourne, Hon. T. A. Brassey, C. E. Bright, C.M.G., A. G. Browning, Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G., J. Buchanan, J. Buckland, G. E. Buckle, Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Dr. A. H. Burt, A. R. Butterworth, N. E. Buxton, A. F. Calvert, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G. H. Campbell, G. M. Campbell, J. P. Campbell, Colonel L. M. Cantlon, T. F. Carden, F. Carter, L. M. Casella, G. Cawston, Wm. Chamberlain, H. Chaplin, C. Christian, Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., Col. Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G., R. B. B. Clayton, Major E. F. Coates, Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P., N. L. Cohen, G. E. Colebrook, J. C. Colledge, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., J. C. Coode, J. M. Cook, W. F. Courthope, A. L. Cross, O. B. Cuvilje, D. R. Dangar, T. H. Davies, H. K. Davson, Sir E. S. Dawes, K.C.M.G., F. Debenham, Maj.-General Sir F. de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B., G. G. Dick, C. S. Dicken, C.M.G., Dr. D. P. Duirs, A. H. F. Duncan, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Dunedin, O. R. Dunell, Frank M. Dutton, Fred Dutton, F. Dyer, H. F. Eaton, J. J. Elliott, F. W. Emett, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Dr. F. C. Evill, J. P. Evill, E. Evison, R. A. Fairclough, E. R. Fairfax, J. M. Fairfax, W. Flux, L. P. Ford, G. M. Fowler, W. Fowlie, H. Fraser, H. Freeman, A. C. Garrick, Sir J. F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., C. T. Gedye, G. H. Goch, S. F. Goch, A. Golden, G. Goodsir, L. F. Gowans, F. Graham, H. Grant, Maj.-General Sir H. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., C. Griffith, W. J. Gwyn, Sir A. L. Haliburton, K.C.B., J. J. Hamilton, Major J. Hanbury-Williams, E. E. Harding, R. C. Hare, J. Harker, General Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., T. H. Haynes, C. Heneage, Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., M. W. Hervey, V. S. Hervey, S. Hill, G. B. Hingley, F. J. S. Hopwood, C.B., C.M.G., Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, G.C.B., G. L. Houstoun, J. Huddart, G. Hughes, J. Hughes, P. A. Hurd, H. E. Hurst, W. J. Hurst, H. Irwell, F. C. Jacomb, R. B. Jacomb, G. H. Jennings, Sir H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., L. O. Johnson, H. Jones, H. Joslin, H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., C. J. Keep, Wm. Keswick, H. Kimber, M.P., the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., Surgeon Lt.-Colonel J. J. Lamprey, R. Landale, W. Lang, W. G. Lardner, Sir C. Lawson, R. Lawson, J. W. Leonard, J. A. Levey, J. S. Little, M. Little, F. G. Lloyd, Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C. H. Long, H. T. Longden, the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., J. Lowles, M.P., Lt.-General Lowry, C.B., G. B. Lunniss, Major H. E. McCallum, C.M.G., A. J. McConnell,

A. W. McDonell, W. McEvoy, D. H. McGowan, W. G. MacGregor, J. McIlwraith, D. J. Mackay, G. S. Mackenzie, A. J. McPhail, A. J. Malcolm, D. G. Mantell, J. Matthews, S. Mendelssohn, A. E. Messer, W. R. Mewburn, R. V. Middleton, Sir A. Milner, K.C.B., C. A. Duff-Miller, T. Mills, E. Mitchell, Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G., E. R. P. Moon, M.P., J. Morris, A. Mure, I. Myers, J. E. Nathan, E. M. Nelson, A. Nichols, R. Nisbet, R. Nivison, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (Secretary), F. S. Oliver, the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., Capt. R. E. Palmer, Major J. Roper Parkington, M. Patterson, H. M. Paul, W. Peace, C.M.G., E. Pearce, Sir W. B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., W. A. Phillips, Hon. T. Playford, R. H. Pope, R. Porter, J. W. Potter, E. Preston, G. Purvis, A. Radford, the Earl of Ranfurly, H. J. W. Raphael, E. P. Rathbone, Lt.-Colonel W. W. Rawes, C. C. Rawson, Chief Justice T. C. Rayner, Dr. I. K. Reid, G. H. Rennie, Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., W. E. Robinson, R. Rome, C. D. Rose, Alexander Ross, H. C. Ross, C. Rous-Marten, H. Rumney, W. C. Russell, A. Saalfeld, E. Salmon, W. Savill, W. Saville-Kent, M. Schoeps, Hon. W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., C. E. R. Schwartze, A. Sclanders, C. J. Scott, W. E. T. Sharpe, M.P., P. G. Shepherd, N. Sherwood, R. T. Shields, Sir S. Shippard, K.C.M.G., Capt. C. J. Sims, C. C. Skarratt, W. B. Skinner, G. Slade, Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G., General Sir H. A. Smyth, K.C.M.G., H. W. Smyth, Rev. S. Smyth, Colonel J. Spence, T. P. Staley, H. C. Stanley, J. K. Starley, Sir C. Stirling, Bart., M. H. F. Sutton, M. J. Sutton, C. R. Swayne, Maj.-General Hon. R. Talbot, C.B., Dr. J. P. Tannock, H. L. Taylor, R. Tennant, H. Tichborne, G. A. Tomkinson, T. S. Townend, G. Trill, R. T. Turnbull, G. Turner, Dr. G. E. Twynam, C. R. Valentine, J. C. Verey, Hon. F. G. Vernon, Sir Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., Sir Somers Vine, C.M.G., J. Waddington, E. A. Wallace, T. S. D. Wallace, S. Warburton, J. G. Ward, F. J. Waring, C.M.G., W. C. Watson, H. Watt, P. G. Weddell, W. Weddell, J. West, E. W. Westby, J. L. Whittle, T. Wilkins, W. B. Wilkinson, W. H. Willans, A. Williamson, B. Wilson, H. F. Wilson, E. Wingfield, C.B., G. Wood, A. Woods, G. Worthington, S. Yardley, C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Colonel J. S. Young, Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Mr. Frederick Dutton, Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., The Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Mr. William Keswick, Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., Lt.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Mr. George S. Mackenzie, Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G.

Immediately above the Chair was a map of the world in two hemispheres, on which the British possessions were clearly delineated, and in front of the Chairman was a flag with the inscription "Royal Colonial Institute. The Queen and United Empire." The Hall was decorated with flags bearing the Union Jack and the arms or distinctive badges of the following Colonies :—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana British Honduras, British New Guinea, Canada, Canada (Province

of Ontario), Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Colony, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Windward Islands.

The Lord Bishop of DUNEDIN said grace.

After dinner the CHAIRMAN said: Your Royal Highness, my lords, and gentlemen, I beg to propose the health of Her Majesty the Queen, a toast welcome in every assembly of Englishmen, and especially welcome at this time when we are anticipating the sixtieth anniversary of her glorious and beneficent reign.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to propose "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." The Prince of Wales has been now for nearly twenty years the President of this Institute, and on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary he made a speech of singular ability in which he described the objects of the Institute and showed his high sense of Imperial policy. His Royal Highness and several members of the Royal Family have visited the Colonies, and have always been received with loyal demonstrations. The throne is the type and symbol of the Unity of the Empire, and every member of the Royal Family has contributed by speech or by action to draw closer the bonds of kinship amongst the members of the British race. I think you will permit me to express the pleasure with which we welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on this occasion.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P.: I have to propose to you the toast of "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire," and I suppose upon this occasion it is more to the Colonial forces that allusion is made. In connection with the toast I have the honour to ask you to drink the health of the Duke of Cambridge. Some people may think that His Royal Highness has not had much opportunity of commanding Colonial troops, but unless I be greatly mistaken he has had much to do in accepting the services of Colonial contingents, and in encouraging British officers to accept commands as instructors in the Colonies. He has also done very great and signal service in offering to the Canadian Government four commissions every year for the cadets of the famous Kingston Military College, thereby introducing a regular stream of Canadian officers into the British service. I am sure His Royal Highness will back me in saying that no better officers could have been drafted from any of the great Military

Educational Institutions in any country. I hope he will allow me to say that these Canadian officers have always spoken in terms of the greatest affection, and esteem, and gratitude to him for the way in which he has received them—an affection which we know is shared towards His Royal Highness by the whole of the British army. With the toast of the Naval Forces I beg to couple the name of Lord Charles Beresford, and ask you to drink his health. We are always very glad when Lord Charles represents the Navy, whether on full-pay or on half-pay. We always know he will be in the right place, and, if it be not unkind to say so, we are glad when he is on half-pay, for then we have the best guarantee of peace and, at the same time, an assurance of getting plenty of good advice upon naval affairs. I hope when he is on half-pay he will back me in the hope I have long had, and which leaps with his wishes—for he has been a great man for strengthening the reserves—that there shall be at least three or four guardships stationed in the Colonial harbours. Sure, I am that, provided we pay for these guardships, and present them to these ports—say Halifax, St. John's, and Victoria, on the Pacific—we shall then be able to attract, as we do in our harbours at home, a most excellent and trustworthy body of naval reserves.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.M.G.: I returned home last night from abroad on purpose that I might have the pleasure and the satisfaction of meeting so large and representative a body of gentlemen interested in the Colonial Empire of Her Majesty. In the course of a very long career in the public service (though for that very reason prevented from visiting different parts of the Empire) I have had constant, almost daily, opportunities of judging of the endeavours of the Colonies to take their share, not only in the advantages but also in the requirements of the Empire. The Country at home has its duties to perform towards you, and, if you will allow me to say so, you have your duties towards the Mother Country. That is a principle which I have done my best on all occasions to support—the individuality of Colonial endeavours to add to the defence and the greatness of the Empire. As has been suggested by my noble friend, Lord Lorne, I have very much at heart the desire to see every Colony largely, and with satisfaction to itself, represented in the great army over which I have for so many years presided. We are a great family and a great Empire because we have mutual feelings and affections and interests. The more these views and ideas are entertained the better for all, whether in the Colonies or at Home. As regards this Empire,

we have a very great and difficult task to perform, because we are so scattered throughout the world; and, whereas in other countries the whole of the interests are more or less concentrated in one spot, we have no concentration in that sense, though we have a great individuality in every part of the world. That entails upon us great and difficult duties, particularly as regards the defensive power of the Empire. I speak of the Empire, because the Colonies and the Mother Country combined form the Empire. From the army at home all the military elements go to the different portions of the Empire, and therefore it is that as head of the army I looked quite as much to the requirements of the Colonies as to the interests at Home. In that respect I sometimes see views expressed which astonish me. I hear people say, "You ought to spend every shilling on the navy," others say "on the army." But the army and the navy are one, and it is to be deplored when anybody entertains the idea of rivalry between these two services. In fact, there is but one service. I could not sail a ship, and I daresay some of my friends about me would not like to command an army, though they might command an army better than I could a ship. The navy is our first line of Imperial defence—it must be so, but that is no reason for saying that we are not to have an army to support that first line. Our army is essential. The first line could not exist without a second line in various parts of the world to support it. To spend every shilling on the navy would be to make the navy inefficient, because every naval officer who has a ship ought to be able to go at any moment wherever he is required, and he could not do that unless he had a firm basis for his supplies. The navy will not be able to do its work unless there are *points d'appui* where the army can second its endeavours. I see members of the naval service here to-night; I hope they will strengthen and support my views, for the more these views are entertained by the naval service towards the army, and the more we of the military service entertain strong feelings of regard, affection, and confidence in the navy the better it will be for the Empire at large. These are my views. I hope you will think they are sound defensible principles, that there is reason, justice, and prudence in what I have ventured to lay before you. I have looked to the best of my ability to the efficiency of our service, and I hope it is as efficient as under difficult circumstances we are able to make it. I am sure the Colonies will help us in this direction. We have such distant places to look to, such an enormous Empire to defend, that unless we all work heart and soul together, we shall not maintain the

Empire in that great, that noble position which it occupies at this moment and which we hope it will continue to occupy for years to come. I am aware that of late years great exertions have been made in our Colonies to support such views as I have laid before you, and I hope they will in no way diminish in the future. It is essential in these days that every country shall be powerful and strong, for that is the best guarantee of peace in the future. I thank you for the compliment you have paid to the army.

Captain Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, R.N., C.B.: I doubt if, in the whole of the communities of our great Empire, there are any that take a greater or more patriotic interest in the strength of the fleet than do our Colonies. Since 1888 there has been considerable agitation, not only at home but in the Colonies, with regard to the strength of the fleet; and no wonder there has been agitation when we remember how enormously the trade of the country has increased of late years. The trade has now arrived at 10½ million tons, out of which the Colonies own and register 1½ millions. That the agitation was justified, recent legislation has proved. I have to speak to-night for the navy—a subject on which I have spoken once or twice before. I would, with your permission, adopt a somewhat different line to that I have usually taken before. The last estimates show a real progress—a tremendous progress, in many marked particulars. The authorities have taken up questions connected with the auxiliaries of defence which have never been touched before. Now those who have ventured to criticise the defence of the country have always pointed out that defence must be taken as a whole, and that unless auxiliaries are included the whole plan may be jeopardised. The authorities are establishing at last a proportion in the number of men to the number of ships laid down. They are providing better training ships, and they are enlarging the number of batteries and giving greater facilities for the training of the Royal Naval Reserve. They have also recognised the claims of the engine room department in the navy by increasing the pay of the engineer in chief, and giving the warrant rank to the engine room artificers. Further than that, they have commenced new barracks at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Keyham. All this is important to the Colonies as adding to the efficiency of the fleet, and what is even more important to the Colonies is that they have begun to dredge the harbour at Bermuda and to build docks at Jamaica and Bermuda. They are going to extend the dockyard at Hong Kong, and at Malta build the deep water wharf, which is so important for coaling the fleet. They are

also going to fortify the naval bases in the narrow seas. All these things show the authorities have got a definite plan of campaign when war is declared, which never existed before this year. Your cruisers, those Uhlans of the sea, will have a place to run into and for repair. Works are to be erected at Lough Swilly, Berehaven, and Scilly. So far as the Colonies go, there are quick-firing guns to be put at the military ports and coaling stations to prevent torpedo attacks and the like. As far as this is a plan of organisation for war, I would say that I would rather have this organisation than ten times the amount of ships and men; and, mark you, every one of these improvements have been proposed this year. I would rather have one man, he might be a very old man, who knew where the hose was if a fire broke out in this house, than three hundred men and thirty hoses if they did not know where to put their hands upon them. There is another point for satisfaction which everybody will have noticed with great gratification. If, as the First Lord said, "he observed any abnormal programme *actually* put into execution by foreign countries, the Government would reconsider their position"; they would go to the House of Commons and be sure of getting the money. That is a most important statement of the First Lord. It shows the Government are very wary, that they are looking well ahead, and will be prepared for what may happen. It is no mere bluster, but a thoroughly British statement, a statement showing that if other nations prepare we shall prepare too. It may be that some of my friends will say I am veering round and taking an opposite course to my usual one. Not at all. My course is the same. It is the wind that has changed. It has become very much more favourable than before. I venture to say a word to those who have criticised the authorities in the past. Don't overdo it. Always be practical. If you criticise, criticise with an object. Try to help the Government by waking the people up to facts, but don't go on criticising too much. We criticised very strongly before the naval estimates, and the result proves how correct we were. These show that a number of things demanded have been taken in hand. I do not say the critics deserve any credit. The critics can get no blame if things go wrong, so that I do not see why they should get any credit if some of their ideas are put into practice. The people to blame if things go wrong are the Government, and if things go right it is the Government who should get credit. Critics may or may not be wrong, but they are totally irresponsible. Do not let the critics go too far now; let them wait until the time before we come to the next naval estimate. With regard to the naval reserve,

my noble friend suggested we should have ships in the Colonies. I do hope that will be done. The Colonies are beginning to grasp what a tremendous issue supremacy at sea means. I do hope the Government will encourage all thoughts which are becoming apparent now with regard to defence in the Colonies. If we can get those splendid specimens of British humanity who are over the seas to help us it will be an excellent thing. One point more, a point on which the navy feels acutely. There is something unfair going on in the country. Admiral Harris is at present at Crete. He has gone there, as we should all go when on duty, soldiers or sailors, to loyally carry out the orders which are given. I deplore the tone which some of my friends in Parliament and in the Press have taken with regard to Admiral Harris and his officers. He is there in a very critical and difficult position. If there is any fault to be found, I do beg it will be laid to the door of the Government who are responsible, but not to the officers and men who are merely doing their duty loyally to the country, by strictly obeying the order of the Government of the day. I thank you most heartily for the kind way in which you have received this toast.

The CHAIRMAN: Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, I have now the honour to propose to you the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." The Institute was founded in 1868, almost exactly a generation ago, and I confess that I admire the faith of its founders, who, in a time not altogether favourable to their opinions, sowed the seeds of Imperial patriotism, although they must have known that few of them could live to gather the fruit and to reap the harvest. But their faith has been justified by the result of their labours, and their foresight must be recognised in the light of our present experience. It seems to me that there are three distinct stages in our Imperial history. We began to be, and we ultimately became, a great Imperial power in the eighteenth century, but during the greater part of that time the Colonies were regarded, not only by us, but by every European Power that possessed them, as possessions valuable in proportion to the pecuniary advantage which they were to the Mother Country, who, under that order of ideas, was not truly a mother at all, but rather stood in the light of a grasping and absentee landlord desiring to take from his tenants the utmost rents they could be forced to pay. The Colonies were valued and maintained because it was thought that they would be a source of profit—of direct profit—to the Mother Country. That was the first chapter, and when we were rudely awakened by the War of Independence in America from

this dream that the Colonies could be held for our profit alone, the second chapter was entered upon, and public opinion seems then to have drifted to the opposite extreme; and because the Colonies were no longer a source of revenue it seems to have been believed and argued by many people that their separation from us was only a matter of time, and that that separation should be desired and encouraged lest they might prove an encumbrance and a source of weakness. It was while those views were still entertained, while the Little Englanders were in their full career of glory, that this Institute was founded to protest against doctrines so injurious to our interests and so derogatory to our honour; and I rejoice that what was then, as it were, "a voice crying in the wilderness," is now the expressed and determined will of the overwhelming majority of Britons throughout the Empire. Partly by the efforts of this Institute and similar organisations, partly by the writings of such men as Froude and Seeley, but mainly by the instinctive good sense and patriotism of the people at large, we have now reached the third stage in our history, and the true conception of our Empire. What is that conception? As regards the self-governing Colonies we no longer talk of them as dependencies. The sense of possession has given place to the sentiment of kinship. We think and speak of them as part of ourselves, as part of the British Empire, united to us, although they may be dispersed throughout the world, by ties of kindred, of religion, of literature, and of language, and joined to us by the seas that formerly seemed to divide us. But the British Empire is not confined to the self-governing Colonies and the United Kingdom. It includes a much greater area, a much more numerous population in tropical climes, where no considerable European settlement is possible, and where the native population must always vastly outnumber the white inhabitants; but in these cases also the same change has come over the Imperial idea. Here also the sense of possession has given place to a different sentiment —the sense of obligation. We feel now that our rule over these territories can only be justified if we can show that it adds to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and I maintain that our rule does this, and has brought security and peace and comparative prosperity to countries that never knew these blessings before. In carrying out this work of civilisation we are fulfilling what I believe to be our national mission, and we are finding scope for the exercise of those faculties and qualities which have made of us a great governing race. I do not say that our success has been perfect in every case, I do not say that all our methods have been beyond reproach;

but I do say that in almost every instance in which the rule of the Queen has been established and the great *Pax Britannica* has been enforced, there has come with it greater security to life and property and a higher *status* and material improvement in the whole of the people. No doubt, in the first instance, when these conquests have been made there has been bloodshed, there has been loss of life among the native populations, loss of still more precious lives among those who have been sent out to bring them into order and peaceable habits. And it must be remembered that that is the condition of the mission we have to fulfil. There are, of course, among us—there are always among us—a very small minority, I think, of men who are ready to be the advocates of the most detestable tyrants, provided their skin is black—men who sympathise with the sorrows of Prempeh and Lobengula, and who denounce as murderers those of their countrymen who have gone forth at the command of the Queen, and who have redeemed districts as large as Europe from the barbarism and the superstition in which they had been steeped for centuries. I remember a statement by Mr. Selous of a philanthropist—an imaginary philanthropist, I will hope—sitting cosily by his fireside and denouncing the methods by which British civilisation was promoted. This philanthropist complained of the use of Maxim guns and other instruments of warfare, and asked why we could not proceed by more conciliatory methods, and why the impis of Lobengula could not be brought before a magistrate, fined 5*s*., and bound over to keep the peace. No doubt there is humorous exaggeration in this picture, but there is gross exaggeration in the frame of mind against which it was directed. You cannot have omelettes without breaking eggs; you cannot destroy the practices of barbarism, of slavery, of superstition which for centuries have desolated the interior of Africa, without the use of force; but if you will fairly contrast the gain to humanity with the cost which we are bound to pay for it, I think you may well rejoice in the success of such expeditions as those which have recently been conducted with such signal success in Nyasaland, Ashanti, Benin, and Nupé—expeditions which may have, and indeed have, cost lives, but as to which I say for one life lost 100 will be gained, and the cause of the civilisation and the prosperity of the people will in the long run be eminently advanced. But no doubt such a state of things, such a mission as I have described, involves heavy responsibility. In the wide dominions of the Queen the doors of the temple of Janus are never closed, and it is a gigantic task that we undertook when we determined to wield

the sceptre of empire. Great is the task, great is the responsibility, but great is the honour; and I am convinced that the conscience and the spirit of the country will rise to the height of this obligation, and that we shall have the strength to fulfil the mission which our history and our national character have imposed upon us. In regard to the self-governing Colonies our task is much lighter. We have undertaken, it is true, to protect them with all the strength at our command against foreign aggression, but I hope that the need for our intervention may never arise. But there remains what then will be our chief duty—that is, to give effect to that sentiment of kinship to which I have referred, and which I believe is deep in the heart of every British subject. We want to promote a closer and a firmer union between all members of the great British family, and in this respect we have in recent years made great progress—so great that I think sometimes some of our friends are apt to be a little hasty, and to expect even a miracle to be accomplished. I would like to ask them to remember that time and patience are essential elements in the development of all great ideas. Let us, gentlemen, keep our ideal always before us. For my own part, I believe in the practical possibility of a federation of the British race, but I know that it will come, if it does come, not by pressure, not by anything in the nature of dictation from this country, but it will come as the realisation of a universal desire, as the expression of the dearest wish of our Colonial fellow-subjects themselves. That such a result would be desirable, would be in the interest of all of our Colonies as well as of ourselves, I do not believe any sensible man will doubt. It seems to me that the tendency of the time is to throw all power into the hands of the greater Empires, and the minor kingdoms—those which are non-progressive—seem to be destined to fall into a secondary and subordinate place. But if Greater Britain remains united, no Empire in the world can ever surpass it in area, in population, in wealth, or in the diversity of its resources. Let us, then, have confidence in the future. I do not ask you to anticipate with Lord Macaulay the time when the New Zealander will come here to gaze upon the ruins of a great dead city. No, I see no visible signs of decrepitude and decay. The Mother Country is still vigorous and fruitful, is still able to send forth troops of stalwart sons to people and to occupy the waste spaces of the earth; but yet it may well be that some of these sister nations whose love and affection we demand may in the future equal and even surpass our greatness. A trans-oceanic capital may rise across the seas, which will throw into shade the glories of

London itself; but in the years that must intervene let it be our endeavour, let it be our task, to keep alive the torch of Imperial patriotism, to keep warm the affection and the confidence of our kinsmen across the seas, that so in every vicissitude of fortune the British Empire may present an unbroken front to all her foes, and may carry on even to distant ages the glorious traditions of the British flag. It is because I believe that the Royal Colonial Institute is contributing to this result that with all sincerity I propose the toast of the evening.

The Right Hon. the Earl of JERSEY, G.C.M.G.: The magnificent speech which we have just heard from our Chairman has struck a key-note which makes this toast a popular one. It has made it unnecessary for me to make a long speech. "A United Empire" has for a long time appealed to our hearts. I venture to think that our Chairman's speech will cause it to appeal still more strongly in the future. I will not therefore dwell upon the many bonds, whether of commerce, of race, or of power, which keep us one. Nor shall I stop to name the red spots which adorn the map of the World. Let me only briefly point out that this toast represents a reality, and not merely a sentiment. The United Empire has not been created by centralised laws or authority; it is the offspring of freedom and free action; and the attachment to the Empire has grown with the Empire, because the policy has been to consult local feelings, to protect the interests of all, and to tyrannise over none. The pages of our history are crowded with the sacrifices which men have made in every part of the world for the Imperial cause. Take the continent of Africa, in north and east and west and south men have not hesitated to risk their lives, and there are those who even at this hour are prepared to do the same in obedience to this great patriotic call. Surely then this toast is not merely a finely-worded phrase. Does it not represent the convictions which have made the Empire great, and which have kept it united? We shall never forget in this country how, a year or so ago, when dangers seemed to accumulate, from across the seas—from across many seas—there came words of firm and loyal encouragement to the old country. These words cheered us. They did more. They warned others that the young lions of Greater Britain possessed the old spirit which could not be disregarded. Again, there has been the generous response to the appeal of our famishing fellow-subjects in India. At present we are all looking forward to the great gathering of our kith and kin who will come to this great city to celebrate the long and glorious reign of our Queen. May it not then be said that whether in

danger, in sorrow, or in rejoicing, the Empire is united? Pray heaven, we at home will not be weak or indifferent enough to chill this noble spirit or to endanger this union. There may be times before us which will call for the prudence and courage of responsible statesmen. There have been times, and not so long ago, when instead of prudence there was vacillation; and as for courage—I fear it was absent. No one will deny that our Chairman possesses those two great qualities of prudence and courage, and it is fortunate that he has the opportunity of using those qualities for the welfare of the State. I suppose that one of the secrets of the art of government is to know where to take wise counsel, and then to know how to put the results into execution. As long as the policy of the Empire is to protect the needs, the rights, and the interests of every member in every part of the world we may be criticised by foreign journalists and by errant princes, but we shall march forward united by common interests, by common liberties, and in a common defence. I am happy to have the pleasure of associating with this toast of "The United Empire" the name of my noble friend Lord Onslow. There is no man more fitted to reply for it. In the past he has had a successful career as a governor in Australasia. At the present moment he is deeply immersed in the work of the India Office. Is it too much to prophesy that before long he may attain the much-sought-for Chair of the London County Council? At any rate we may be sure of this, whatever he may have to do he will bring to it a wide experience, an earnest ability, and a practical sympathy; and these are the qualities which make a successful British statesman. I give you the toast of "The United Empire."

The Right Hon. the Earl of ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.: I do not know that I have any claim to respond to this toast on behalf of the Empire. I can only say that it has been my privilege to serve Her Majesty the Queen in different parts of her Empire, and that I may, therefore, claim some acquaintance with it as a whole. We shall be called upon in the course of this year to look back upon the reign of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen as embodying the "most spacious times" that the history of England has ever known, and I think when that story comes to be told there will be no part of it which will influence more greatly the human race than the expansion of the British Empire during Her Majesty's reign. When Her Majesty ascended the throne in 1837, the position of the Colonial Empire was very different from what it is to-day. Her Majesty ascended the throne amidst the plaudits and enthusiasm of the

people of England, but when the bells of rejoicing were rung in the churches on the St. Lawrence, in Canada, a large number of Her Majesty's subjects left the churches with a feeling of disloyalty, And what was the reason? It was that this country had not made up its mind to accord to the great Colonies of the Empire that priceless possession, the right to responsible self-government. Her Majesty has been privileged to witness the development of the principle of responsible government throughout her Empire, and it is largely, if not entirely, owing to that that we see spread from Canada to Australia, and from Australia to the Cape, a united, loyal, and devoted people, all of whom enjoy every franchise and every liberty which Englishmen at home possess. We see the British Empire of to-day, as it were some vast Venice, whose parts are united and not separated by the waters which flow between them. Those waterways are guarded by a fleet which is the admiration and the envy of the nations, and I congratulate my noble friend Lord Charles Beresford, and others who take great interest in the fleet, that the maintenance of our navy is one of the very few subjects which, thank God, have been raised above the level of party politics. It now only remains for Englishmen to see that the traditions which have founded this great Empire are maintained and continued. There are some who say that the British race is in its decadence; I cannot understand the man who can listen with patience to such a statement. We may not have the opportunity of distinguishing ourselves in the way we did when we were face to face with the whole continent of Europe, but I venture to say that so long as there are feats of arms performed by our army and navy such as those which have been done at Rorke's Drift, at Chitral, and last, but not least, the magnificent exemplification of British discipline on board the "Warren Hastings," there is no fear that the British race has in any way degenerated. We have possessed ourselves of the fairest portion of the earth, and the problem which remains is that we should keep it. If we join with the British Empire that portion of the world which is occupied by our cousins in America, we may, with the American poet, say that the Anglo-Saxon race is at this moment:

> Lords of an Empire wide as Shakespeare's soul,
> Sublime as Milton's immemorial theme,
> Rich as Chaucer's speech, and fair as Spenser's dream.

Sir ALFRED MILNER, K.C.B.: At this late stage of our proceedings, I am glad that the toast intrusted to me is one which requires

few words of mine—few words of any man's—to submit to your approval. It is the toast of "Our Chairman, Mr. Chamberlain." My feeling, and I believe that of every one present, is that, if Mr. Chamberlain, instead of being a man who has occupied a foremost place in public life for nearly twenty years, had been an unknown man, the words he has spoken to-night would have been sufficient to command for him an enthusiastic welcome from the Royal Colonial Institute. It has never been my good fortune to listen to a speech compressed into so brief a space which contained so much that was true, so much that was sagacious, and so much that was inspiring with respect to our Colonial Empire. I do not desire to mar the effect of that speech by any feeble appendices or commentaries of my own; but I think we cannot ignore on this occasion the immense difference which has been created in the relations between the Colonies and Great Britain, in the position of what I perhaps may be allowed to call the great Imperial question, by the comparatively short period which has elapsed since Mr. Chamberlain has occupied the office he now holds, and which we hope he may occupy for a long time to come. It is within my recollection —within your recollection—perhaps it is a delicate matter to touch upon—that at the time when Mr. Chamberlain accepted the office of Colonial Secretary some surprise was expressed in certain quarters that a statesman of his rank should fill that position. It was certainly an odd idea, for I should have thought that, if there was one position in the world which any Englishman, however great, would have been proud to fill, it was the position in which he would have unequalled opportunities of assisting the growth of Great into Greater Britain. But the idea had a certain prevalence. I venture to say that the events which have occurred since then and the spirit with which Mr. Chamberlain has thrown himself into the duties of his office have made such an idea for ever impossible in the future; and that the position of Colonial Secretary will ever afterwards be one of those which it will be the highest ambition of the most distinguished statesmen to occupy. In drinking this toast we shall be filled with a feeling of gratitude to Mr. Chamberlain for the speech which he has delivered to-night and for the policy which it has embodied. We shall express our gratitude to him for the services which he has already rendered to the Empire. But we shall be animated still more by the feeling of confidence and hope in the services which he is yet destined to render. No doubt the Imperial idea has made enormous progress of late years. But it is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that there is a great deal of ground

still to be covered before that idea can attain anything like complete realisation. The years before us will be critical years; they may be decisive years. It is a great source of satisfaction and comfort to those who believe intensely in the ideas which Mr. Chamberlain has expressed to-night that he himself is among us and with us to aid in their realisation.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: I am grateful to you for your cordial reception of this toast, and to Sir Alfred Milner for the most generous and graceful way in which he has proposed it. We all know that Sir Alfred Milner is of a forgiving nature. I have been privileged to recommend him for perhaps the most difficult post in the Empire. He has heaped coals of fire upon my head by proposing my health in return. If he were the reverse of forgiving, if he were revengeful, I should say he might find some consolation in the afflictions of my own task. Among the afflictions and sorrows —and they are many—which a Minister of the Crown has to endure, I do not know any really greater than the fact that he is never able to accept the hospitality which is so generously tendered to him without being called upon to make a speech. That in itself would be little indeed in the presence of so friendly an audience as this, if I were certain that my voice would not be heard beyond the four walls of this room. But I know that I am constantly in the presence of a great multitude of critics, not all too friendly, both at home and abroad, some of whom at any rate appear to be under the impression that nobody but a foreigner has a right to be a patriot. In your presence and with your approval I gain courage to pursue the course I have laid out for myself, from which I do not think it possible that I shall be turned by the unfriendly criticism to which I am subjected. It was my earnest—I may say almost that it was my only—ambition when I took the office to which the Queen appointed me that I might during its term be able to do something to render more close the bonds of union between the Colonies and ourselves, because I have faith that upon this alliance between the nations of the British race the future of this country and of the Empire must entirely depend.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 13, 1897, when a Paper on "Western Canada—Before and Since Confederation," by the Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G., was read, in the absence of the Author, by Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 47 Fellows had been elected, viz. 11 Resident and 36 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

John Forsyth Burstall, Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., C.B., Andrew L. Cross, Albert Golden, Norman W. Grieve, Peter W. Holden, Alfred G. Levy, M.D., Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E., Frederic C. Mathieson, Charles H. Ommanney, Jasper Young.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

William H. Bennett (Cyprus), Edward Burnie (Hong Kong), Thomas F. Carden (Transvaal), John Cleugh (Sierra Leone), J. W. Colenbrander (Matabeleland), A. W. Dawson (Matabeleland), E. Jerome Dyer (Victoria), J. P. Finnie (Matabeleland), Frederick C. Furse (Matabeleland), F. G. Glossop (Cyprus), Harry Goddard (Transvaal), Henry J. Greenslade (New Zealand), Capt. H. Barry de Hamel (Gold Coast Colony), Major John Hanbury-Williams (Cape Colony), Christopher L. Hankin (Matabeleland), Herbert Harris (Barrister-at-Law, New South Wales), Chief Justice Sir Joseph T. Hutchinson (Grenada), Frank Jordison (Matabeleland), Thomas H. Lance (New Zealand), Charles Lipp, J.P. (Cape Colony), Herbert T. Longden (Matabeleland), G. A. Lucas (Natal), W. Ballard Lucas (Cape Colony), John Meeson (Barrister-at-Law, New Zealand), Philip S. Myers (Natal), Henry S. Newland, M.B. (South Australia), His Excellency Sir George T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Fiji) William M. Philip (Transvaal), Rufus H. Pope, M.P. (Canada), Hon. Wm. P. Schreiner, Q.C., C.M.G., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), David Symon (Western Australia), Major J. D. Tennant (Mashonaland), J. D. Thomson (Cape Colony), Joseph C. Verey (Matabeleland), J. Acheson Wilkin, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Gold Coast Colony), A. J. Wilson (Matabeleland).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: In taking the chair this evening, I have to express an apology, a regret, and a pleasure. I have first to apologise for the absence of the author of the Paper, Sir Donald Smith, who was unexpectedly required to make a short visit to Canada. Sir Donald fully expected to be back in time to read his Paper, but he has unfortunately been delayed, and he has sent his Paper home from Canada. I am sure everyone present will join in the regret which I personally feel that the distinguished High Commissioner, after preparing such an interesting and valuable Paper as you will presently hear, is unable to be with us this evening. At the same time, we shall all feel pleasure that Sir Donald Smith has found so excellent a substitute as Mr. Colmer, who himself occupies a distinguished position in connection with the office of the High Commissioner, and who is well known to us here as an admirable representative of the office when for any reason the High Commissioner happens to be away. Mr. Colmer is also distinguished in many other ways, and I may be allowed once more to congratulate him on being the author of the very successful essay published last year by the *Statist*. With many thanks to him for having volunteered to come forward on this occasion, I will now ask him to read the Paper.

Mr. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G.: I am afraid that in the circumstances I shall be a poor substitute for Sir Donald Smith, but I can only promise to do the best I can. Sir Donald, I know, greatly appreciates the honour, that was recently done him, of being elected a member of the Council of this Institute; and when, shortly after, he was asked to read a paper on some Canadian subject, he gladly consented to do so, first, because it would give him the opportunity, for the first time, of being present in his official capacity, and secondly, because he desired to express his appreciation of the valuable work done by the Royal Colonial Institute in making the Colonies better known throughout the world. When Sir Donald Smith selected the day on which he would read the Paper, he did so with the certainty almost that he would be able to attend in person; but some of you know that official life has its disappointments sometimes, and I can assure you it is a great disappointment to Sir Donald not to be able to be present to-night. It was only at the last moment when he found he could not be back in time, and when it was then too late even to postpone the Paper, that Sir Donald telegraphed to ask me to express his great disappointment and to request me to read the Paper for him, which I now proceed to do.

WESTERN CANADA—BEFORE AND SINCE CONFEDERATION.

MANITOBA, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia are now fairly familiar in the United Kingdom as parts of the Dominion of Canada. It is rather less than thirty years ago since the district comprising the two first-named was still under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, and less than forty years since British Columbia passed from the control of the same corporation. With your permission, I propose this evening to give you a slight sketch of their rise and progress in the earlier days, and of their more recent development. Western Canada is bound to become not less important, to say the least, than the other provinces. It needs to be still more widely known, and there is no better way of bringing it prominently before the public than through the medium of the Royal Colonial Institute, the educational work of which is so valuable to the different parts of the Empire, in addition to the other useful functions it performs. The history of British Columbia up to 1859, and of Manitoba and the North-West Territories up to 1869, is bound up with that of the fur-traders and of the Hudson's Bay Company, which received its Charter in 1670, and is the most ancient of our Chartered Companies. As its name implies, its franchises and privileges were originally confined to Hudson's Bay, and to the districts drained by the rivers flowing into that great inland sea, both on the east and on the west. The earth-hunger of Christian monarchs in those times was not limited by exact geographical considerations, nor was much regard shown for the claims of other nations. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that France was a thorn in the side of the Company in the first eighty or ninety years of its existence, and that the forts on Hudson's Bay frequently changed hands. We must not forget, however, that the first explorers in Western Canada were the French—the fur-traders and the missionaries; and too much praise cannot be given to the men who pushed their way into the far west, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in the face of difficulties and dangers which we are hardly able to appreciate to-day. The object of the missionaries was the spread of the Gospel, but a keen eye was kept by them, by the gentlemen adventurers, and by the *coureurs de bois* to the possibilities of commercial enterprise and to the discovery of outlets to the south and west. The French seem to have heard of Lake Superior in 1615, during Champlain's visit to Lake Huron;

but it was not until twenty-six years later, in 1641, that two Jesuit missionaries reached that fresh-water sea. A further period of twenty-five years elapsed before two French explorers, named Radison and De Grosseillier, went still further west, and passed out to Hudson's Bay through Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, thus demonstrating the existence of a water route from the great lakes to Hudson's Bay. The passage through Hudson's Straits was known as the result of the voyage of Hudson in 1610. There is little doubt that, years before, the southern part of the bay had been reached by way of the Ottawa river. The route to the west through Lake Winnipeg seems also to have been known to the Indians, who, indeed, served as guides to Radison and De Grosseillier. Mention is made of this particular expedition, as it led to the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company. On the return to Quebec of the gentlemen already named, they offered to take ships through Hudson's Straits to the heart of the fur country, thus avoiding the long and tedious canoe route *viâ* Lake Superior. Their proposals were not, however, entertained by their countrymen, either in Canada or in France, and they went to London subsequently at the suggestion of the British Ambassador in Paris. There, the scheme was favourably received by certain gentlemen connected with the Newfoundland trade. An expedition was fitted out, and being successful, it led to the incorporation on May 2, 1670, of the Hudson's Bay Company, or, to give the full name according to the Charter "The Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay."

Many years passed before the Company was fairly established, for reasons already explained. For sixty or seventy years, little or no effort was made by its officers to penetrate into the interior. The trade was carried on locally with the Indians, who brought furs to the forts, receiving in return merchandise and stores. In the meantime, however, the French were actively engaged in the country now known as Manitoba, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan. Some of the fur trade was thus intercepted, and never reached the posts on Hudson's Bay. After the cession of Canada to Great Britain in 1763 the Company was still further harassed by the very keen and active competition of individuals, and of associations formed under Canadian auspices. This forced its hands, and compelled its officers to go out and seek the trade, instead of waiting for it to come to them as had hitherto been the practice. Its greatest competitor was the North-West Company, formed in Montreal in 1773–74. A third company, the X.Y. Company, was founded in 1798. A coalition was, however, arranged between the

two last-named in 1805, the result being a very strong combination against the original Company. The North-West Company had pushed its way far inland before the Hudson's Bay Company was induced to follow its example; and it was not until 1798 that the Company established itself in the Red River country. The commercial war was for years carried into the heart of the territories, each Company placing forts alongside those of the other. The keen competition continued until, and indeed after, the organisation of the Selkirk settlement, the first attempt at colonisation in Western Canada. The friction between the two Companies became notorious enough to attract the attention of the Imperial and Colonial Governments. The Hudson's Bay Company claimed that it had the right to the whole of the territories included in the Charter, and to exclusive trading therein. This was, however, disputed, and the difficulties were, indeed, never satisfactorily settled until peace was rendered possible by the amalgamation of the rival companies in 1821.

In the meantime, this competition resulted in good to the Empire. The fur-traders penetrated to the Rocky Mountains, and beyond into what is now known as British Columbia, and even to the far north and north-west; and the names of many of the early explorers are perpetuated in the rivers and lakes that are found in this vast territory. What is now British Columbia first commenced to attract the attention of the fur-traders in 1805. The Thompson River was explored in 1808, and the first posts were established in the country in that year. Traders traversed the Columbia River from its source to its mouth in 1811. The American companies, which were seeking trade on the Pacific coasts, were not able to withstand the activity and enterprise of their British rivals. It is not too much to say that the fur-traders were the pioneers of civilisation in the north-west. They undertook the most fatiguing journeys with the greatest pluck and fortitude; they explored the country, and kept it for the British. For many years the only civilised occupants of both banks of the Columbia River were the fur-traders, and it is not their fault that the region between it and the international boundary does not now belong to Canada. They held their ground in what is now Oregon and Washington Territory, under the British flag, until compelled to relinquish their occupation by the treaty of 1846. But for the discoveries and work of the fur-traders, British Columbia would probably not have remained British territory, and Canada would have been shut out from access to the Pacific coast. For many years also Alaska was

leased by the Hudson's Bay Company from Russia, and it will always be regarded as a matter for regret that the country was not acquired by Great Britain.

After the amalgamation of 1821, things went more smoothly for a time. The Company obtained the right to exclusive trading in a wide district known as the Indian Territory, extending west of the Rocky Mountains; and it held sway over a country more than half as large as Europe. From that time until 1833, at any rate, it was the sole source from which supplies could be purchased by the inhabitants, the only market open for the disposal of their furs. The extent of its business may be gathered from the statement that in 1836 the number of forts and posts had increased to 136. They were found in Labrador, around Hudson Bay, in the west and north-west, and west of the Rocky Mountains; and some two thousand or more men were employed. Troubles, however, arose with the Selkirk settlers, who declined to recognise the exclusive rights of the Company, and demanded the privilege of free trade. It is difficult to satisfactorily explain so involved a matter in a few words and I shall not attempt the task. Later on, the Selkirk estate, or the Red River Colony, was again acquired by the Company, at a cost of some £84,000. It is said that the expenditure of Lord Selkirk upon the experiment amounted in all to over £200,000. The march of events also began to interfere with the virtual monopoly the Company had enjoyed for many years. In 1857 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was ordered to consider "the state of those British possessions in North America which are under the administration of the Hudson Bay Company, or over which they possess a license to trade." It reported in effect that if Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the government of the Red River district, it might be appropriate to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration might not be advisable. The termination was recommended of the connection of the Hudson's Bay Company with Vancouver Island, as well as the ultimate extension of that Colony over any portion of the adjoining continent to the west of the Rocky Mountains, on which permanent settlement might be found practicable. On the other hand, the Committee reported that whatever might be the validity or otherwise of the rights claimed by the Company under its Charter, it was desirable that the Company should be allowed to continue its exclusive trading except in so far as that privilege might be limited by the other resolutions. Steps were suggested for the purpose of preserving law and order in

the parts of the territory it was proposed the Company should retain. The feeling of the Committee was decidedly against open competition in the fur trade, on the ground that it might tend to demoralise the Indians, and bring about the total destruction of the more valuable fur-bearing animals. During the proceedings of this Committee, Chief Justice Draper, who represented the interests of the then Colony of Canada, said: "I hope you will not laugh at me as very visionary, but I hope to see the time, or that my children may see the time, when there is a railway going all across that country and ending at the Pacific, and as far as individual opinion goes I entertain no doubt that the time will arrive when it will be accomplished." Twenty-eight years afterwards the line was completed from ocean to ocean. In 1858 the grant to the Company of Vancouver Island came to an end, and was not renewed, the country being formed into a Crown Colony. On the expiration of its license in the Indian Territory in 1859, the mainland of British Columbia was made into a separate Colony also. The two were united under one government subsequently in 1866. The withdrawal of the license of the Company over what is now British Columbia seemed to be the beginning of the end of its exclusive administration in the country to the east of the mountains included in its Charter. Its power tended to decline from various causes, into which I need not enter, and during the next few years negotiations were in progress for the transfer of its rights to the Imperial Government. Finally, in 1869, an agreement was arrived at, by which the Company consented to accept £300,000 for the surrender of the territory to Canada, through the Imperial Government, retaining certain lands in the vicinity of its forts and trading posts, and one-twentieth part of the land surveyed in the Fertile Belt—that is in the country between the north branch of the Saskatchewan River and the international boundary. Its proportion of the district in question will reach several millions of acres. At the present time the land grant is over 3,000,000 acres, which may be increased to 7,000,000 acres, or even more, as surveys progress. The Imperial Government undertook to guarantee for Canada a loan of £300,000 to pay the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Dominion Government agreed to respect the rights of the Indians and half-breeds. A portion of the Red River settlers, however, refused to recognise the transfer of the country, or to be handed over to Canada, and much trouble resulted, culminating in the Riel Rebellion of 1869-70. A military expedition was despatched in 1870, consisting of regulars and volunteers, under the command of Colonel (now

Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief Lord) Wolseley, but the disturbance was practically at an end before the arrival of the force, as the result of negotiations that had previously taken place, in which I had the honour to represent the Government of the Dominion. As showing the isolated position of the country at the time, it may be stated that it took Lord Wolseley from May 25 to August 23 to convey his small force from Port Arthur to Fort Garry—a journey which can now be made by train in twenty hours.

The principal business of the Hudson's Bay Company was the purchasing of furs from the Indians, in exchange for arms and ammunition, clothes, and other commodities imported from the United Kingdom. Its prosperity depended upon good relations being maintained with the aborigines. Its officers were able to travel everywhere with freedom and safety, and could rely upon the friendliness of the red men. Advances made to the Indians for their hunting outfits or in times of scarcity were nearly always repaid. On the other hand, the Indians knew that any notes they might receive upon the trading posts, from peripatetic officers a thousand miles away from headquarters, would be honoured on presentation. The foundation of these friendly relations was confidence, and the knowledge the Indians acquired of the white man and his ways during the long administration of the Company, made the transfer of the territory to Canada comparatively easy when the time for the surrender arrived. Its policy, which has been followed by successive Governments of Canada, has enabled the country to avoid those Indian wars which were of frequent occurrence in the early days of settlement in the western parts of the United States. Even in the half-breed disturbance in 1869 and 1870, already referred to, and in that of 1885, none of the Indians, with a few exceptions, could be induced to take arms against the forces of law and order. The fur trade over such an immense area was necessarily important; but at the same time, from natural reasons, it was bound to diminish in the more accessible parts where settlement in the future was regarded as possible. There was always a tendency on the part of the Indians to kill as many animals as possible, simply for the skins. They held the belief, some people say, that the more they killed the more rapidly would the animals multiply. Their motives therefore may have been conscientious, but I am afraid they were not altogether unconnected with the prospect of immediate profit. There is not much large game now in the regions traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, except perhaps in the more inaccessible districts between

the Lakes and Hudson's Bay, and in the territory north and north-west of the River Saskatchewan. The buffalo, which used to furnish the Indian with food, shelter, and raiment, is almost extinct, and it is possible to travel over the prairie for hundreds of miles without seeing any wild animals larger than coyotes and gophers. Deer of various kinds are found occasionally, and bears still less frequently, and it may be said with truth that hunting in Canada, whether for pleasure or for trade, now entails a good deal of hard work.

The chief posts of the Company, in the early days, were York Factory, the depôt for the northern department, on the west shore of the Hudson's Bay, and Moose Factory on James's Bay, the headquarters of the southern department. Subsidiary stations to the number of nearly 160 were established later on all over Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, and indeed in many other parts of the country. Thousands of miles separated the more distant posts from those which may be termed the shipping ports. The life of many of the officers of the Company can readily be imagined. They saw few people of their own kith and kin, or of their own race, except at long intervals. There were occasional councils and gatherings at central places, but their visits to civilisation were few and far between. In fact, they were more or less out of the world. Letters only reached them in many places once a year. Newspapers and magazines were many months old when received, and the most important events happened without their knowing anything of them for long afterwards. They lived well, and had plenty of time for reading and for meditation, and the life must have had its attractions, for the officers were devoted to their posts and to their work. The great event of the year was the arrival of the stores, and the mails. The canoes or dog trains which took in the supplies carried away the proceeds of the year's trading. Most of the Company's exports to Europe were then carried in their own vessels by way of Hudson's Bay. Since the opening up of the country methods have somewhat changed, although the more distant posts even now remain in a state of isolation. There is very little difference in the bulk of the fur trade, although its distribution has naturally varied a good deal. Moose Factory is still the depôt of what is called the southern department, and is a place of much importance, a sailing vessel going there from London every year in June, and returning in October or November. York Factory is not so prominent as formerly, when it was the depôt and port of entry for the whole northern department. It remains, however, the headquarters of the fur trade districts round that

part of the Bay, and a steamer proceeds there yearly from London, calling at the Labrador ports on the way out and home. Winnipeg is the great collecting and distributing centre for the north and north-west. The furs from that region are despatched thence to Montreal. Supplies for the same districts are also arranged through Winnipeg. Victoria is the depôt for the British Columbia trade. Furs from the interior are collected there for despatch to London by way of Montreal. Goods are also sent to Victoria by rail or by ship for distribution in the interior. The Company's posts in Eastern Canada are supplied by way of Montreal. Canoe journeys and dog trains are not much in vogue now unless in the more inaccessible districts. The Railway plays an important part in the carriage of the trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, and there are also steamers on the lakes and rivers in the far north, where they can be utilised. In former times for trading purposes the unit of value was the beaver skin. The price of everything was calculated at so many skins, and they were the sole medium of exchange. In return for the skins the Indians received pieces of stick, prepared in a special manner, each representing a beaver skin, and with these they were able to purchase anything they wanted at the Company's stores. Later on, about 1825, the Company established a paper currency. The highest note was for £1, the next for 5*s*., and the lowest for 1*s*. They were known as "Hudson's Bay blankets," and no fears were ever entertained as to the soundness of the bank. It has been urged against the Hudson's Bay Company that it obstructed the development of the great North-West. On the contrary, it was engaged for two centuries in important pioneer work. Any corporation of the kind with exclusive privileges and rights was bound to make enemies; but no single province of Canada could have undertaken the administration or development of the country before confederation, and neither men nor money were available locally to permit of its blossoming out separately as a Colony or as a series of provinces. Whatever may have been the faults of the Company, history will record that its work was for the advantage of the Empire. The Company explored this vast territory, prepared the way for settlement and colonisation, fulfilled an important rôle in the history of Canada, and had not a little to do with the consolidation of the Dominion, and with the development the western country has witnessed in the last thirty years.

In 1870 Manitoba became a province, and in the same year the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion. Soon after these events the country commenced to attract attention both in

Canada and in Europe, and numbers of emigrants began to make their way there. It was, however, isolated, and difficult to reach, being entirely without railway communication, either with Canada or with the United States. The nearest railway station for some time was St. Paul, in Minnesota. Travellers had to proceed thence by waggons to Fort Abercrombie on the Red River, and on by steamer to Fort Garry. For some years previous, the Hudson's Bay Company and others had been utilising this route for bringing in merchandise, and during the season of the year the river was navigable it presented a busy scene. In September 1871 the first stage from Pembina arrived at Fort Garry, and ran three times a week with mails and passengers. It soon became a daily line and continued until 1878, when the railway from Pembina to Winnipeg, connecting with the United States system, was opened, and largely took the place of both steamer and stage. Manitoba, therefore, remained for nine years after its transfer without receiving the benefit of railway communication. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, it progressed with great rapidity. Winnipeg soon assumed the position of a thriving town of several thousands of inhabitants, and the prairies to the west were dotted with farms and settlements. Telegraphic communication was established in 1871, and the following messages exchanged between the Lieut.-Governor and the Governor-General explain eloquently the isolation the inhabitants had previously suffered, and their thankfulness at that condition of things having come to an end:

Telegram from Lieut.-Governor Adams G. Archibald, Fort Garry, to Governor-General Lord Lisgar, at Ottawa, November 20, 1871.

The first telegraphic message from the heart of the continent may appropriately convey, on the part of our people, an expression of devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the close of our isolation from the rest of the world. This message announces that close, as its receipt by your Excellency will attest it. The voice of Manitoba collected this morning on the banks of the Assiniboine will be heard in a few hours on the banks of the Ottawa, and we may hope before the day closes that the words of your Excellency's reply, spoken at the capital of the Dominion, will be listened to at Fort Garry. We may now count in hours the work that used to occupy weeks. I congratulate your Excellency on the facility so afforded in the discharge of your high duties, so far as they concern the Province. I know I can better discharge my own when at any moment I may appeal to your Lordship for advice and assistance.

The following was the reply:

I received your message with great satisfaction. The completion of the telegraph line to Fort Garry is an auspicious event. It forms a fresh and

most important link between the Eastern Provinces and the North-West, and is a happy augury for the future, inasmuch as it gives proof of the energy with which the union, wisely effected, of Her Majesty's North American possessions enables progress and civilisation to be advanced in different and far-distant portions of the Dominion. I congratulate the inhabitants of Manitoba on the event, and join heartily in your thanksgiving.

Before the country could progress as rapidly as its great advantages seemed to warrant, it had to be brought into communication with Eastern Canada by railway entirely through British territory. The entry of British Columbia into the Dominion in 1871 brought prominently to the front the question of a railway between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. One of the conditions under which the Pacific province joined the union was that it should be connected by railway with the other parts of the Dominion within ten years. Surveys were commenced, and made some progress. The work was, however, of too onerous a character to be undertaken at the time, and nothing of a very definite nature was done—although pieces of line were in course of construction along the route—until the contract was made between the Government and a syndicate including Lord Mount Stephen, then Mr. George Stephen, and his friends in 1881 for the building of the road. Although access to Manitoba had been gained by the completion of the Pembina branch in 1878, it was not regarded as satisfactory for many reasons. All emigrants to Manitoba and the North-West had still to travel by way of the United States. Fairy tales were told to them on the way by the agents of American land and railway companies, and thousands of emigrants who had started with the idea of settling in Canada were induced to stop short on their journey. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was naturally intended to provide a direct British route to the North-West. The section from Port Arthur to Winnipeg was finished by the Government in 1883. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which was the outcome of the syndicate before referred to, undertook to complete the line from ocean to ocean by 1891. It was, however, carried out with so much energy that I had the honour of driving the last spike at Craigellachie in the Rocky Mountains in November 1885, six years before the stipulated time. The first train left Montreal for the Pacific in June 1886, since which time there has been daily communication right across Canada. The Company was assisted by a subsidy of £5,000,000 sterling, a large land grant, and the Government completed the portions of the line

under construction at the time the contract was made. Although there was some opposition to the proposal in the first instance as involving too great a responsibility upon the country, it is quite safe to say that hardly a man could be found in the Dominion to-day who does not recognise the enormous benefits Canada has received from the railway. Without it, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia could never have been satisfactorily opened up; and but for the confederation of the different provinces of the Dominion it is doubtful whether the construction of the railway would have been possible for many years. Although personally connected with the work, it may not be out of place for me to say that in my judgment it has consolidated the union of the Dominion, it has stimulated trade in the east, it has opened up the west, it has brought the rich agricultural lands of the prairies and the mineral wealth of the Pacific slope within the reach of all, it has given Canada outlets both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and has provided a new Imperial highway from the United Kingdom to Australasia and China and Japan.

Before surveys and railways became possible, the Indian title to the land had to be dealt with, and the question was at once taken up energetically by the Dominion Government. Agreements were entered into with the Indians by which they gave up their rights in return for other considerations. Large reserves have, however, been retained for their use, and for many years past they have been supplied with cattle, with implements, and with instructors in agriculture, the idea being as far as possible to make them independent. On many of the reserves considerable progress has been made in that direction, especially considering the life the Indians were accustomed to lead before 1870. Many of them now dress in the same way as the ordinary settlers, and have comfortable houses. They have considerable areas of land under crop. They undertake contracts for freighting and for the supply of farm produce, and they compete, and not always unsuccessfully, with the white settler at the agricultural shows and fairs that are held annually in different parts of the country. It is, however, with the children that the Government hope to succeed most. They are being brought up and trained in industrial and other schools, and no one can visit those institutions without being impressed with the progress that is being made. The Indian population cannot be said to be increasing, but there is every reason to believe that the rising generation will be independent, and that they will be able to obtain their own living and be self-supporting in every way. The

Indians in the older Provinces, under the beneficent policy that has always been followed, are now enjoying the franchise, and in the not distant future a similar concession may be extended to their brothers in the North-West. The Indians respect the law because they know it applies equally to the white man as to themselves. Offences on their part are few and far between, and in this respect they compare favourably with any other portions of the population.

In consideration of the outlay on the railway, the land in Manitoba and the North-West Territories has been retained for disposal by the Dominion Government. In the other parts of Canada the land is under control of the Provincial Governments. After the transfer of the territory from the Hudson's Bay Company, and while the Canadian Pacific Railway was in course of construction the country was partly surveyed. It is divided into townships of six miles square, each containing thirty-six sections of one square mile each. These sections again are divided into quarter sections of 160 acres. In order to encourage immigration the Government offered, and still offer, 160 acres of land free to every male settler of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and to female settlers who are at the head of families. This arrangement applies to the even-numbered sections only, the odd-numbered sections being retained for sale as public lands. It is right to say also that in each township two sections or thereabouts were retained for the Hudson Bay Company, and that two are set apart to provide a fund for the purpose of assisting education. Although the odd-numbered sections were retained for sale, a good deal of this land has been given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other companies which have built branch lines to open up the country. Railways have been aided both by land and by money grants, and as a consequence they have been pushed forward in Western Canada in a manner that could hardly have been anticipated when it was transferred, and settlement commenced to take place.

The thirty years that have elapsed since confederation have brought wondrous changes in Manitoba and the North-West. The vast plains, with their waving prairie grass, and patches of brilliant colouring, formed by the many varieties of wild flowers and fruits indigenous to the soil, are no longer the solitudes they were. Instead of being uninhabited they now provide homes for nearly half a million people. The prairies are dotted here and there with farmhouses, and in the summer-time fields of golden corn stretch as far as the eye can reach. In place of the buffalo

that formerly roamed the plains there are now thousands of sleek domestic cattle, bands of horses, and numbers of pigs and poultry. In the early days there were hardly any settlements except round the Hudson's Bay posts at Fort Garry and Portage La Prairie. Thriving towns and villages are now scattered all over the country, and there are over 3,000 miles of railway in operation. The only industries in pre-confederation times were those in connection with the export of furs, and the import of articles needed by the Indians and the few settlers. Now wheat and flour are exported in large quantities, and bring the highest prices in the markets of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom; and they have gained the highest awards at the leading exhibitions in the two last-named countries. Instead of importing dairy products, butter and cheese are exported in no inconsiderable quantities, and in view of the proposed establishment of creameries under Government supervision, and the provision of cold storage accommodation, the dairy products of Manitoba and the North-West Territories will soon be seen prominently in the British markets. This part of Canada sent to England about 50,000 head of cattle last year, and the shipments during the coming season promise to be even larger. Horses are raised in considerable numbers for home use and for export, and there is a prospect in the near future of the Canadian prairies becoming a source of supply for the remounts required for the British army. Only a fringe of this fertile land is, however, yet occupied. There are millions and millions of acres yet available, only waiting to be cultivated by willing hands to produce most of the products of the temperate zone. In 1895 the 25,000 farmers in Manitoba alone raised over 60,000,000 bushels of cereals in addition to the other products of the farm. Coal is found in abundance. The rapid settlement of new countries requires the emigrants to be in possession of a small capital and some knowledge of agriculture. The larger portion of emigrants can hardly be described even as small capitalists. They leave the country of their birth, generally speaking, because they have not succeeded, and look forward to make money in their new homes rather than to take much with them. But considering all the circumstances, and the isolation of the country till within recent times, the progress has been on the whole not unsatisfactory.

In British Columbia, which, as already mentioned, entered the confederation in 1871, the expansion has been marked, especially since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Her Majesty, in a prophetic speech from the Throne when the mainland

of British Columbia was declared a Colony, said, "I hope that this new Colony in the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which my Dominions in North America may be ultimately peopled in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific by a loyal and industrious population." It is a mistake to suppose that the available area of land suitable for agriculture is small. It certainly is not as large as that on the prairies, but in the valleys and along the great rivers there are stretches of valuable fertile land. Generally speaking, the climate is a favourable one, and in addition to the ordinary crops of the farm, fruits of wonderful size and of surprising flavour can be raised. Neither its apples nor pears have yet been sent to the English markets, but when they do come they will be a welcome addition to the present supplies. The local agricultural shows, with their exhibits of grain, fruits of all kinds, hops and canned provisions, require to be seen to be appreciated. It is, perhaps, not so much by its agriculture as by its mineral wealth that the province is likely to be known. In the early days during the gold discoveries of 1858, considerable quantities of the precious metal were obtained, under circumstances of great difficulty in view of the inaccessibility of the country and of the primitive methods employed. Within the last few years, however, since the advent of the Canadian Pacific and other railways, further discoveries have been made in various districts; and mining experts who have visited South Africa and Australia state that British Columbia, as a gold-producing country, will in the near future be equal to either of them. In the last two or three years many towns have sprung up in the mining districts, some of them now containing from 2,000 to 4,000 people. Not only is gold found, but there are large deposits of silver that can be mined to pay at even present prices; while lead, copper, and iron are abundant. Coal is found on both Vancouver Island and the mainland, and Esquimault is the headquarters of the Pacific Squadron. Even now but a small portion of the province has been exploited. The range of mountains passing through it has been a prolific source of wealth to the United States, and there is every reason to believe that it will prove as profitable to British Columbia. In addition, the fisheries are most valuable. It has forests of the largest and finest timber, which is being shipped to all parts of the globe. Indeed, the province possesses all the elements of a great manufacturing country, and will be able to supply the markets of China and Japan and Australasia, with which it has been brought into close connection by the steamers of the Canadian

Pacific Railway Company and by those of Mr. Huddart, both subsidised by the Government of the Dominion. The line to China and Japan is employed to its full capacity, and there is every probability in the near future of more frequent steamers being necessary. Within the last few days Mr. Huddart has sent out a new vessel for the Australian service, the present accommodation being insufficient for the traffic, and on her first trip from Vancouver to Sydney she will carry 1,500 tons of Manitoba flour. Given a little time for the development of railway and internal communication, and for the laying of the cable across the Pacific, there appears to be hardly any limit to the possibilities of British Columbia, and it is sure to attract a large share of the emigration from Europe during the next decade.

Such then is a brief description of the huge territory which was formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. The corporation still carries on a considerable fur trade as already mentioned. It owns a large quantity of land which will become more valuable as years pass by. It does a large trading business in the leading towns of Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, in addition to that transacted at the fur-trading posts. The stores at Winnipeg, and indeed in other places, will compare favourably with similar establishments in the largest cities of the United Kingdom. There are few things Canadians require that are not to be found at these stores. The question of the Hudson's Bay route to the North-West is a subject of frequent discussion, particularly in Manitoba. It has been in operation by the Company for two hundred years, and two or more vessels have made the passage almost annually during the favourable season. If the route is proved to be commercially practicable, the fact will be heartily welcomed by the people of Western Canada. Expeditions in the past under the auspices of the Dominion Government have led to the collection of much *data* on the subject, but it has not been altogether of a favourable nature. In order to obtain conclusive information a further expedition is being despatched to the Straits and Bay during the present year. It was at one time hoped that the co-operation of the Imperial Government would have been forthcoming, but as this does not now seem to be probable, the Dominion Government has wisely determined to undertake the work itself.

So far I have dealt almost entirely with the western parts of Canada. I must remind you, however, or perhaps my friends in Canada may remind me, that there are some other portions of the country deserving of attention, which have made wonderful progress

since confederation in 1867. In fact, from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Atlantic seaboard at Halifax there is a distance of over 2,000 miles to be traversed. This serves to give an idea of the immense size of the Dominion. There is the province of Nova Scotia, famous for its minerals, its forests, its fruit, its agriculture, its shipping, and its fisheries. It is the headquarters of the Navy in the North Atlantic. New Brunswick follows with its splendid stretches of farm and fruit lands, its fisheries and shipping. Then in the Gulf of St. Lawrence there is the charming island of Prince Edward, with its beautiful farms and scenery, and prolific fisheries. There are, besides, the great provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which are important manufacturing and agricultural and dairying centres, and contain nearly 4,000,000 of inhabitants out of the 5,000,000 or more of which Canada can boast. They also have great forests and mineral wealth, and an immense shipping trade. But on many occasions the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute have heard about Eastern Canada, about the system of local and federal government, about its trade and commerce and finances, its railways, its mineral wealth and its industries; and about the importance of the fast Atlantic steam service, which now seems to have come within the region of practical politics. It is true of it as of the western provinces that but small portions of their territories are yet occupied, and that they are capable of affording homes to many additional millions of people. We must not forget that the future of the outlying portions of the Empire is largely bound up in the emigration question. In my opinion it is to the interest, if it is not the duty, of all the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute to do what they can to direct emigration so that it may be retained within the British Empire. It is by emigration in the past that the Colonies have made the wonderful progress witnessed during the sixty years' reign of our Sovereign. It is the emigration to the Colonies that is making the United Kingdom less dependent year by year upon foreign countries for her food supplies, and it is emigration to the Colonies that has provided such large markets for British products—markets that are astonishing when compared with the trade between the United Kingdom and foreign countries with ten times the population of the self-governing Colonies. It is by encouraging emigration to the British Colonies that you will ensure the expansion of these markets which afford greater possibilities for British trade than those in any other parts of the world. And last, but not least, it is by thus adding to the population of the Colonies that we shall increase their wealth

and strength, and be enabled to maintain with their help the position of being the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. The greatest needs of Canada are more people and more capital. Not only in Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, but in Ontario and Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces, there are plenty of resources to be developed and plenty of money to be made. There is no chance of any congestion of population in the Dominion for many years to come. There are comfortable steamers crossing the ocean; and the railways into the interior are all that could be desired. Government agents are provided at both ends of the journey to give counsel and advice, and the following is a telegram I recently published with the authority of the Government of Canada:—

The increased prices offered for wheat have led to a larger area than usual being prepared for crop in Manitoba and the North-West. The farmers both there and in all the other provinces of Canada are hoping that they may be joined by British farmers by whom land can be obtained either as free grants or at reasonable prices. The prospects for immigrants in Canada were never brighter than at present, so much so that a large number of farmers from the United States are removing to Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The newly-opened mining districts cannot fail to create a demand for miners.

The new-comer is sure of a welcome in every part of the Dominion if he is prepared to work and to throw in his lot with the inhabitants in developing the heritage they possess, and which they are willing to share with their fellow subjects of the United Kingdom. When one contrasts the present state of things with that which prevailed sixty years ago, it is hard to understand why so much emigration took place in those days, and why the movement is so comparatively small now. Perhaps we may look forward more hopefully to the future. The Colonies are taking a prominent position in the United Kingdom this year. Their status in the Empire has at last been recognised. They have been invited for the first time to participate in a national celebration. They will share in the rejoicings on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. Their Prime Ministers will be the guests of the Imperial Government, and their military and police forces will be represented in the Royal procession. Let us hope that this great gathering may bring about the result to which I have alluded, and also lead to a closer union among the family of nations, all under one flag and owning allegiance to one Sovereign, which make up the British Empire.

The exigencies of time demand that my paper should be brought

to a close. You will readily understand that in a little more than forty-five minutes it is not possible to exhaust a subject so extensive. It contains material enough for a dozen lectures. About the Hudson's Bay Company alone many volumes could be written. My object has been to endeavour to interest you in the part of Canada with which I have been connected in many ways and for many years. If I succeed in disseminating some of the enthusiasm I feel for Western Canada, and for its great and important future, it will make me appreciate more than ever the honour of being asked to read a paper to you this evening.

Discussion.

Hon. F. G. Vernon: We have all listened with a great deal of pleasure to Sir Donald Smith's paper, which is one of great value. It is a permanent historic record of the past history of the Hudson's Bay Company. This is extremely interesting to me, more perhaps than to many present, from the fact that I resided for some thirty-two years in British Columbia, and knew a great many of the chief traders and factors of the Company, and I would say that I never met a more whole-souled, good-hearted, thoroughly conscientious set of officers in my life. It is suggested in the paper that this Institute should use its best endeavours to promote emigration to our own Colonies. I believe the Institute has been directing its efforts in that direction for a good many years. It seems to me that this is a matter in which the parents of the youth of this country are themselves largely interested. If parents would only realise that within the bounds of this Empire we have climates of all kinds, sorts, and descriptions, in which cattle, oranges, lemons, or anything that the market calls for, can be as profitably produced as in foreign countries, and made it a condition of aiding their children to emigrate that they should plant themselves in some Colony over which the British flag flies, they would do good service to the Empire. There are many thousands of Englishmen now settled under alien flags in different parts of the world who would be only too glad to sell their properties if they could, and return to the flag which they left through the allurements presented by the agents of foreign nations. With regard to the Hudson's Bay Company, I can assure you, whatever its faults may have been, that the Company has accomplished an immense amount of good, and without its efforts in the first instance I

question much whether we should have had the Dominion of Canada to-day. The Company was largely instrumental in civilising the Indians, who were in those times of rather a wild disposition ; and the example the Company set of dealing honestly with the tribes, and thus gaining their confidence, has been of immense service to subsequent settlers. It has been said that the Company in their own interest has thwarted emigration, but I can assure you from my experience such has not been the case. If only a portion of the money owing by some of the early settlers whom the Company helped with provisions and clothes in different parts of the country was repaid to them, a very substantial sum would be realised. The Canadian Pacific Railway has, of course, been the means of opening up the southern portion of British Columbia ; and whilst that railway is a model one in every respect, still the country is very large, and a number of different lines will be required before the great northern agricultural belt can be utilised. With regard to the province I have the honour to represent, and which is attracting so much attention just now, I would remind you that that country has a number of natural resources of extraordinary value. The timber industry is one that will develop before many years into very large dimensions. We are sending timber to Africa—many of the mines there are propped with timber from British Columbia—and to Australia, Japan, Peru, Chili, and England ; and some has been sent even to Norway. The fisheries are also increasing ; the export of canned salmon alone has increased within the last twenty years from some 300 tons to over 20,000 tons a year. The gold-mining industry is developing by leaps and bounds. Last year a number of gentlemen went across from London to British Columbia, who had never visited the country before, and one and all returned full of enthusiasm as to the great future that lies before it. I may just mention a few figures to show the advance that has been made in the output of the precious metals, including copper and lead. First I would remind you that, some years ago, alluvial or placer mining was carried on to a very large extent, and during the last thirty years gold in the form of nuggets, dust, &c., was taken out of the country to the extent of £12,000,000 sterling. In the last four years lode mining has been developed on the lines pursued in Africa and other gold-producing countries. The gold taken from the lodes in 1893 was valued at $23,400, in 1896 $1,244,000 ; silver in 1893 $195,000 as against $2,100,000 in 1896 ; lead in 1893 $79,000, and in 1896 $721,000 ; copper in 1893 nil, in 1896

$190,000, so that roughly the total output has increased from $297,000 in 1893 to $4,250,000 in 1896. This shows you what the progress is likely to be when the country is opened up. As you have already been informed, the same mineral belt that penetrates Mexico, California, and Colorado runs through British Columbia; this deposit has as yet only been touched, and when you remember the immense amount of bullion extracted from this belt in the United States, you can imagine what may be expected to be our output in the near future. In this province of British Columbia—a province of not more than 100,000 people, including women and children, and exclusive of Indians—the exports of fish, lumber, and minerals, including coal, may be expected this year to approach $25,000,000, yet the fringe of our forests has hardly been touched, the edge of our fisheries has scarcely been approached, whilst the ground has scarcely been scraped off the coverings of our mines. The difficulty of mining has been so far the absence of railway communication and the fact that our mineral deposits are in many instances covered with débris and roots of trees, making them more difficult to find than in other countries where the rock is exposed. Of course once they are found they are easily traced, and some have proved to be of marvellous richness. What is required is capital for development purposes, and when you consider the great value of the exports of the country, even at the present time, you can readily understand what splendid opportunities are offered for the profitable investment of capital.

Mr. R. H. Pope, M.P. (Canada): Since coming to this city I need scarcely say that on many occasions I have found myself somewhat surprised, but on none more than at finding myself here this evening attempting to make a few remarks on the question before us. Not but what the subject interests me, for as a citizen of the country representing some 40 per cent. of the territory over which the British flag flies, I could scarcely fail to be interested in anything affecting the Empire, and especially Canada, my native home, a country where, I think, the sun always shines brighter, and just when it ought to shine, and where the weather gets cold just when it ought to get cold, giving us perfect health, with beautiful sleigh rides, tobogganing, and everything to make us lively and jovial. It also furnishes us with a perfect refrigerator for four months out of the year in which our agricultural products find their way to other parts of the world without artificial ice or cold. Thus our climate has great and practical advantages. There is one thing of Canada I might say. In the history that Canada has made for herself, there

are not any blots, nothing to which we need point with shame or regret. At any time when great differences have arisen between us and the great Republic to the south of us, whether it be on the Atlantic or the Pacific, we have been willing that Canada's position of fairness should rest upon the decisions of the arbitrators to whom these differences have been submitted, taking their awards as the evidence of the Canadian position. In the first occupation of Canada by Great Britain, she set us an example in the generous way in which she treated the French people and the Catholics of the province of Quebec. We had thus an early example set by England, and we have endeavoured to follow closely upon the lines of that magnificent demonstration over one hundred years ago. There is one other thing of which, as Canadians, we are specially proud. It comes first with us, and that is our Queen. When the Jubilee takes place I shall not be here, because I must return to my native land—that country which owes so much to Her Majesty, and is always willing to render homage to her. There is no spot in all this magnificent Empire that will give forth a sounder note, a deeper and more heartfelt Jubilee sentiment, than will rise from the six millions of people that inhabit the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Rankine Dawson: The very few remarks which I shall offer on this paper, with which we all so heartily agree, shall be devoted exclusively to British Columbia. We have been told that what ought to have been the southern part of that province is now unfortunately no longer either British Columbian or British. Although in the undisputed occupation of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years, it was in 1846 given away, and now composes the States of Washington and Oregon. This was done on the old-fashioned theory, which all history goes to disprove, but which, unfortunately, several centuries of continuous failure have entirely as yet failed to eradicate from the official mind, that if you want to ensure the friendship and eternal gratitude of any foreign country, you have only to hand over some important right or some block of territory to which that country has no conceivable claim. In pursuance of this theory, which we have more recently seen carried out in Africa and elsewhere, that portion of British Columbia was unfortunately lost to the Empire. As it is, however, we have a considerable bit left. The area of the province is to-day 380,000 square miles. From the 49th parallel to the 60th parallel of latitude there are 1,000 miles of territory through which mineral wealth of different kinds has been found in large and increasing quantities as prospecting has extended and development progressed. The development which has taken

place in the last two or three years has been chiefly in the West Kootenay district, and from this district alone nearly one million pounds worth of gold and silver was obtained last year. This is in the extreme south, near the present International Boundary. Here the product has doubled each year during the past two years, and is likely, during the present year, to double itself again. I may just mention two successful instances of mining enterprise in that country. On one property, started three years ago, the output last year was half a million dollars' worth of copper and silver. Another property, discovered less than a year ago, is to-day valued at one million dollars, although they have not yet treated or sold a single ounce of ore, but they have in sight, with the developments already done, between one and two million dollars' worth of gold. These are merely typical examples of what can be done in that country with the expenditure of a certain amount of enterprise, time, energy, and capital.

Mr. ALEXANDER MICHIE: The few words I have to say shall be confined to the mere traveller's view of that great undertaking, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the real origin of which we have heard described so well in the words of a statesman who was very largely interested in and responsible for it. It has been, no doubt, an epoch-making enterprise for Canada, but the interest of that great work extends far beyond the limits of the Dominion, and even beyond the limits of the British Empire itself. For it is a remarkable thing that, wherever one goes in the world, we find that a great desideratum is always how to get to London in the quickest time and with the least expense. London exercises an extraordinary fascination over the lives of thousands of people who have never seen it, and indeed scarcely hope to see it. It is not merely that the keys of power are here. It is, in a certain sense, the great heart of the Empire, the source of life and activity, so that every new artery that is opened sends a pulsation to the furthest extremities. By the communities on the Pacific and in Eastern Asia the opening of this new route was hailed as a boon and a blessing. It was a great improvement on existing lines; it shortened the distance, and had the advantage of running through a temperate zone. The steamers which perform the Pacific service are not only the most beautiful ocean steamers afloat, in my opinion, but are replete with every comfort, and are managed in such a way as to make a trip in one of them like a yachting cruise. These vessels run with such marvellous regularity that although they call at four or five ports, taking and delivering cargo they start on their voyage of 6,000 miles to catch a par-

ticular tide at the other end, and except for fogs they scarcely ever fail. As to the railway itself, I never heard anything but the highest commendation of it. The management is such that we feel at every turn the eye of a master there providing for the comfort of travellers. One thing is lacking to complete this great connection. The service extends now from Hong Kong to Quebec. In a few years, when things have developed a little more, let us hope the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be shifted from Quebec to Liverpool or Southampton. Then we shall have the finest through communication in the world, but so long as we have to make a long détour by New York we cannot reap the full advantage of this great Imperial undertaking.

Mr. K. N. MACFEE: I listened with deep interest to this paper, the more so because I have known something of this western country of Canada. I was specially interested in the contrast between Western Canada under the Hudson's Bay Company régime, with its canoe voyage and quest of fur-bearing animals, and that of this Western country as it is now under the Government of Canada. In this connection I would recall two incidents by way of contrast. It happened I was in Winnipeg in 1885, when the Dominion Government invited the three most powerful chiefs to come to Winnipeg in order to impress them with the power and the resources of civilised Government. It was about the time of the Riel Rebellion, when there was some fear of the Indian tribes joining in that movement. I remember that what most impressed them was a telephone. It is said nothing will surprise a Red Indian, yet nothing could exceed the surprise depicted on their countenances when they spoke to one another half-a-mile apart. As a consequence of all the things they saw, the Indians at that time did not rise, and there is not the slightest fear of any trouble arising in that quarter. I was at Winnipeg again last year, and was impressed with the fact that Manitoba is a country specially of farmers. All the leading men are farmers. The Prime Minister is not a lawyer, nor a merchant, nor a manufacturer, but a farmer; and the next highest man in official position, the Speaker of the Manitoba House of Commons, is also a farmer. I have no hesitation in saying that of all the countries I have been in there is no country which offers such great opportunity for acquiring affluence, or at least competence, as the province of Manitoba. In addition, Manitoba possesses a great gold-mining field, not really in Manitoba, but just on the border. If then you add the resources of Manitoba in mining, cattle, wheat, &c., I think you will agree we have a

great and prosperous province, which will compare with any other province under the British flag.

Mr. G. R. Godson said that, as to British Columbia, he believed all that was wanted to make the mining prosperous was capital and labour. In regard to Hudson's Bay itself, he observed that the Canadian Government were now playing the same game as was formerly attributed to the Company. They pretended they knew nothing, and were now sending people to find out about it. In the Library of the House of Commons in Canada all the information they required was to be got. In the manuscripts of the Jesuit travellers, they would find out that the Straits were always open six weeks in the year clear, and as a general rule for three months. He complained that the United States was allowed to bully us about the Behring Straits. The question of the three-mile limit was one thing, and the question of a man taking a whole sea and stopping the way was quite a different thing. The natural outlet of the extreme North-West was the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and to shut the Behring's Straits was to shut off from the world a very large and valuable district belonging to the British Empire. He was of opinion that unless Canada looked after her own interests she would find some other nation taking possesssion of the northern lands, and thus find herself in competition with another or other European nations.

Col. J. Harris: I am not going fully into the Hudson's Strait question. Mr. Godson speaks of its being open about six weeks. If he will inquire of Admiral Markham, and read the reports of Government Commissions, he will find the period is nearer six months. What I am interested in is the opening up of the great North-West Territory. I have devoted several years to that question. In the last few months the Dominion Government has given a charter to make a railway from Churchill Harbour on Hudson's Bay to Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by which that immense North-West Territory will be opened up for emigration and agriculture. We hear a great outcry that England will starve in case of war, and that public granaries ought to be established to hold a certain quantity of wheat. Why, the North-West Territory is capable of supplying all the wheat England can consume. It can be made not only the granary but the larder of England, and can successfully compete with Russia, the United States, and Argentina. It is said Hudson's Bay is a frozen sea. This is not so. It is quite true that floating ice comes down the straits for a certain number of months, but can be navigated for six

months of the year the same time as Montreal. Do not suppose I am antagonistic to the Canadian Pacific Railway, because the route we propose is through a new country, and will not affect the Canadian Pacific Railway at all. Not only that, but when we join the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary, our friends from San Francisco will be able to make the journey to England in two days less than now, and India, Australia, and Japan will be reached three days sooner than at present. I would remind you that 200 miles of the Pacific Railway is through the United States. The proposed Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway is entirely through British territory. It is, therefore, a very important Imperial question. I fully concur as to the great mineral riches of British Columbia. It has also been demonstrated by Dr. Dawson and Dr. Bell that in the Mackenzie basin there are 200,000 square miles of auriferous district, and also some of the largest petroleum deposits in the world. These remain to be opened up by communication. It is upon the lines I advocate that we can make Canada one of the greatest countries of the known world.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure you will all join with me in according a warm vote of thanks to the High Commissioner for his very valuable paper. It is a paper as interesting as it is valuable. It is historical, as well as suggestive. A very large part of it is devoted to the important part played by the Hudson's Bay Company as pioneers in the development of the western part of Canada. It was particularly interesting to me to notice the paragraph which referred to the officers of that historic Company, men who had to pass so many months in comparative solitude, living apart from their fellows, and yet that the country afforded them so much interest that they always served the Company with the greatest possible devotion and loyalty. I myself was acquainted with a distinguished representative of the Company there, a distant connection of mine, the late Sir George Simpson, and I have heard his descriptions of its attractions when he represented the Company in their vast territory, many years ago. Another important point touched upon in his paper was that of emigration; and I observe the appeal which Sir Donald Smith makes to the Royal Colonial Institute to do all it can to promote the cause of emigration to our own Colonies. It is well known that this question is one of the *raisons d'être* of the Institute. We desire to encourage and foster in every possible way the emigration of our people to Colonies under our own flag, and inhabited by our own kith and kin, rather than to foreign lands. It is not because we have always, since the foundation of the

Institute, endeavoured to promote that principle that we should now be likely to attempt to neglect it; and all we can say is, that the Institute is as ready and willing and desirous as ever to support this important object as ever it was. I ask you to join with me in sincerely thanking, not only the author, but the reader of the paper, Mr. Colmer.

Mr. COLMER: I beg to thank you, in the name of Sir Donald Smith, for the kind reception you have given to his paper, and also for the vote of thanks which has been passed. It will be some consolation to Sir Donald for the great disappointment he has experienced in not being able to be present to-night. We may congratulate ourselves on the very interesting discussion the paper has occasioned. Mr. Godson may be assured that the Canadians will look after the territory which belongs to them. It includes, some people claim, all the land and water north of Canada to the North Pole, from which it would seem that the North Pole is already part of the Dominion. It will be a gratification to Canadians to know of the great enthusiasm of Colonel Harris in the Hudson's Bay route, and I am sure we shall all look out for the results of the expedition now being arranged by the Canadian Government, which let us hope may satisfy all the aspirations of our friend. Respecting a remark that came from the Chairman, I would observe that nothing would be further from Sir Donald Smith's thoughts than to criticise the action of this Institute, or in any way to reflect on its action in the past. No one recognises more than Sir Donald the valuable work the Royal Colonial Institute has always done in attracting attention to the Colonies, and I am sure the Institute will continue to do everything that is possible to direct emigration to the Empire, in order that these vast unoccupied territories may be peopled and cultivated. I will now ask you to join in a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. Everyone connected with the Royal Colonial Institute knows the name of Sir Frederick Young. He has been one of the guiding spirits of the Institute during the last thirty years. We Canadians have only one complaint to make against him, which is that he has never yet honoured Canada with a visit. We know his energy and powers of endurance, and also his thirst for reliable information, and I trust we may yet have the pleasure of welcoming him on the other side of the Atlantic.

The CHAIRMAN: I beg to thank you very sincerely for your kind compliment. In reference to the allusion which Mr. Colmer has made to the fact that I have never visited the great Dominion, I can only say that it is a source of sincere regret to me that I have not

done so. I am afraid I must plead ' Anno Domini " as a possible obstacle to my ever seeing it now, but at the same time, if I had the convenient opportunity, I should not hesitate, even in my old age, to visit a country for which I entertain the most profound admiration.

The meeting then separated

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 11, 1897, when a Paper on "The Colony of Lagos" was read by Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G.

Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 81 Fellows had been elected, viz., 21 Resident and 60 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

John Holland Baker, T. Beckett, The Hon. Ivo Bligh, Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S.E., Arthur J. H. Carlill, Edward R. Davson, Thomas R. Dewar, G. J. Hugman Eady, James Halcrow, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., K.C.B., M.P., Charles F. Hurst, George P. Hurst, A. Weston Jarvis, R. A. Lister, J.P., Thomas Pitts, Rev. Stewart G. Ponsonby, Samuel R. Timson, Thomas S. Townend, Edmund Walker, Frank Walker, Charles J. Whelan.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

James Angus (Mauritius), Francis R. K. Ball, M.B., C.M. (Lagos), H. Lowry L. Beresford (Mashonaland), Ben Bertram, M.D. (Transvaal), E. Bosomworth (Matabeleland), George L. Brooks (Sierra Leone), Solomon A. Buckle, J.P. (Sierra Leone), H. H. Capper (Ceylon), Henry Carr (Lagos), H. B. H. Chapman (Lagos), Alfred Cohen (Mashonaland), W. J. Corder (Cape Colony), William L. Cornwall (Mashonaland), Fergus Donovan (Transvaal), Alfred F. Durlacher (Western Australia), G. Baker Edwards (Transvaal), A. S. Flemmer (Transvaal), Robert A. Fraser (Victoria), Isaac Gibbs (New Zealand), Henry H. Gill (Tasmania), Duncan Grant (Victoria), Rev. John Grinter (British Honduras), David Harwood (Western Australia), Joseph J. Harwood (Western Australia), J. M. Allan Hay (Natal), John C. Hillson (South Australia), George S. S. Hirst, M.B. (Gold Coast Colony), T. C. Hope, M.D. (Victoria), Samuel Hordern (New South Wales), George Isaac (Matabeleland), George Jamieson (China), C. E. Johnstone (Lagos), Nathaniel Kettle (New Zealand), James Kirker (New Zealand), Edward B. J. Knox, M. Inst. C.E., A.R.I.B.A. (Transvaal), Frederick G. Lowe (Mashonaland), Robert L. McCowat (Transvaal), Inspector-General A. L. M. Mitchell (Lagos), R. R. Needham (Matabeleland), Paul Nel (Transvaal), Charles Y. O'Connor, M. Inst. C.E. (Western Australia), William Pope (South Australia), R. W. Richards, J.P. (New South Wales), William Scholtz, M.D. (Cape Colony), W. A. Saw (Western Australia), L. J. Shaw (Lagos), George D. Stanestreet (Transvaal), C. A. Stevenson (Matabeleland), J. C. Stewart (Victoria), Thomas Stewart, M.B., C.M. (Mashonaland), Konrad Sunde (Cape Colony), Robert D. Sykes (Natal), Arthur H. Thomas (Ceylon), Edward H. L. Thomas (Ceylon), E. B. Trigg (Western Australia), W. H. Walker (New South Wales), E. L. Walsh (Gold Coast Colony), Alexander T. Wardrop (British North Borneo), Edward L. Wilson (Western Australia), Sir John Woodhead (Cape Colony).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: Since our last meeting we have had the misfortune to lose a steadfast supporter and friend in the person of Sir William C. F. Robinson, who has been identified with this Institute for upwards of eighteen years, and latterly gave us the advantage of his great ability and wide experience as a member of the governing body. On re-assembling this afternoon the Council adopted a resolution expressing their deep sense of his loss and their sincere sympathy with Lady Robinson and the other members of the family of their late colleague, and in this I feel sure you will fully concur. From time to time we have to deplore the loss of valuable lives we can ill afford to spare, but nevertheless the Institute continues to make steady growth, and I may take this opportunity of mentioning that, for the first time in its history, the number of Fellows exceeds 4,000. I will now ask Sir Gilbert Carter, late Governor of Lagos, to read the Paper which he has been kind enough to prepare in response to the invitation of the Council. The development of British West Africa has not until recently received from our statesmen the attention it deserves, and we have had to pay the penalty of past indifference. Other nations have availed themselves of opportunities that we have neglected, with the result that our West African Settlements have, to a considerable extent, been cut off from their natural "Hinterland." Happily there has been a re-awakening to the value of our "undeveloped estates," and railway construction has been initiated, but the field for future expansion has been circumscribed, and the opening up of a vast inland trade seriously restricted or diverted into other channels. Meanwhile our fellow-countrymen there, as elsewhere, have in no way been deterred in the discharge of their onerous duties by climatic or other drawbacks. The reader of the Paper, for example, has served the Queen in that part of the Empire for upwards of a quarter of a century, and done good work in consolidating British rule and paving the way for still further developments. We therefore welcome his presence amongst us to-night.

Sir Gilbert Carter then read his Paper on :—

THE COLONY OF LAGOS.

It gives me great pleasure to be afforded the opportunity of contributing to the series of Papers on the British Colonies, and on other matters of Imperial Concern, which are periodically delivered under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, and which undoubtedly are of great service in disseminating useful information in perhaps a more agreeable and popular form than is to be acquired from a perusal of the general run of Parliamentary Reports.

The subject of the Paper to-night is "The Colony of Lagos," and although the Colony in question may not be of first-rate importance, I shall endeavour to show you to-night that it is not devoid of interest, nor of utility to the British Crown. I trust nobody will infer from this remark that it is my intention to make the Paper a purely statistical one; those whose tastes lie in the direction of figures can satisfy their cravings by the purchase (at a singularly low price) of the Blue Book Reports sent from the Colony, and published annually by the Colonial Office. My desire is, rather, after briefly recounting the early history of the Colony, to give some account of its recent growth and progress, not overlooking its social and climatic, as well as its economic aspect.

DESCRIPTION AND EARLY HISTORY.

The town of Lagos—whence the Colony derives its name—is built upon an alluvial island, near the mouth of what was formerly termed the lake or river of Ossa, which flows into the sea at the Bight of Benin, its geographical position being Lat. 6° 27′ 30″ N., and Long. 3° 26′ 0″ E. This lagoon, as it is now termed, is a part of an extensive system of inland water-ways, peculiar to this part of Africa, a description of which need not be given here. Suffice it to say that the Lagos Lagoon, and other water-ways of the same system, may now be described as the general estuary of a series of rivers which flow into the lagoon, and find an outlet to the sea either at Benin or at Lagos, the distance between the two places being about 100 miles. In the case of Lagos the outlet forms a narrow channel approached by a dangerous bar. Under favourable conditions the depth of water at high tide is about fifteen feet, but it is frequently less, and the channel is constantly shifting. The Government has paid and is paying attention to this question, a careful survey has already been made, and the best means of deepening the channel is still under discussion.

The early history of Lagos may be compressed into a very small space. Formerly a stronghold of the slave trade, it became necessary to expel the king (Kosoko) by force in November 1851. The first attack, however, was a failure, and the senior naval officer who conducted the operations was obliged to retire with the loss of two officers killed and several wounded.

On November 26 the attack was renewed under Commodore Bruce, and proved a very serious affair. The enemy's battery had to be carried by assault, and so stubborn was the resistance that the British lost 1 officer and 13 men killed, and 4 officers and 58 men wounded.

Kosoko's cousin, Akitoye, was then nominated king, and a treaty made with him under which he bound himself to put down the slave trade. A consul was also appointed. As might have been expected, this lucrative trade was not to be killed by a mere treaty, and eventually a succeeding king (Docemo) was induced to cede his possession to the British crown, so that a proper government might be established, Docemo being granted a pension of £1,000 a year.

In 1863 the territories were erected into a separate government, but in 1866 this arrangement was altered, and they were attached to the West African settlements, the Governor-in-Chief having his headquarters at Sierra Leone.

In 1874 another change came; the Gold Coast was separated from the West African Settlements, and Lagos became a part of the newly constituted Gold Coast Colony.

In 1886 Lagos was considered of sufficient importance to be erected into an independent Colony, and Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (now Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.), was appointed Administrator, subsequently becoming Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

At that time the area of Lagos Colony was of a very restricted character, and consisted of the island on which the town is built, Iddo Island, Badagry, Palma and Leckie; and the Protectorate consisted of the kingdom of Ketonu, bordering on the French settlement of Porto Novo (subsequently exchanged for the kingdom of Pokra), the kingdom of Appa, a small adjacent territory, all to the west of Lagos Island, and on the east the Protectorate extended as far as the Benin River. More recently the kingdom of Ilaro has been added to the Protectorate, a beautiful and fertile region formerly tributary to Egba. An important strip of the Jebu country was also ceded to Her Majesty in 1894, extending from the River Ogun

to the River Oshun, and in the same year the kingdom of Jebu Remo was taken into the Protectorate.

The coast-line of the Colony has for its western boundary the Ajarra River, which forms the line of demarcation between the English and French possessions. A commission of delimitation has recently finished its labours, and a map of the country has been completed up to the ninth parallel, which is the extent to the north of the British sphere of influence in this region.

Native Policy.

Lagos, having been intimately associated with the other West African settlements, I trust it will not be deemed out of place here if I make a few observations upon the earlier methods of government, as also upon the general policy which has been adopted in dealing with the most important question which a governor has to take into consideration when he assumes control of a West African Crown Colony, viz., the *native question.*

When I first went to West Africa in 1870, there was a Governor-in-Chief established at Sierra Leone, whence the whole of the settlements, from the Gambia to Lagos, were ruled. Administrators were stationed at the Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, and at Lagos, and all official correspondence from the subordinate administrations came to the Governor-in-Chief, who alone communicated with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Even in those early days such a system could not be satisfactory, and it is not surprising that during the existence of that system very little real progress was made. It must be admitted that in those days West Africa excited very little interest, except in a limited commercial circle, and the Imperial tendency was to confine operations as much as possible to the coast-line, and to view with strong disfavour any suggestions of territorial expansion. It has in fact been an axiom of Imperial policy never to annex a foot of native territory except under conditions of great urgency, and although this rule has not infrequently operated to our disadvantage in West Africa, I am not prepared to say that indiscriminate acquisition of territory would not be a worse evil.

In the absence of assuming direct responsibility, it is clear that some means has to be devised to obtain the co-operation of native authorities, and to secure some kind of control over their often eccentric, to use no stronger term, methods of government. The plan adopted in West Africa has been to give stipends to the more

important kings and chiefs, and to enter into treaties of friendship and commerce with them. This plan, as might perhaps be expected, has only succeeded to a limited extent, and when one becomes intimately acquainted with the native African methods of government, the only wonder is that such a system has succeeded at all. Individual kings and chiefs seldom rule a large territory, and still more seldom have any real authority; there is generally a power behind the king or nominal head, which really rules, and it follows therefore that the stipend which is supposed to be given to the king, and which is seldom large, is further attenuated by being distributed amongst the elders, or native council, which is usually the power behind the king. No doubt there is a certain prestige attached to a Government stipend which is appreciated, but the possible stoppage of the stipend is, after all, a very slight deterrent, and this is the punishment which is mainly relied upon when a native ruler who is the recipient of a stipend fails to carry out his contract with the Government. Squabbles very easily arise amongst West African potentates, and it frequently happens that, with the best intentions, a native king finds himself powerless to control events, and his elders land him in a little war, which may have far-reaching consequences, so far as the trade of the district is concerned. Unfortunately very slight pretexts are made the occasion for war with a neighbouring tribe. If I had time I could name some curious instances of this, but I may mention that native marriage customs are not infrequently responsible for serious troubles. Some question of dowry arises, and possibly some person is seized, and held as a pledge until the money question is settled. This may end in retaliation, and other seizures are made, and what at first was a personal question becomes a tribal one, and seizures become general. In the Yoruba country, prior to British intervention in the affairs of that region, slave-raiding expeditions were made from Ibadan and other large towns, on very slight pretexts, the result being that roads became unsafe to traverse, and a general paralysis of trade took place; the slave question is at the root of all trade difficulties in West Africa, and a great portion of the Governor's time is necessarily taken up in endeavouring by diplomatic means, if possible, to put matters straight.

Upon my arrival at Lagos towards the end of 1891 to assume the duties of Governor of that Colony, I found that serious native complications existed, resulting as usual in the complete disorganisation of trade. In order that the position might be thoroughly understood, I must explain that there were two important countries

bordering on the Lagoon, giving access to Lagos—viz., the Egba and the Jebu countries, the former having Abeokuta for its capital, and the latter Jebu Ode. The inhabitants of these two places, through which the roads from the interior passed, insisted upon acting as middlemen to the Yorubas, who occupied the territory to the north of the two countries in question, and who naturally desired to bring their produce direct to the Lagos markets. The Egbas and Jebus, however, insisted upon all produce being disposed of in their own markets, and regulated the price to be paid for it; in addition, heavy tolls were imposed upon native traders from the interior, so that the prosperity of Lagos was practically dependent upon the action of the authorities in Abeokuta and in Jebu Ode. In the same manner European manufactured goods which were disposed of in the Hinterland had to pass through the same hands. It will be readily understood, therefore, what a strong position the Egbas and Jebus held, both in their relations with Lagos and with the Yoruba country. Endeavours had been made by successive Administrations to break up this ring, but without success. The native authorities declined to accept any stipend, nor would they receive the Governor, either in Abeokuta or in Jebu Ode, to discuss matters, when disputes arose. Diplomatic negotiations had to be carried on by native messengers, who were, as a rule, persons of no authority in the country; they brought sometimes letters, usually written by some imperfectly educated native trader, but more frequently verbal messages, from the authorities whom they represented, which were duly replied to, and by such unsatisfactory means business was conducted between the Colonial and native authorities.

There was no love lost between the Egbas and Jebus, but they had a common interest in maintaining the commercial *status quo*, and they worked together so long as it was a question of controlling the interior trade. Moreover, the relations between Egba and Lagos had been more or less of an unfriendly character since 1865, when the Egbas besieged Ikorodu, a town of some importance near the edge of the Lagoon, close to and having commercial intercourse of an extensive character with Lagos. Captain (afterwards Sir John) Glover, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, judged it advisable to interfere, and a force of 280 men, comprised of the West India Regiment and native police, attacked the Egbas and routed them, with considerable loss. The Egbas then expelled the missionaries from Abeokuta, and declined further intercourse with Lagos. After a time, of course, the Egbas were compelled to

resume trade relations with the British, but upon the slightest provocation the roads were blocked, and trade was hampered by all kinds of vexatious restrictions, notwithstanding that such a policy was quite as hurtful to the Egba traders as to the Lagos merchants.

Shortly after my arrival in Lagos, in January 1892, the Egbas once more declared all their roads closed. Previously to this, in May 1891, Captain Denton, the acting Governor, had attempted to visit Jebu Ode to come to an agreement with the Awujale, or King of Jebu, in regard to trade matters, and to arrange for a free right of way, through the Jebu country, for the Yorubas, who desired to bring their produce direct to the Lagos market. Captain Denton, however, was refused admittance to the country, and his presents, which, in accordance with local custom, he had brought for the King, were refused. This was rightly considered a gross insult to the Queen's representative, and I had been instructed to demand an apology from the King, and to insist upon the withdrawal of the vexatious restrictions to trade which the Jebu authorities insisted upon. In the meantime the Jebus also had closed their roads, so that the whole trade of the Colony was at a standstill, in consequence of the fact which I before explained, that the Egbas and Jebus, between them, commanded all the roads from the interior.

In addition to these complications, ever since 1858, when the Ilorins had declared war against the Ibadans, a desultory fight had been going on in the interior, which affected the whole of the Yoruba country. The Ibadan army, numbering some 20,000 men, were encamped at Ikirun on the eastern frontier, and the Ilorin army, smaller in number, but more formidable in some respects, owing to the possession of cavalry, was situated at a place called Offa, within a day's march of Ilorin. It is needless to say that under such conditions no native industry could flourish, more especially as the so-called war had lapsed into slave-raiding expeditions, and neither side was particular as to the nationality of the captives; the Ibadans frequently made raids upon their own towns, and peaceable traders conveying produce could never be sure of their goods arriving safely to market.

Such, then, was the position I was called upon to face upon my arrival in Lagos in 1891, and I must frankly admit that my heart sank very low at the contemplation of the task which lay before me.

First and foremost, I had to carry out my instructions in regard

to the Jebu affair; accordingly an ultimatum was despatched to the King requesting him either to receive me in Jebu Ode, or to send representatives to Lagos fully authorised to convey the King's apology, and to treat in the name of the Jebu nation with the Lagos Government in regard to the matters which had been laid before him.

The latter alternative was chosen, and a number of delegates were despatched to Lagos, who stated that they represented the whole of the Jebu nation. An apology was without hesitation made for the discourtesy offered to Captain Denton, and a treaty was ultimately accepted, guaranteeing all the demands of the Government, and which also provided for a stipend of £500 a year to the King, in compensation for the abolition of tolls in his country.

The representatives refused to *sign* the treaty, the excuse given being that it was contrary to their "fetish" to have anything to do with a pen; the matter, however, was finally arranged by the delegates declaring that they accepted the treaty, and ratifying the compact in their customary manner of breaking and eating kola-nuts; and at the same time the treaty was signed by two native gentlemen, who were so authorised by the delegates. I must admit that I had my suspicions as to the truth of the excuses made in regard to the act of touching the pen, which was all they were required to do, in view of the fact that none of them could write, and these suspicions were confirmed when I subsequently learnt that all scruples of that nature vanished when they proceeded to the treasury to receive the customary present, for which, of course, the treasurer required a receipt. The pen on that occasion was touched without the smallest hesitation. I have entered into this question in some detail, because my conduct was severely criticised subsequently by the Aborigines' Protection Society, who asserted on the authority of a certain section in Lagos that the treaty had not been accepted by the Jebus, and that the action which followed was therefore unjustifiable. Be that as it may, the facts are as I have stated them, and the Jebu delegates returned to their country, having accepted presents from the Lagos Government, and being also the bearers of a sum of money to the King, who likewise accepted the gift. It is clear, therefore, that there was no formal repudiation of the treaty by the King immediately after the return of the delegates; and as a matter of fact the terms of the treaty were adhered to for a short time, and the roads opened. Some of the younger and more headstrong members of the community,

however, very soon insisted upon a return to the old *régime* of tolls and other restrictions. Some Ibadans who attempted to pass through to Lagos were turned back, and, worse still, a missionary who was anxious to take advantage of the privilege, which the treaty gave to missionaries, of working in the Jebu country, was ill-treated and refused admittance to Jebu Ode when he attempted to visit the capital. An officer was promptly despatched to see the King, and ask for an explanation of this gross violation of the treaty, but he was not allowed to proceed farther than Itoike, the town on the mainland whence all strangers were obliged to start for Jebu Ode. He was told that if he went on he would be killed; the officer therefore returned to Lagos. The Jebus again rigorously closed their roads, and matters were as far off a settlement as ever.

No unprejudiced observer in Lagos could deny that I had used every endeavour to carry out the traditional policy of Her Majesty's Government, and settle by peaceable means this vexed question, which was of such urgent importance to the proper development of Lagos. I had not, however, been long in the Colony before I came to the conclusion that there was only one settlement to the Jebu question, and that was a forcible one. It was clear to me that the Jebus would never voluntarily relinquish the important and lucrative position their geographical situation gave them, and moreover they possessed racial characteristics which made them extremely conservative, averse to change, and intractable to the last degree—this much was known about them, and little else. The Jebus had never encouraged strangers to visit the country, and although on rare occasions European officials had been permitted to pass through the capital, they were afforded no opportunities of learning anything of the inner life of the people. A Yoruba proverb has it that "the stranger who visits Jebu in the morning is sacrificed in the evening," and this will give some idea of the character of the people. As a matter of fact human sacrifices were of constant occurrence, and horrible cruelties were practised in the fetish houses presided over by the recognised exponents of what passed for "religion" in the Jebu country. In view of these facts, I could not but feel that a service would be done to humanity, and a wholesome impetus given to civilisation, by the breaking-up of this baneful and oppressive organisation known as the Jebu kingdom. I knew moreover that the key to the settlement of the whole interior question rested in Jebu, and though I was aware that a coercive policy would be unpopular with the authorities at the Colonial Office, I had no hesita-

tion in recommending this course, notwithstanding that I had Lord Knutsford's final instructions ringing in my ears, on the eve of my departure from England, in these words: "Whatever you do, don't get up a little war at Lagos." However, the reasons I was able to advance in favour of such a policy were deemed sufficiently weighty, and an expedition under Sir Francis Scott was despatched to Jebu in May 1892, which resulted in the complete subjugation of the country, and the permanent occupation of the capital, though the native Government was, and is, still allowed to go on under the superintendence of the officer in command of the force of Houssas stationed at Jebu Ode.

In spite of the subjugation of Jebu, the Egbas still held out, and refused to open their roads; some pressure was therefore put upon the Government by the local merchants to use coercion in this case also. I felt convinced, however, that the submission of the Egbas was only a question of time, for the authorities could not fail to see that with the Jebu roads open, the only result to the Egbas would be the diversion of the trade (which formerly passed through Abeokuta) to Lagos *viâ* Jebu Ode. I therefore declined to recommend further measures of a hostile character; this policy was fully justified, for in a short time the Egba authorities sent messengers to Lagos expressing regret for their past conduct, agreeing to open the roads, and conveying an invitation to the Governor to visit Abeokuta. This latter concession was a most important one, as hitherto no Governor had been permitted to enter the Egba capital.

The time was now ripe to carry out a design which for some time had been advocated in the Colony, and which had also received the sanction of the Secretary of State, viz., that the Governor should pay a lengthened visit to the interior, in order to establish friendly relations with the principal native authorities, and above all to endeavour, if possible, to bring to an end the Ibadan-Ilorin war, which had crippled the trade of the interior and encouraged the traffic in slaves for so many years. Accordingly, as soon as the dry season had commenced, in January 1893, I started with an armed escort of 100 Houssas and a specially selected staff of officers, to endeavour to carry out this laudable enterprise. Abeokuta was first visited, where I was received with great cordiality, and while there was able to negotiate a treaty with the authorities, which provided for freedom of trade, the protection of missionaries, a guarantee never to stop the roads without the consent of the Lagos Government, the discontinuance of human sacrifices, and a promise not to

cede any territory to a foreign Power without similar consent; on the other hand, Egba independence was guaranteed, so long as the terms of the treaty were kept. While in Abeokuta I endeavoured to obtain the sanction of the authorities to the project of a railway to the Egba country, but without success; this consent, however, was obtained subsequently.

I need not here detail the account of my wanderings in the Yoruba country. Those who are curious in the matter are referred to my general report of the expedition, published as a Parliamentary Paper, and numbered "C. 7227, 1893–4." I will only add that I was enabled to induce the belligerents to return to their homes, and saw both camps broken up. I think I may also say that the expedition achieved all that was expected of it. My escort was used solely for protective purposes, and I am glad to say that I found it unnecessary to fire a single shot in anger. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the main object of the expedition would have been accomplished had such a force been absent, and had the native authorities not been in a position to see for themselves (which I took care they should do) the Maxim gun and other weapons which had wrought such havoc amongst the Jebus.

I was too well acquainted with West African methods to expect that the good results which followed my expedition would be lasting without active interference in the affairs of the Yoruba country, and although the Ibadans at first strongly objected to the proposal, I firmly resolved to place a European resident in their capital, with a force of Houssas at his disposal, for which, with some difficulty, I obtained the sanction of the Home Government. Captain Robert L. Bower was selected for this important post, and I cannot speak too highly of his excellent services in this capacity, which have recently been rewarded with a well-earned C.M.G. To his marvellous energy and aptitude are due the practical annihilation of the slave traffic in that portion of the Yoruba country within the Lagos sphere of influence. I may mention that Ibadan is a large town containing probably 200,000 inhabitants, and also the centre of a confederation of towns which had joined together for the purpose of repelling Mohammedan invasion from Ilorin. When the Ibadan army returned home, there is little doubt that its energies would have been expended in raiding the weaker towns, in accordance with the usual custom of the country, had not stringent means been adopted to prevent such a course. Later on, it also became necessary to station Houssas on the frontier of Ilorin, in view of the fact that Yoruba was again threatened by the turbulent Mohammedan faction

in that istrict, which district, I should add, is within the sphere of influence of the Niger Company. A small fort was constructed on the bank of the River Otin, and garrisoned with one officer and forty men, who subsequently repelled a surprise attack made upon them by a force of about 2,000 Ilorins, without the loss of a single man on the British side. Captain Mugliston, of the Lagos Constabulary, was in charge of the fort, and great credit is due to him for the able manner in which he conducted the affair.

Expansion of Trade.

I trust that this narration of events has not proved tedious, but these are the means by which the rich Hinterland of Lagos has been opened up to commerce, and the natives enabled to reap the fruits of their industry. It was not long after the inauguration of the new *régime* that a general improvement in trade was manifest. The value of exports, which in 1892 amounted to £577,083, advanced to £836,295 in 1893, and the imports naturally showed a corresponding improvement, the figures being, 1892, £522,041, 1893, £749,021, and this improvement has been steadily maintained. In 1895 the value of exports had advanced to £985,595, and the imports to £815,815; while in 1896 the figures were, exports £975,375, imports £903,785: these figures speak for themselves, without further comment from me.

Revenue.

The revenue has also shown a very satisfactory advance. In 1892 the total amount collected was £68,421, and in 1895 the figures were £142,049; it is right to state that this is in some measure owing to an increase in the duties on certain goods, but duties are still low, and although the impost on spirit has been raised to 2*s.* a gallon, I believe I am right in saying that this is lower than in any other West African Colony. Unfortunately, it is not possible to impose a heavier duty, as is, I think, rightly advocated in some quarters, owing to the proximity to Lagos of the French station of Porto Novo, where the duty on spirit is kept persistently low. I have not the figures definitely, but the revenue for 1896 will not probably be less than £180,000.

Products and Rise of the Rubber Industry.

This Paper would be incomplete without some reference to the products of Lagos. Until the year 1895 the Colony may be said to have relied almost entirely upon palm oil and palm kernels, which

formed the bulk of the exports. In that year, however, a flourishing rubber industry developed, a brief account of which will not be devoid of interest. For some years a considerable quantity of this valuable product had been exported from the Gold Coast, due to the efforts of Sir Alfred Moloney; and he had, so far back as 1882, suggested the possibility of a similar industry at Lagos. Through his initiative some experiments were made upon rubber-producing plants, but it is difficult to stir up the native mind to effort in a new direction, and no practical results followed. During my expedition to the interior, in 1893, I had noticed the prevalence of a tree, in certain parts of the Yoruba country, having a milky sap; but as the tree was unlike any other rubber-producing plant which I knew, I attached but little importance to it. At that time there was in Lagos a political prisoner from the Gold Coast, who used to visit me occasionally to endeavour to obtain my co-operation in getting his release. On one of these visits he told me that he had learnt, from some of his Fanti surroundings, that the same tree whence the supplies were obtained on the Gold Coast existed in great numbers in the neighbourhood of Ibadan. I at once asked him if he could get some people down from the Gold Coast who understood the process of collecting and preparing the rubber, promising, if he did so, that I would put them in communication with the European officer at Ibadan, to whom I would give instructions to have the men properly accredited to the native authorities, who, I felt sure, would be glad to assist them in an enterprise which would be a source of additional wealth to the country. He promised that he would do so, and as soon as practicable about forty Fanti rubber-collectors arrived from the Gold Coast. These men were despatched, as I had promised, and in a very short time samples of rubber were forwarded which convinced me that Lagos was on the eve of a very important addition to its exports.

A notice was issued apprising the merchants of the possibilities before them, and I will only add that my most sanguine expectations were more than realised. Indeed, the development of the industry was phenomenal. While, in 1893, the total export amounted to 5,867 lb., valued at £324 6*s.* 4*d.*, in the following year it rose to 5,069,576 lb., valued at £269,893. Through the courtesy of the Colonial Office authorities, I have been able to obtain the figures for 1896, and learn that for that year the value reached the large total of £347,730. It is feared that, unless means can be devised to prevent the trees from being over-tapped, their wholesale destruction will follow; but obvious difficulties are in the

way of any satisfactory check in this direction, more especially as but little rubber is found within British jurisdiction. I do not think, however, that the trees are destroyed to anything like the extent which is generally supposed. The tree is known as the "Kickxia africana."

Exports.

It has been previously stated that the total exports for 1895 amounted in value to £985,595, and it will be interesting to see how large a proportion of this sum is distributed amongst the three main staples of the export trade of Lagos. The details are as follows:—

	£
Palm Kernels	320,434
Palm Oil	205,553
Rubber	269,892
Total	795,879

When it is stated that out of the difference between the two totals no less a sum than £100,789 represents specie, exported mainly to West African ports, it will be understood how comparatively unimportant are the other local products.

The bulk of the palm kernels is absorbed by Germany, the figures being:—

	£
Germany	227,556
Great Britain	92,877

The distribution of palm oil is as follows:—

	£
Great Britain	155,344
Germany	48,528
France	1,680

and of rubber:—

	£
Great Britain	166,343
Germany	79,999
Cape Coast	17,471
Accra	6,077

From this it will be seen that Lagos helps to swell the export of this commodity from the Gold Coast. It would appear that the process of drying the rubber is understood better in that Colony, and probably its improved condition pays for the double handling.

Imports.

Now a few words as to the imports, which, for the year 1895, amounted in value to £815,814, the details of which are as under :—

	£
Great Britain	605,464
Foreign Countries	186,157
British Colonies	23,223
British Possessions	970

I think these figures show a very satisfactory proportion of trade with the Mother Country, and it will be interesting to detail the main items representing these values, which are :—

	£
Cotton Goods	255,058
Specie	182,648
Spirit	105,148
Tobacco	20,037
Shooks and Hoop Iron	18,908
Kola Nuts	18,900
Silk Goods	18,307
Haberdashery	14,942
Building Materials	14,270
Hardware	11,054
Salt	7,089
Earthenware	5,668
Apparel	5,015
Beads	3,558
Coal	2,977
Guns	2,562
Gunpowder	1,999

It will be seen from these figures that cotton goods heads the list of imports to the extent in value of £255,058, out of which, I may add, Germany contributes £19,979.

Spirit Traffic.

Omitting specie, the next largest item is unfortunately spirit, mainly imported from Germany, and consisting almost wholly of gin and rum. To be exact, there were in 1895 4,958½ gallons of whisky imported, valued at £2,054 12*s.* 10*d.*, and 154½ gallons of brandy, valued at £106 11*s.* 9*d.*, in addition to the above-named inferior spirit. Much has been said of late about the iniquity of the liquor traffic in West Africa, and it is not my intention to revive the controversy here further than to repeat what I have said

before, that in my opinion the evil is greatly exaggerated. At any rate, nothing is gained by misleading the public in regard to this traffic, which nobody deplores more than myself. Some time ago it was stated in various papers, on the authority of Bishop Tugwell, that in the year 1895 "the value of the spirits imported into Lagos increased from £1,250,000 to nearly £2,000,000," and that the trade was "mainly in the hands of German merchants, who were totally unscrupulous as to the quality of the spirits that they sold, or the effect that they had upon the natives." In regard to the first statement, I can only say that the Customs returns give the figures as I have quoted them; and in regard to the second, which seems to me a very serious allegation to make, experts hold a different opinion to the Bishop's in regard to the quality of the German spirit imported into West Africa. Samples of gin have been frequently analysed, and Miss Kingsley has recently published the results of an analysis made for her personal information, from which it would appear that, apart from the poisonous principle which exists in all alcohol, there is nothing specially deleterious in the so-called trade gin.

I do not attach much importance to statistical estimates of the gallonage of spirits consumed by individuals, calculated from population, but I may say that if this test is applied to Lagos and the Yoruba country, the proportion comes out at about one gallon and a quarter per man per annum. Whereas, if a similar test is applied to the spirit which is consumed amongst the European population of Lagos and the higher-class natives, the average comes out at about 12 gallons per man per annum. It is only fair to add, however, that in my experience at Lagos the more cultivated natives are singularly temperate, and there is little doubt that at any rate a moiety of the whisky and brandy imported into Lagos is consumed by Europeans. I do not venture to express an opinion whether 12 gallons of spirit per man per annum is or is not an excessive quantity to consume, but it is evident to me in which direction the Bishop's energies are more urgently required to preach a crusade against alcohol.

I would gladly support the Bishop's opinion, expressed at the same time, that the duty on spirits should be raised to 5*s*. per gallon, in order to check the consumption, but unfortunately our neighbours the French decline to look at the question from the same point of view, and the only result of such a policy would be that Porto Novo would supply the wants of the natives instead of Lagos. Moreover, it would be extremely difficult to supply the

place of the revenue derived from spirits without greatly increasing the duty on British manufactured goods, or taxing exports, either of which would be contrary to sound principles of political economy, and a Governor is perforce obliged to look at such questions from an economical rather than from a sentimental point of view.

Climate.

Any Paper on Lagos would be imperfect without some reference to its climate, which, indeed, is a very important factor in considering its future, and the place it is likely to take as a field for British administration and enterprise. All thoughtful Africans admit that it must be many years before European supervision can be withdrawn from the British settlements in West Africa, and it is to an alien race, therefore, that we must look for the proper development of the country. Unfortunately, the climate is peculiarly fatal to the European constitution, and in spite of improved sanitation, increased knowledge of the best means of preserving health, and frequent change to a better climate, the rate of mortality increases rather than diminishes. These remarks apply to the whole of the West African Colonies. I have had practical experience of all of them, and can, therefore, speak with some authority. It is true that the Gambia has an advantage which is possessed by no other Colony in having what might be fairly termed a good climate for five or six months of the year, but, on the other hand, there are certain months which render life all but unbearable, and but few Europeans pass through them unscathed. These months are August, September, and October, the latter month, and often a part of November, being specially bad. Otherwise the physical conditions of Gambia and Lagos are much the same, so far as the seat of Government is concerned: both towns are built upon an alluvial island at the mouth of a river, and both present very difficult problems to the sanitary engineer, in that they admit of no fall for drainage.

In regard to Lagos, I am quite sure that very little can be done without the complete reconstruction of the town, which naturally means a very large expenditure, and great opposition from the natives, who would be naturally placed at very grave inconvenience. At the last census, in 1891, the town of Lagos was reported to have between 32,000 and 33,000 inhabitants, but it is difficult to count heads in such a place, more especially as the people are inclined to regard the process with suspicion, many of whom

wilfully keep out of the way, and are otherwise obstructive. I am quite sure, however, that the population has largely increased since free access from the interior has been secured, and it might safely be said that at least 40,000 people reside permanently in the town. In addition to these, a large number of strangers visit the town daily for trading purposes.

Sanitary Condition and Health Statistics.

Lagos Island possesses a total area of only three and three-quarter square miles, and the great bulk of the native population reside in a small corner of this island under very insanitary conditions. In fact, although the Government has done something towards the amelioration of this state of things, nothing short of wholesale reconstruction and severe pressure put upon the native population can be of any avail to secure permanent good. Dr. Rowland, the able and energetic chief medical officer, is a strong advocate of the Shone system, but it has been demonstrated by the Colonial Office consulting engineer that this would only deal with a part of the refuse of the town, and the sanitary problem is still under consideration.

At the present moment the native portion of the town can only be described as a huge cess-pit, and there can be little doubt in my mind that this is the cause of much of the illness experienced by Europeans, and which attacks them with greater virulence at certain periods. In my experience the most fatal months in Lagos are December and January, though Dr. Rowland has pointed out, in a very thoughtful and able sanitary report, that sickness generally follows the curve of the rainfall. The months I have named appertain to the second curve, or the drying-up of what is known as the "little rainy season" in Lagos. It so happens that at this period there is a cessation of the sea-breeze, and the effects of a hot sun upon a damp soil saturated with impurities can easily be imagined; the effluvium which arises at this time is not carried away, but stagnates around the island, with the result that a virulent poison is constantly inhaled, and it is at this time that the most fatal forms of fever and other malarious complaints are acquired.

To give some idea of the fatal nature of the climate, it is only necessary to mention that last year nearly twenty per cent. of the European population died, and under the most favourable conditions the mortality reaches an abnormally high figure. Occasionally, comments appear in the English newspapers complaining of the exceptional leave privileges granted to West African officials, but

experience teaches that in the majority of cases twelve months' residence in that pernicious climate is as much as can be borne with impunity, supposing the individual is fortunate enough to survive. It must be remembered, too, that there are other serious drawbacks to the enjoyment of life in West Africa, amongst which may be mentioned inferior food, the absence of means of recreation, and, above all, compulsory separation from one's family. Ladies do venture to West Africa, and it has recently been shown, in the remarkable case of that intrepid lady, Miss Kingsley, what can be accomplished by the sex, but there are few women capable of passing through such an ordeal unscathed. It is true that there is no lack of noble-minded women prepared to sacrifice themselves to mission work in West Africa, and who *do* sacrifice themselves yearly to this cause. The Roman Catholics have a large staff of women workers in Lagos, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the good service which they as well as others do in the training of young African girls, but it is pitiful to see the blanched faces of these heroines, and the only too apparent physical indications generally of the terrible effects of climate upon them; but still they work on, and in the majority of cases march steadily forward to a West African grave.

It must be admitted that official life in West Africa is of a depressing character, and in past times Governors have failed to realise that some form of recreation is necessary to health. It was my own fate to serve under a Governor for some years who looked upon any form of amusement as an official crime. Personally I have always been addicted to athletic exercises, and there is little doubt that the exceptional health which I enjoyed for many years was in a great measure owing to this habit. When, however, after office hours, I sought my usual recreation, an orderly would frequently appear on the scene, bearing an official envelope marked "Urgent," and supposed to require immediate attention.

Knowing its importance, during my own administrative career I have given every encouragement to rational exercise, and I am quite sure that a moderate indulgence in such games as cricket and lawn tennis is a great aid to health in West Africa.

I will only add a few remarks as to what I conceive to be the future of Lagos, and I have done.

Railway and Future Prospects of the Colony.

At the present moment the Colony is engaged in constructing a railway to Otta and Abeokuta, which, it is hoped, will be only

the first section of a system which will embrace the most important districts of the Yoruba country, and eventually reach the Niger. Some day, presumably, the territory now known as the Niger Coast Protectorate, as well as that of the Royal Niger Company, will be administered from the Colonial Office, when Lagos will probably become the headquarters of a vast West African Colony, equal in commercial importance to the Cape of Good Hope. It will not, of course, have its climatic advantages, but I am convinced that the Island of Lagos will eventually be used as a depôt only, and that the European settlement will be removed to the mainland. I do not believe that any amount of engineering will ever convert Lagos Island into a suitable habitation for Europeans, and, in spite of the large amount of capital invested in property on the island, abandonment must, I think, follow. The tendency to congestion of the native population will increase with railway facilities, and the place will become still more unhealthy.

At Ibadan, little more than fifty miles from the Lagoon, the climate is comparatively healthy, and the officers who have been stationed there present a totally different appearance from those who are compelled to reside in Lagos; the same may be said of most of the interior stations.

The first section of the railway will open up an important palm-oil district, and it will have the additional advantage of giving access to a region where an unlimited quantity of stone can be procured. This will be of immense importance when the question of the bar is taken in hand, as it must be sooner or later.

Lagos Island will be connected with the mainland by two bridges —one, connecting Lagos with Iddo Island, requiring a span of about 2,000 feet; and the other, connecting Iddo with Ebute Metta, having a length of about 900 feet. The railway will traverse the smaller bridge, the terminus being located on Iddo Island.

Additional Products.

In addition to the articles I have already mentioned as the main staples of the Colony, I am quite sure it is only a question of time before other and equally valuable commodities will be produced in the Hinterland. Lagos is, I believe, destined to become an important coffee- and cocoa-growing centre. Two plantations have already been established, one at Soto in the Ilaro district, and another at Ajilite, both of which promise well.

If attention were paid to fibre-producing plants, I am sure success would follow—the wild pine grows in great abundance in many

parts of Yoruba, notably in the Idanre region, a chain of mountains which I discovered near Ondo in 1892, and visited in 1894. This fibre is used for making twine in some parts of West Africa, and is very strong. Other fibre-yielding plants, such as Sansiviera and Piassava, can also be had in large quantities.

Cotton and a species of indigo are extensively grown in Yoruba, and although the indigo does not appear to be suitable for the English market, it is probably because the correct mode of preparation is not understood.

The forests abound in excellent timber, and an important industry must surely develop in this direction, so soon as the railway offers facilities for bringing it to a port of shipment.

The Hinterland of Lagos possesses the advantage of having a large and industrious population; and now that the country is pacified, its productive powers must enormously increase.

I fear that time will not permit me to dwell longer on this subject, but I trust enough has been said to give some idea of the capabilities of this interesting Colony. In many respects it is a great grief to me to sever my connection with it, and I can truly say that, but for family ties, I would ask no better fate than to spend the rest of my official career in the service of that country to which I have given the best part of my life, and where I have left what was my dearest possession.

Concluding Remarks.

In writing a Paper of this kind it is not easy to separate what is personally interesting from what is generally interesting, and I cannot but be conscious that this is mainly a record of my own achievements. I trust, however, that I shall not be credited with a desire to contrast my own services with those of my predecessors; for such, at any rate, has not been my intention.

It was my great good fortune to come to Lagos at a critical juncture, finding the ground already cleared for me, and with nothing to do but to weave the threads so carefully prepared by others who preceded me. The great pioneer of the Colony was unquestionably the late Sir John Glover, whose name is still justly honoured and loved, and there is perhaps no other Governor who can ever hope to hold a similar place in the affections of the Lagos people. This far-seeing administrator was unhappily in advance of his time, and while he clearly saw what was necessary for the proper development of the country, the means were wanting to carry out his designs. As an illustration of the early financial

difficulties of Lagos, I may mention that on my first visit to Lagos in 1871 I was appointed a member of a Board to determine the available resources of the settlement; when the members had formally assembled, the treasurer gravely produced a tray containing some coppers of various nationalities, none of which were current in the place, so that there was practically nothing to count.

In those days the Customs revenue was sometimes anticipated, and merchants applied to, to advance funds to supply the more urgent needs of the Government. Under such conditions it can readily be understood that progress was impossible, more especially as Imperial help could not then be got in furtherance of any design for penetrating to the interior.

It is, I think, not too much to say that every successor to Glover has recognised the value of the policy which he advocated, and has aimed at the same mark, but until Jebu and Egba could be made subservient to the will of the Lagos Government, no real advance could be made. Much was done towards clearing the ground by my immediate predecessor, Sir Alfred Moloney, whose name is a guarantee for administrative aptitude and thoroughness.

I should be ungrateful if I did not express my obligations to the exceedingly able staff which it was my good fortune to possess at Lagos. From one and all I invariably received the most willing and able service.

Without the assistance of Captain Denton, C.M.G., the Colonial Secretary who frequently conducted the affairs of the local Government in a most capable manner during my various absences in the interior, I should have been unable to carry out much that has been accomplished, and I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my obligation to him.

I shall beg leave to close this Paper with a quotation from *The Lagos Weekly Record* of March 27, extracted from an article headed "The Influence of British Rule in Yorubaland." The writer says:

The leading natives recognise that the presence of British rule among us is the only condition of political confidence, and guarantee of permanent peace and material prosperity; all that is desired is that this beneficent rule should not operate to disturb the domestic institutions of the people, and thus impede or hamper natural growth and development. On the grounds of humanity and sound morals, even more than on commercial or economical grounds, we should congratulate Her Majesty's Government and ourselves on the great work they have undertaken, and are successfully carrying out in Yorubaland. There has been in the Yoruba country for a

period most remote a most unfortunate waste of strength. Millions of people, spread over a vast extent of fertile country, speaking the same language, or at least understanding each other, have dissipated their national life in a multitude of little municipalities, with rulers that do not rule, each trying to establish a separate influence for itself, impatient of subjection, constantly fighting for precedence and ascendency, and raising insurmountable obstacles in the way of their own progress. It should be considered an inestimable blessing that a great foreign Power has now come in to aid them to settle their differences, to allay their jealousies, and pointing out at least the possibility of consolidating the scattered elements of what might be a great nation, and establishing a central authority under whose guidance they might be trained to study and learn that the welfare of each is the welfare of all, and that the welfare of all is the welfare of each.

This article, evidently written by a native, correctly describes the political and social condition of the Yoruba country as I found it in 1893, and, in spite of opinions which have been expressed to the contrary by professed friends of Africa, there can be no question that the policy which has been carried out during my administration has brought about a state of peace and prosperity never before experienced in the history of the country.

The Paper was illustrated with limelight views of the scenery, public buildings, natives, &c. of the Colony of Lagos.

Discussion.

Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.: As one who has held the governorship of Lagos, it naturally affords me a great deal of pleasure to be present in support of my old friend and colleague, Sir Gilbert Carter. It was, in fact, my privilege at the beginning of 1886 to erect into a separate government the Colony of Lagos, and to preside over its affairs for five years, when I was transferred to another sphere of administration. For years, I may say, I advocated the policy of acquiring the Yoruba country, of which the Colony of Lagos, as it has been pointed out, is the natural seaboard; but indifference or apathy prevailed for some years, until at length there came about the international or European scramble in Africa. Then we woke up to the situation, and I am proud to be associated in some small way with the unique position which the Colony occupies at this moment. I say unique, because at one time the Colony was merely confined to the seaboard. I was proud to find myself during this land-grabbing process able to bring about a circle of treaties round about Lagos that prevented once and for ever any foreign acquisition of territory there,

and therefore I may perhaps claim that the foundations of the great house which Sir Gilbert Carter was able to build (and there is no doubt he has done an enormous work in that part of Africa) were laid before he assumed the administration by the treaties to which I refer, and which have placed us practically in possession of the Yoruba country, which is coterminous with the wide and rich territory of the Royal Niger Company. Our backdoor neighbours in the Hinterland are our friends and fellow-subjects. The commercial policy of that part of the world used to be one of indifference to a very large extent, and the administrative policy which reigned there was what was called the sand-beach or shore policy; that is to say that we should keep as near to the sea as possible, and allow the interior to look after itself. Thank God, for that part of the world, that policy has been set aside, and the able and the comprehensive Paper to which we have listened clearly indicates what the progressive policy that has taken its place has been able to effect. In assuming responsibility over so large a territory, the authorities have also had their eyes open to the necessity of educating the natives, who are very mimetic, in the direction of being the agents to develop the country, and in Lagos, as well as on the Gold Coast, botanical centres have been established for the production of economic plants which should be ready for the small cultivators, and which have proved such an enormous blessing to the country. The inspiration that led to the foundation of those stations came from the authorities at Kew. I have always considered myself a pupil of the Kew authorities, and I do not think the British public have the least idea of the enormous amount of work which their efforts to promote colonial botanical enterprise have placed upon them. I look with considerable pleasure to the phenomenal development of the rubber industry under the able guidance of Sir Gilbert Carter in Lagos; and here I may say how completely I endorse the estimate he has given of the qualities of the staff at Lagos. I cannot pay them a greater compliment than to mention that when Lord Knutsford asked me what I thought of the public officers there, I replied I thought so much of them that I should be prepared to take the whole of them without exception to the new Governorship to which he was pleased to send me. Therefore I naturally assumed that Sir Gilbert Carter would have the same loyal and able help from them that it was my good fortune to enjoy. In referring to public officers it would be invidious to make distinctions, but as regards Dr. Rowland, the chief medical officer, I

may perhaps be allowed to say that I completely endorse everything the lecturer has said. I individually may have had a little to do with a botanical enterprise in West Africa, but as regards Lagos, I think that for what has been effected there—and I am glad to know that great things have been effected—the chief credit must go to Dr. Rowland, an observation in which I fancy the lecturer will support me. He, of course, had the very able support of experts sent out by the authorities at Kew as superintendents of the stations. I have referred to the phenomenal growth of the rubber industry in Lagos, and I will mention a little incident that may be of interest to gentlemen present, many of whom are concerned in commerce, as illustrating what great things may come out of little, simply by observation and by having the support of a loyal and a capable staff. When I was administering the Colony of the Gold Coast I had occasion to journey some 200 miles inland for the purpose of settling some political question. I was always inquisitive, and therefore perhaps officially a worrying man. By dint of inquiry I ascertained from the natives that they got their bird-lime from a particular tree. *En route* I ordered a halt, and took some of the carriers to show me the trees which yielded their bird-lime. Specimens were obtained and sent to Kew, a worthy representative of which institution we have here to-night, and the result of the analysis made at that place was to show that the product was equal to the best white Para rubber sent to the English market. The result was (I am referring to the year 1882) that while in that year the export of this commodity from the Gold Coast was *nil*, it represented in 1883 £4,618, in 1884 £13,139, in 1885 £35,471, and eventually this little incident resulted in adding considerably over £100,000 to our annual exports. As to the climate of Lagos, I fully endorse, I am afraid, the estimate given by Sir Gilbert Carter; but with the great open interior now behind Lagos, it is to be hoped that a time will come when the administration, instead of being confined to a swampy malarial fringe, will be able to get considerably inland, where its officers can do far more good than occupying the coast-line merely, as at present. The same idea occurred to me with regard to the Gold Coast. I never could understand why for so many years the administration had been confined to the sea-coast, when by travelling only some thirty miles you get to healthy altitudes on the Aquapim hills of some 2,000 feet.

Mr. Alfred Lewis Jones: It would be ungrateful on the part of those commercially interested in West Africa, if we did not

offer some tribute to the Governors who have so ably presided over these Colonies during recent years. There can be no doubt that in Sir Alfred Moloney and Sir Gilbert Carter we have been very fortunate at Lagos. Together, they have laid the foundation of a development of trade which many of us commercial men could not have expected for many years. The great weakness in our West African Colonies has been the determination which we have displayed not to develop the Hinterland. That policy has been changed, and now we are looking forward with confidence to a great development of trade in the country surrounding the Colonies. It is surprising to find that the Belgians, for instance, have gone almost a thousand miles into the interior of Africa, whereas they have only been settled in the Colony for eight or ten years. I am delighted to see amongst us to-night Mr. Woermann, who is the leader in Hamburg of African matters. I think it is only due to the Germans to say that they are totally unlike the French, insomuch that they give equal facilities to all nationalities to trade in their West African Colonies. On the other hand, I think they pay us a great compliment by the fact they are glad to come and settle in our Colonies, thus showing that in the British settlements there is no distinction as to nationality. A good deal of humbug has been talked about the spirit trade. I speak as one knowing something about the question. I am sure that West African merchants do not want this trade, but they do not want it driven from our Colonies by allowing our neighbours to charge lower rates of duty. For instance, the French, the Germans, and the Portuguese should be made to charge a uniform tariff, and then none of us could object. I spoke to Bishop Tugwell the other day, and I understood him to think my view was quite reasonable, as, of course, if we drive the spirit trade away from our Colonies the native will go for his cotton goods to the places where he gets his spirits. I am sure, now that we are to have the railway soon, we shall have better health for European residents in Africa. It is the high terrace land of Africa in which it is more possible for Europeans to live. We have struggled very hard to maintain the trade in the West Coast of Africa, and I think we have pretty well succeeded.

The Right Rev. Bishop OLUWOLE: As a resident of Lagos and a native of the Yoruba country, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the able Paper read by our late Governor. I think I can say, in the name of the natives at Lagos, that his administration has been a most effective one, and will leave a landmark on the history

of the country. I have heard with pleasure the terms in which he spoke of the liquor traffic. He has described it as unfortunate and as deplorable. But he thinks the evil has been greatly exaggerated. I beg most respectfully to say that the natural leaders of the Africans of all sections do not think that anything has been said with respect to this traffic that can be called exaggerated. All have agreed that it is a very great evil, and that nothing has as yet been said that is too strong or that is beyond what ought to be said with respect to the matter. The lecturer has cited one exaggeration. He quoted a statement, on the authority of Bishop Tugwell, that in a certain year the value of the spirits imported into Lagos increased from £1,200,000 to nearly £2,000,000. I am in a position to say that Bishop Tugwell never said that. What I believe he said was, that the quantity of spirits imported into Lagos has increased from one and a quarter million gallons to something like two million gallons. With respect to the quality of these spirits I am, of course, no expert; but what I will say is, that the imbibing of strong drink—even if of the best quality—in large quantities must be injurious; and our point is, that cheap ardent spirits are being imported into the Yoruba country, and people are able to get drunk at very little cost. It may not be known by many here that a case of gin containing twelve bottles (one and three-quarter gallons) is invoiced to West Africa at 2*s.* 11*d.* I notice that the lecturer does not attach much importance to the statistical estimate of the gallonage of spirits consumed by individuals calculated from population. Certainly it would be misleading to apply this test in the case of Lagos and the Yoruba country; for, at present, the spirits imported into Lagos are almost all of them consumed on the coast, or near the coast. Sir Gilbert Carter will bear me out in this; in fact, it was he who called my attention to it when I had the pleasure of meeting him at Ibadan Gate in one of his tours last year. What we are afraid of is, that as the means of procuring these things in the interior are made easier, there will be a larger importation, and that the whole country will be flooded with rum and gin. That is our fear. Natives in Africa are agreed that something should be done about this traffic. It can only be done by the British nation. Meetings have been organised in the country and attended by large numbers of Christians, heathens, and Mohammedans; and the result was, that resolutions largely signed were passed in support of any effort made to put an end to the traffic or to restrict it. I hope this great nation will listen to the

cry of the people, for the protection and the prosperity of whom it is so largely responsible.

Chief Justice RAYNER (Lagos): I have listened with very great pleasure to Sir Gilbert Carter's able Paper. My connection with this Colony only goes back some eighteen months, so that I have no personal knowledge of some of the interesting events narrated in the Paper. But I have had the opportunity of seeing something of the results of them, and they have been entirely satisfactory. The country has now been made quiet and peaceable, and one result of this has been the development of the rubber industry, of which we have heard in the Paper. Until the country was made safe for people to pass through, it was impossible for men to go up to the interior for the rubber trade, as they are able to do now. The rubber industry seems to be one of the great future industries of this part of Africa. Up to now palm oil has been the staple, but rubber promises to be one which will almost rival it. If litigation be any measure of trade, the rubber industry has increased vastly, for in the last twelve months a large amount of business has been brought into court in connection with it. With reference to the drink traffic, that is a very vexed question. It is a question in which I have taken some interest for some time past, and so far as my own experience goes, I am inclined to agree with the lecturer that the evils of the traffic have been exaggerated. I have listened with some surprise to Bishop Oluwole's statement that so small a quantity of spirits is consumed in the interior. I certainly understood from what I had heard that there had been a vast amount of mischief done in the interior in consequence of the traffic, and I also gathered the same from what Bishop Tugwell told me. Of course my own personal observation has been confined to the coast, but that observation goes to support the view of the lecturer. The African is certainly not a drunkard, and it is not as common to see drunken men in the streets of an African town as, unfortunately, it is in our own country. Up to now there has not been any very great amount of harm done to the African by this traffic. My own experience as a magistrate and a judge, which extends over some years, is that there is not that relation between drink and crime which certainly exists in this country. As a rule, the bulk of the crime in West Africa is not the result of drink. But although up to now no great evil may have been done, I think that we must look to the future; and if the traffic goes on increasing, evil may arise. It would be a sad thing if our rule in Africa brought to the natives evils which, unfortunately, drink has produced in this

country, and I think we ought to look to the matter. Some people at home say "abolish the traffic." It is all very well for people sitting at home in arm-chairs, and without any responsibility, to dictate what we ought to do. It is a different thing for us who have to deal practically with this question to say what is to be done. Many serious questions arise—those connected with revenue, for instance—and although we would wish to do all we can, it is not possible to do all that many of our friends would like us to do. But something ought undoubtedly to be done to see whether the traffic can be kept from increasing in the way it is doing, and, if possible, to restrict it. Everyone must regret that the state of Sir Gilbert Carter's health prevents his going back to Lagos. I am sure I am only expressing what everyone in the Colony feels, whether belonging to the official, the mercantile, or any other class, when I say that his retirement is a great loss. Although we shall no longer have Sir Gilbert Carter at the head of affairs, we know we shall have his cordial sympathy and support in this country in carrying out any scheme which may be to the advantage of the Colony.

Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G.: Not long ago we had the pleasure of hearing a Paper from Sir George Baden-Powell on West Africa as a whole. Now we have been favoured with an account of one of the most important Colonies in that part of the world. The Governors present have been specially connected with the wonderful development of West Africa. Taking only the rubber industry, Sir Alfred Moloney has told us how in the Gold Coast Colony in 1882 hardly any rubber was exported, and yet through his individual interest in the matter it is now exporting rubber to the value of £200,000. Sir Alfred mentioned £100,000, but the exact figures were £218,162 in 1893. It was important that capable and progressive men should be sent out to administer our Colonies, because they have it in their power to do more for their Colony than anyone else. Development is much more rapid when a Governor takes a real interest in the affairs of his Colony. In the case of Lagos its development has been most remarkable. For instance, the rubber industry in three years has risen from practically nothing to something like £300,000. Everyone who uses rubber in any way should feel grateful to Sir Alfred Moloney and Sir Gilbert Carter. In regard to the question of the future supply of rubber, companies are being floated, and a large number of people are saying, "If you plant anything, plant rubber." If, in a few years or so, rubber of the value of half a million could be raised in two little spots in Africa, I think the people who are advocating planting rubber all over the world should look more

closely into the matter. We know that in Brazil the Amazon Valley and both sides of the Andes are largely devoted to the rubber industry. In Central America, Mexico, and other parts of the world rubber is likewise being produced as a forest product in large quantities. During the last twenty years the price, according to reliable statistics, has risen only a few pence per pound. Before we start planting rubber in our own Colonies, and especially on land which can produce other things more valuable, we should be satisfied that the rubber industry is not likely to follow the cinchona industry, which has caused so much loss to planters in the West Indies, India, and Ceylon. The tree which has been the means of yielding so much rubber in Lagos extends probably right across from Sierra Leone to the mouth of the Niger. The tree is not unlikely to be found in extensive tracts in the interior of West Africa. It is needless to say that it should be most carefully preserved in all the British Colonies where it is found, because it is not fit to tap until it is of some size, and it cannot again be tapped for some time. No doubt many trees are bled too severely, and killed. There is, however, a great difficulty in regulating the tapping of these trees and preventing their destruction; but there can be no doubt that everything should be done by the authorities to preserve them. I am pleased again to meet Sir Alfred Moloney, who is going out to that part of the world from which I have just returned—the West Indies—and no doubt he has a most useful and valuable career before him in those Colonies, which are suffering from depression in their staple industry. If anything can be done to assist that industry, or raise up others, Sir Alfred Moloney is in every way qualified to undertake it.

Mr. F. Swanzy: Being a large importer of rubber, I should like to bear my testimony to the value of the work done by Sir Alfred Moloney and Sir Gilbert Carter in this matter. The former referred to the old policy of remaining on the sea-shore, and I am pleased to say that our Government and our mercantile community as well are now fully alive to the necessity of going into the interior. We are reminded that we owe the very word "Hinterland" to Germany, and that seems to me a significant fact. Germany and France first showed us the value of going into the interior. I think this Paper shows the enormous value of the policy now adopted in regard to the trade of these West African Colonies. As to the question of health, I am glad to see that the lecturer believes much may be done to make West Africa more healthy. I believe, myself, that by sanitation these towns can be made comparatively habitable and

salubrious for the residence of Europeans. In regard to the liquor traffic, I would remind you that while the import of spirits may have increased, the imports of other goods have increased in far greater proportion.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now ask you to join with me in cordially thanking Sir Gilbert Carter for his very interesting Paper and the instructive discussion it has elicited. It has brought before us a number of gentlemen connected not only with West Africa, but with other parts of the Empire, showing the interest that is taken by the Fellows of this Institute in all questions relating to the Colonies.

Sir GILBERT CARTER expressed his acknowledgments, and, a vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 15, 1897, when a Paper on "The Financial Relations of the Empire. Can They be Improved?" was read by Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 85 Fellows had been elected, viz., 10 Resident and 75 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Andrew Anderson, E. H. Bayldon, J.P., George Brookman, T. F. Victor Buxton, M.A., J.P., Cæsar Czarnikow, Walter Deed, Frederick A. McKenzie, Colin J. McCulloch, Lieut.-Colonel George G. Sandeman, Manning K. Sproston.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Randal J. Alcock (Victoria), John S. Aspeling (Transvaal), Edward T. Bailey (Western Australia), F. W. Beyers (Transvaal), George W. Borrowe (Transvaal), William P. Brownell (Tasmania), James A. T. Buckle (Gold Coast Colony), G. A. McLean Buckley (New Zealand), C. E. Carr (Sierra Leone), Wm. St. John Carr (Transvaal), Capt. Thomas Chrisp (New Zealand), Frederick H. S. Corder (Transvaal), Chief Justice Sir Lionel Cox (Straits Settlements), William J. Craig (Victoria), Hermann J. Cramer (British Honduras), Henry Cummings (Gold Coast Colony), Howard Davenport (South Australia), Mones Davis (Transvaal), Robert C. Earle, M.R.C.S.E. (New Zealand), Thomas R. English (Cape Colony), Samuel Evans (Transvaal), James F. Ferguson (Natal), Henry B. Ford (British Guiana), P. A. Garland L.R.C.S.I. &c. (Gold Coast Colony), George F. Gee (New Zealand), William C. Goddard (New South Wales), Godfrey Hall (New Zealand), Strongman Hancock (Transvaal), Michael S. Hawker (South Australia), Richard M. Hawker (South Australia), Wm. Beachy Head (Transvaal), Rudolf H. Henning (Western Australia), Frank Hyams (New Zealand), William F. Jacob (New Zealand), Edmund C. Jamieson (Transvaal), W. H. Kinsman (Natal), James C. Kirkwood (Transvaal), Captain George Kirton (New Zealand), Charles P. Langdon (Victoria), Joseph Levi (Victoria), Hon. Nathaniel Levi, M.L.C. (Victoria), Montague M. Lichtenstein (Transvaal), Karl Lithman (Cape Colony), John M. Macaulay (Matabeleland), William McCallum (Transvaal), Robert A. Macfie (Porto Rico), Frank Mandy (Cape Colony), Kentish Moore (Transvaal), Benjamin K. Morton (Victoria), Hon. James Murray, M.L.C. (Fiji), Christian R. R. Muttiah (Ceylon), Robert J. Nanco (Trinidad), F. S. Nugent, Barrister-at-Law (Canada), C. R. O'Flaherty (Transvaal), D. Montray Parsons (Matabeleland), Howard Pim (Transvaal), Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. (Governor of New Zealand), John Root, junr. (Ceylon), Hugh Ross (Sierra Leone), Edward G. Sinckler, J.P. (Barbados), Ebb Smith (Queensland), Harry D. Solomon (Transvaal), George G. Stead (New Zealand),

William F. Still, J.P. (Natal), Colonel J. M. Templeton (Victoria), G. A. Tucker (Mashonaland), Robert Thomson (New Brunswick), Wm. A. Tobin (Victoria), R. A. Walcott (Jamaica), H. R. Walker (New Zealand), Donald F. Wilbraham (Sierra Leone), James G. Wilson (New Zealand), F. E. Winchcombe (New South Wales), Walter J. Young (South Australia), Louis F. Zietsman (Cape Colony).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN introduced Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., and called upon him to read his Paper on :—

THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF THE EMPIRE. CAN THEY BE IMPROVED?

THE coming together of all provinces and interests of our great Empire, in fact and in sentiment, is in no case more real and yet less appreciated than in connection with its financial relations. So far as the unity of the Empire is concerned we have had during the beneficent reign of Her Majesty—as it were—three ages. The first twenty years were a *stone* age of negligence, ignorance and unconcern. Then followed twenty years or so of an *iron* age of that policy best known as the "cut the painter" policy, when separation, present or eventual, was coldly regarded as the only solution of the threatening increase of the burdens of an expanding Empire. After this came twenty years of a *bronze* age of mixture and contradiction, but of a steady and rapid welding together of mutual and general desires for closer union. And this sixtieth year promises the dawn of a golden age of cohesion, uniformity, and complete union of a grand United Empire.

In no detail is this more evident than in the financial arrangements of this Empire; and Government control in financial affairs, whether necessary or adventitious, is, after all, that function of government which most directly and obviously affects a people.

The subject of the financial relations of the Empire is one of pressing importance. But in its general aspect, as one whole, it has never yet received adequate expression or adequate treatment. There are signs, however, that a change is impending. Many of the details were for the first time brought forward for common discussion at the Colonial Conference in 1887; many were taken

in hand at the Ottawa Conference in 1894, which was presided over with such marked ability and singular tact by our Chairman of to-night; many have become the subject of official correspondence and consultation and of Parliamentary action. In every case isolated action has been deprecated; in every case the co-operation of the self-growing Colonies has been claimed as a first necessity.

Nearly ten years ago (June 4, 1888), in the House of Commons, I asked whether the liability to pay the double death duty[1] could not be put an end to by the adoption in all parts of the Empire of some uniform principle such as that the *locality of the estate and not the domicile of the testator should determine the liability of Legacy and Succession Duty.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied:—

"With regard to this question I can only say that the great change it contemplates could not be effected except with the approval of every Colonial Legislature as well as of the Imperial Parliament." The Agents-General will remember all the excellent work they achieved in this respect, and how this vexing point in the financial relations came to be settled in the Finance Bill of 1894.

Last year, in reply to a very able memorial from the Royal Colonial Institute, urging that British Income Tax must not be levied twice over on the same British incomes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, "It would be necessary to consider as a whole the fiscal relations, and the burdens of the different parts of the Empire."[2]

Last year I withdrew my amendment to the Income Tax Act (proposing treatment similar to that agreed upon in 1894 in regard to the Death Duties), because the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained to me that any isolated action in the matter was impossible, that it was a question of *quid pro quo* and subject to a review of *all* the financial relations of the Empire.

I would ask that to-night we consider this question "as a whole." I would add that the opportunity is peculiarly opportune. The present month is unparalleled in the history of this or any other Empire in the fact that it witnesses the coming to the Mother Country for the express purpose of paying homage and honour to their illustrious Sovereign of eleven Colonial Premiers. There is nothing unprecedented in their being Colonial. Rome, Spain, Venice—all states of history with oversea Empires—saw from time to time the administrators and chiefs of their oversea provinces

[1] See Memorial from the Royal Colonial Institute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xix. p. 334.

[2] *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxvii. p. 448.

come to consult or to honour the Sovereign at the head of the Empire. It is, however, true that the term Colonial, with our Empire, constitutes an area of the world's surface very greatly exceeding that held by any previous Empires. Specially important is it also to remember that of the temperate areas of the earth where white men can labour and live, which were unoccupied by civilised man until this century, the Colonial Premiers represent the civilized administration of not less than two-thirds.

But the fact that is entirely unprecedented is that they are not only Colonial but Premiers. In other words, for the first time in the world's history the provinces of a great Empire—all the provinces in which white labour is possible—spontaneously send to greet the Sovereign their chosen chiefs—chosen by popular and free constitutions by the independent suffrages and the peoples of those Provinces. They are the outcome and the representatives of that self-government to which we owe the free expansion and development of our Empire.

The very root and foundation of this free self-government is Fiscal Liberty. Each Province of the Empire, so soon as it came to contain a sufficiency of population, was endowed by the Imperial Parliament with the right and the duty of self-government on a self-supporting basis. Parliament, constitutionally controlling the purses of the people, delegated this control to the people of those distant communities as they arose.

The financial relations which have grown up in the soil and atmosphere of Freedom are, however, of a very varied character. The *Times* wrote the other day of the new Canadian Tariff resolutions, "If they do nothing else . . . they do an incalculable service by raising Imperial questions which have been too long left in a chaotic and unsatisfactory condition."

The fiscal, or to use the now popular term the financial, relations of the various communities of our Empire are certainly in a chaotic, but are they in an unsatisfactory condition? The genius of our nation is individualism. Individual liberty necessarily engenders infinite variety. Is this less satisfactory than the rigidity of strict uniformity? To solve this problem we must ask ourselves, What is this chaos, and can it and should it be reduced to order?

To my mind the central problem is the general prosperity. And I would narrow these general problems to the specific inquiry, Will this, that, or the other restriction, or compromise, or freedom improve the general prosperity?

A primary postulate of our argument is the precise relationship

in which the various portions of the British Empire now stand to one another and to the Mother Country. In the old Colonial system all oversea provinces are regarded as dependencies. The first revulsion of opinion in Free England sought, not so very long ago, to initiate the policy popularly known as "cutting the painter." The means adopted to that end was the free grant of self-government, and, above all, the free grant of the sacred right of self-taxation. The avowed object of the policy was "to pave the way to separation," to make of our Dependencies, Independencies. What has been the result? Liberty in the hands of the shrewd business instincts of our race has of its own experience and experiments come almost invariably to the conclusion that security and credit, and the consequent assured prosperity and progress, are best maintained by our dependencies becoming, not independencies, but interdependencies. Mutuality and co-operation have usurped the places ordinarily occupied by jealousy and antagonism, and the first fact that faces us in dealing with the chaotic financial relations of the British Empire is that its component parts have grown in the full enjoyment of liberty to become closely and inseparably interdependent one on the other.

This fact, together with the really chaotic condition of things, is obvious immediately we call to mind the discussions that have raged around such points as Customs tariffs, commercial federation of the Empire, double income taxes, double death duties, Colonial debts, Government subsidies and Defence contributions.

Matters are further complicated by the universal presence of that necessary evil, the raising of revenue for the conduct of public affairs.

When I quote the term "chaotic," all those present here this evening who know any single British Colony, will agree with me that this is the very last term that can be applied with truth to the financial or fiscal affairs of any one British Colony. Chaos is only developed when we range together the enormous variety of systems which have so speedily developed in these numerous free congenital communities. As an appendix to this Paper are given some figures in tables, and I have in hand a great many more, all conclusive of this great fact of infinite variety, of lack of general system, and of absence of common uniformity. Nor can it be denied that the system in each Colony does appear, at all events to outsiders, very excellently to suit the special circumstances of that particular Colony. The problem I would put is, How far each separate authority is wise or willing to modify local arrangement with a view to the advan-

tage of the general situation? We have our Premiers of the Empire with us just now in our Mother Country. The authorities of our central Colonial department, consulting with those of our Defence, Foreign, Trade, and Revenue departments, will exchange views with these Premiers, and thoughts and words now produced will without doubt result in acts in the near future.

But once for all I make this protest, that it is quite contrary to my intention in any sense to attempt dogmatism, in any degree to determine what is right, in any way to do more than picture as a whole the fiscal relations and burdens of the different parts of the Empire, and to suggest possible lines of action. I cannot find that this has been done before. I have myself asked in Parliament for returns to elucidate the position, but have not always obtained them. I have been enabled to follow up the material points, and while this is no occasion to give all the details of a subject of such vastness and complexity, any material omissions which I may make will, I am confident, be more than made up for by the far more competent authorities whom, we all trust, will give us their views when once I have opened the subject.

The Existing Relations.

I am treating of interdependencies, and my main description will be of those financial matters which, developed in any one, affect the other British communities.

When first our Colonies developed into self-supporting communities—even in the old days of the West Indies in the eighteenth century, and of the two Canadas, more than 100 years ago—the Imperial Parliament delegated, in various forms, to these groups of "Englishmen abroad," the power to tax themselves to carry on the affairs of their community. This wholesome policy came to its fullest development when, in 1837 in North America, in 1850 in Australia, and in 1870 in South Africa the foundations were laid of the existing system of what is known as "responsible government."

But while the Imperial Parliament did freely delegate powers of self-taxation, this involved the transference to each Colony of the burdens of maintaining efficient administration, and of defending the territory against attack. The Mother Country remained, and for the present remains, responsible for the naval defence of the Empire, and for the entire burden of foreign affairs.

So far as financial relations are concerned, in latter days in each

of these matters steps have actually been taken bringing the Colonies in line with the Mother Country.

All the "responsible" Colonies, so soon as they received their constitution, freely, willingly and effectively provided for their own territorial defence, already providing 100,000 trained troops, of whom we see such splendid samples here now, while many of the Crown Colonies, where, from the necessity of the case, Imperial troops had to be relied on for defence, continued to make annual contributions (£250,000) for the use of such troops. But in recent years, as is well known, the Australian Colonies marked their coming to manhood by actually contributing to the defence of their floating trade, and now we see that patriotic statesmen at the Cape are moving in the same direction. Perhaps the most serious, as it is without doubt the most practical, problem in our Colonial relations is that of common contributions for common defence—a problem involving the further necessary contingent of common constitution and common control.

In regard to the conduct of foreign affairs in recent years, negotiations, especially for the making of specific treaties, have been carried on by means of special envoys representing the Colonies at Washington, Paris, and Madrid. At International Conferences on postal, maritime, sanitary, fishery, and other matters, special representatives of the Colonies interested have taken their places by the side of the Imperial Plenipotentiaries at the board.

Here at once we see a sharing in the Sovereignty of the nation in its dealings with other nations—a sharing in the highest attributes of Sovereignty. In the recent discussion of the Canadian Tariff Resolutions, perhaps the most prominent argument was as to the binding effect of certain treaties in Canada, seeing that Canada had not been consulted while they were being made. This *ex post facto* argument indicates the growth of a widespread conviction that the Colonies are willing, in addition to sharing in the burdens of Empire, to take part in the duties.

Turning from these general considerations, it may be well to take financial relations in their details of Indirect Taxation, Direct Taxation, and State assistance.

I. Indirect Taxation.

Customs Tariffs.

Indirect taxation leads us to the consideration of Customs Tariffs, and we enter upon the very vortex of the opposing currents

of free trade and protection, and find ourselves in the confusing swirl of reciprocity, and preferential and differential duties.

In the appendix it will be seen that the various groups of communities within our Empire raise the following proportions of their tax revenue from Customs duties.

United Kingdom	24 per cent.	Australasia	25 per cent.
India	7 „	South Africa	38 „
North America	35 „	Tropical	33 „

Customs Tariffs exist in infinite variety, from *four* or *five* articles in some tariffs to several hundreds in others. Almost every conceivable class of goods is taxed somewhere in the Empire. In addition to this in twenty out of the forty-three separate British governments, export duties are levied on a variety of goods.

In Canada and Victoria the *ad valorem* duties are decidedly high, and in many cases, such as silk, carpets, apparel, &c., &c., reach 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. In South Australia, Queensland, Newfoundland, the duties are as high as 20 per cent. and 25 per cent. In a great many other Colonies, however, the average of 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. is rarely exceeded, while Colonies like New South Wales, Malta, &c., have a very large "free" list, and others, such as the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, have free ports.

In regard to raising revenue it is not surprising to see that a moderate tariff is the most fruitful, and the problem of generating or developing specific industries by means of a high customs tariff, does not receive much encouragement from the actual results of high protective tariffs. New South Wales and Victoria continue to be the main instances in point.

In the Mother Country, as indeed in various parts of the Empire, increased and very general attention has been given recently to what is called the commercial federation of the Empire. This movement seeks to open up and develop the Empire by placing its commerce on a sure field of freer intercourse; but it is dominated by the essentially patriotic view that the freedom of intercourse should be for British communities only. We are proud and thankful to have at the head of the Colonial Department a statesman of the most business-like capacities. Mr. Chamberlain espoused this inviting idea, at all events so far as to seek the opinion of leading Colonial Governments, and his circular despatch was followed up by a very forcible and eloquent speech at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in June last year. Of course, this question has been discussed over and over again. I myself had the honour of reading a paper before an especially large gathering of the London Chamber of Commerce in June 1887

—when many of the delegates to the Colonial Conference were present—on the Commercial Relations of our Empire, especially in connection with Government action; and the recent action of Canada in the well-known new tariff resolutions has awakened a fresh and very lively interest in the matter.

We all of us have at heart the improvement of the commercial intercourse of the Empire, and I would briefly classify the several methods by which these improvements are sought to be secured under the headings, "Zollverein," "Preferential Treatment and Reciprocity," "Low Tariffs."

The central idea of a *Zollverein* is free trade within the nation, but a fence of high duties against all foreign trade. On the very threshold we have to consider the nature of the suggested advantages. Nine persons out of ten appear to think that levying a heavy import duty is a simple act of hostility to the country producing the goods so imported. Nine persons out of ten appear to think that there must be a great national advantage in placing the trade between "Great Britain and her Colonies on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries."

No one can deny that to place trade on a more favourable footing is good. But to favour one division of trade at the expense of some other division is not so self-evident a truism.

The exact nature of this favouring also is not commonly understood. Most persons would say, "Oh, the way to favour the trade of a Colony against that of a foreign country is to put import duties on the latter." It is certain that import duties are an obstacle to the free current of trade. But the effects of this obstacle depend entirely on the circumstances of the particular trade.

It must be remembered that the external trade of any country represents but a portion or share in its total industrial effort. In the Mother Country, for instance, the supply of the home market is probably three times as large a business as the supply of outside markets. And the proportions of external to internal trade differ enormously in different countries, as will be seen when we remember that the value per head of population of external trade is as follows:—

	£		£
United Kingdom . .	15	Victoria. . . .	22
United States . .	3	New South Wales . .	27
France	7	Canada	9
Germany . . .	8		

Moreover, external trade is merely the exchange of commodities, and this exchange only takes place normally provided there is profit on both sides. In any way to check or lessen this exchange

is to reduce the profits of the nation. Import duties have the effect of checking trade when once they are high enough to affect prices or divert trade.

Another vital point to be remembered is that the policy of free imports enables a country to enjoy the high advantage of the lowest possible cost for all it uses or consumes. This is what has given to the United Kingdom its enormous industrial superiority over all other States. The farmer pays the lowest price for his manures, his foods, his implements; the manufacturer pays the lowest price for his raw materials and his machinery; the shipowner pays the lowest price for his ships and his stores; and, above all, the wage-earner, who receives actually higher wages than are obtained in any other country, enjoys the further advantage of purchasing all that he uses or consumes at the lowest known prices. The policy of "free imports" enables the manufacturers of the United Kingdom to compete successfully in the great home market, and in the markets of the world with other manufacturers of the same kind, because they produce at lowest cost.

Apart from these wholesome effects of free imports, it has also to be borne in mind that imports are in great measure exchanges for exports. Whichever way it is taken, this becomes evident. If we export machinery and cloth to Germany, and we decline to receive toys and sugar from Germany, the Germans will go for their machinery and cloth to some nation which will accept their toys and sugar. The volume of exports and imports in any country are bound to rise and fall together, and any country which imports largely for the supply of its home market will necessarily have to export largely in exchange.

But while a Zollverein must hamper foreign trade, and therefore is harmful, it has a great good effect in establishing free interchange of commodities over the whole area within its ring fence. The Customs Federation of the German Zollverein has given the blessing of this free trade for years to all Northern Germany. So, too, all over the three million square miles of the United States absolute free trade has existed for more than a hundred years. An area as large and as fertile as the whole of Europe has thus enjoyed the blessings of free trade, a cause of prosperous growth unprecedented and unequalled in all history. It is, however, now conceded that a Zollverein policy is an absolute impossibility in the British Empire, primarily because each of the component parts is determined to raise some of its revenue from customs duties, and secondly, because there is a very widespread feeling that the rapidly

growing foreign trade of many of these provinces is well worth fostering and not checking.

I pass from the Zollverein to *Reciprocity*. This essential idea is little in favour in Europe, although it is the dominating idea in North America. Most countries on the Continent favour the idea of protecting themselves against all foreign competition. The United Kingdom bases its prosperity and growth on the opposite policy of welcoming foreign imports as necessitating and stimulating British exports. But both in Canada and the United States the prevailing plea is *Do ut des*, "I will give what you give," "I will lower my tariff if you will lower yours." Even the protectionist will yield his high duties if some other State will do the same. Even the free trader will decline to trade freely with any country which declines to make equivalent tariff reductions. But this Reciprocity policy in its essence cannot be confined to any one nationality or state. The tariff resolutions so recently proposed by the new Dominion Government in Canada are excellent examples of the policy of Reciprocity. Mr. Feilding, the able Finance Minister, pointed this out with admirable distinctness. He said (April 24) :—

"We do not offer anything to Great Britain by our resolutions which is offered to Great Britain alone. We recognise the fact that Great Britain alone, by her liberal policy, is in a position to avail herself of this offer immediately; but we make an offer not to Great Britain only, but to every nation which is prepared to accept it." So that we see, in reference to what is known as the "Commercial Federation of the Empire," while a Zollverein is an impossibility, so Reciprocity in its very nature does not draw the line at the frontiers of the Empire.

I have said that the rapid growth of the foreign trade of some of our Colonies is a material factor in this issue. I briefly recapitulate the leading facts in this connection.

Exports (00,000 *omitted*).

From	To Countries within the Empire			To Foreign Countries		
	1867	1881	1895	1867	1881	1895
	£	£	£	£	£	£
India . . .	44,0	50,5	63,6	9,5	30,2	57,3
Tropical Colonies .	13,6	15,5	15,9	4,9	11,0	18,4
Australasia . .	30,2	46,1	56,6	4	2,4	7,4
South Africa . .	2,6	9,0	16,5	1	2	6
North America .	9,6	12,9	14,4	10,2	9,5	10,3
Totals .	100,0	134,0	167,7	25,1	53,3	94,0

It is to be noted, also, that a large proportion of the Colonial exports to the Mother Country are in reality only in transit to foreign countries, and aid to make the total value of £53,000,000 of foreign and Colonial produce exported from the United Kingdom in the year to foreign countries.

It is also necessary to bear in mind the treaty engagements entered into by our Empire. Generally speaking it may be said that the variety of existing treaties, old and new, do not prevent our Colonies from making any preferential rates of import duty they may choose to make amongst themselves, nor do they prevent the United Kingdom levying differential duties in their favour. But they do give several foreign States the right to entering their produce at the lowest rates prevailing in any Colony at any time, no matter what the reason or the cause for the lowness of the rates. It is a commonplace to allude to the treaties with Belgium and Germany made in 1862 and 1865, and no doubt a dozen other Powers can claim "most favoured nation" treatment by the means of these treaties.

But it is very commonly forgotten that other treaties have been attempted and have been made expressly by and for Colonies similarly binding in character. The West Indies have long agitated for a special reciprocity treaty with the United States. The United States offered Newfoundland in 1892 a treaty which would have obliged that Colony to discriminate against Canada. On more than one occasion Canada has made and worked trade conventions with the United States of a reciprocal character.

Canada, on more than one occasion, has pressed for similar agreements with Spain and France. In February 1893, indeed, there was negotiated and signed in Paris by the Special Canadian Commissioner, in conjunction with the British Ambassador, a treaty specifically providing that while Canadian produce secured "most favoured nation" treatment in France, Algeria, and French Colonies, the produce of France and her Colonies was to enjoy "most favoured nation" treatment in entry into Canada. The Cape Colony has entered into a Customs Union with the Independent Orange Free State.

The interesting plea now advanced by some in Canada—that Canada, though an integral portion of the Empire, is not a party to any treaty which involves financial sacrifice until and unless that treaty has been endorsed by her Parliament—is one that holds the germs of an excellent constitutional principle; and, whatever its technical error in applicability, it indicates well another instance of

"chaos" in our Empire financial relations. I have myself pointed out the infinite variety in definition and in terms of the clauses in the various extant treaties which affect our Colonies. (I give some of these in an appendix.)

If we would remedy this "chaos" the whole question should be examined into and made clear by competent men with a view to such further action in this matter of treaty arrangements touching our financial relations as may be shown to be necessary or desirable in the direction of uniformity. The great question of securing "most favoured nation" entry into as many markets as possible, subject, as now, to the adherence of "Responsible" Colonies, is linked with the rule that no Colony should accord to a foreign country better terms than it is willing to accord to a fellow Colony, and all is dominated by the great rule of the Empire that no part must act so as to damage any other part.

Another factor of great importance in this connection is the sentiment which is at once cause and effect of the desire for Commercial Federation—a sentiment of nationality, of patriotism, of racial or national unity. It has been said, and with truth, that the trade between the different territories acknowledging the sway of one Queen is, and should be, different in natural position to the trade between territories belonging to rival and foreign States. This is a great natural fact, and in this revision of our whole treaty system, which has become necessary owing to the entrance of the new element of a world-wide trading Empire, this great fact should be given due prominence, and should be established once and for all. It is in its essence national or domestic trade, and as such differs categorically from foreign trade. This must be made quite clear. It may be desirable at some place or at some time to make exceptions to the general law, as, for instance, if the demands of a temporary or local reciprocity have to be met. But the general fact needs public recognition.

In general then, so far as regards indirect taxation, each self-governing province of the Empire has its own inalienable right to raise its revenue as it pleases, and with the other provinces to make what tariff arrangements they may wish. But the tariffs of the dependencies—of the Crown Colonies and of India—remain in the hands of the Mother Country. In the foreign trade, treaties and agreements naturally dominate the situation, and in regard to these a great and beneficent piece of work remains for general examination and statement of the position, and after that for effective revision with the direct aid and concurrence of our self-governing Colonies.

It may be necessary to add one word as to another international "interference" with commerce. States are apt to grant or allow bounties on export of certain goods. As has been the case with sugar, these bounties may have a serious and harmful effect on certain other countries. Colonies of the British Empire cry aloud for some remedy of this grievance, some defence against this foreign aggression. We are not to-night concerned with the facts of the case. But whether by reason of treaty engagements or prevailing principles, the Mother Country has been unable hitherto to fight the battle of these Colonies. Bounties bleed the country which gives them, and therefore there is great reluctance to grant countervailing bounties. But this question is one which urgently demands the active intervention of the Government.

II. Direct Taxation.

We have seen that to the self-governing Colonies is delegated the right to raise revenue for the due performance of the duties of maintaining law and order, and defending the Colonial territory against invasion. As will be seen in the appendix, a great proportion of this revenue is raised from direct taxation.

Thus the various provinces composing the Canadian Dominion, at the date of consolidation, specially reserved to themselves the privileges of direct taxation. In the Mother Country, and in all the Colonies—and especially the Crown Colonies—there is infinite variety in the direct taxes levied. Not unnaturally these local fiscal arrangements very directly affect other portions of the Empire, and therefore become elements of grave importance in the consideration of the general financial relations.

When I was engaged in 1882–4 as Finance Commissioner in reviewing the revenue and expenditure of our West Indian Colonies, I was greatly struck by the remarkable varieties developed in every island and Colony in the matter of direct taxation. No two administrations had the same system or schedule, and it became palpably evident on the evidence of the planters and merchants, and indeed of all classes, that this conflicting and confusing variety did much to check and prevent intercourse and interchange of men's goods and capital. And I found in London that this variety of taxation had a very deleterious effect on the supply of capital for investment. Indeed, such was the impossibility for an outsider to understand all these differences, that no single island could attract the capital so necessary to its development except through the circumscribed channels of the few actually connected with that particular island.

The investor or the merchant or the shipowner is puzzled and scared when he finds himself faced by elaborate schedules of shipping dues, land tax, property tax, income tax, house tax, excise, and what not. The result is he goes elsewhere with his money and his trade and his ships.

The more I have examined into these direct taxes the more I recognise not only the possibility, but also the need for uniformity in principle, although not for identical measures.

A word is desirable as to statistical classification, for it is on facts that it is best to found conclusions or actions. I have now whole sheaves of tables of the revenue of the different Colonies. But they are in each Colony classified on some different principle. And what has surprised me is to find that so very many different principles could exist, each one of which is just as good as any other.

Happily on this occasion, as we have not to go into details, but only to consider general features, I need only say that much, in my opinion, could be done in the direction of general uniformity to remove obstructions which at present exist in the channels of trade and investment within the Empire.

Stamp duties will at once suggest themselves to commercial and financial men. Those on bonds and companies' transfers and shares are in great degree a levying of income on capital employed in Colonial development; or again, there is often a double stamp duty to be paid on insurance policies, as in the case of a policy taken out in an English company by a resident at the Cape. But time will only permit me to call special attention to Death Duties and to Income Tax.

Death Duties.

It so happens that this problem of death duties has been recently handled in the Imperial Parliament. In 1894 the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing his revised scheme of Death Duties, said that for the first time the tax would now be levied on property abroad. Opposition was at once aroused. In the press and in Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer was proved to be wrong, and he had ultimately to concede to the insertion of an amendment which I placed on the paper in the words:—"Provided that there shall be deducted for such duty any sum or sums which are shown to have been paid as Death Duties on the property in the Colony in which the property is situate, and on which equivalent exemption is granted in respect of property situated in the United Kingdom." Debates ensued, but eventually the amendment was embodied in the

Act, and now death duties paid in any one Colony, on property there situate, can be deducted from death duties charged on the same property on the death of an owner in England. Most Colonies have applied for the requisite Order in Council.

But we remember that the Radical Chancellor of the Exchequer, in addition to introducing into the Bill a clause (par 3 of 20) that nothing in that Act should be held to *create* a charge on any property in a British Colony, definitely stated that it was illegal to charge twice over Queen's taxes on the same property, and this opinion was also definitely stated by the chief Law officer—the Attorney General—of the Conservative party.

This instance is most satisfactory proof that in the matter of death duties what some will call Fiscal Federation has been set up already. The powers of raising revenue respectively held and delegated by the Imperial Parliament are not to be allowed to overlap or conflict.

Income Tax.

In this present Parliament another similar case arises. Last year, on the bringing in of the annual Finance Bill, under the heading Income Tax, I entered an amendment:—"Where the Commissioners are satisfied that in a British Possession any tax is payable in respect of any income to which this section applies, derived from any property, industry, or investment, situate or carried on in such British Possessions they shall allow a sum equal to such tax to be deducted from the amount payable as income tax is in this country in respect of the said income; provided that the law in such Possessions, as respects any duty so leviable, is to the like effect as the provisions of this section."

This was withdrawn by request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who courteously explained that such an amendment was part of a very large question, and that such partial treatment could not be satisfactory in view of the necessary treatment of the whole of the question.

The history of Income Tax in the Colonies is remarkable. It is only within the last five years that any of the larger Colonies have thought of imposing income tax. I found the system in vogue in two only out of the fifteen separate taxing administrations of the West Indian Colonies. In South Australia not till 1884 was the attempt made to derive revenue from incomes. Nor did any other Colony follow suit till Queensland in 1890, and New Zealand in 1891, Tasmania in 1894, and New South Wales and Victoria in 1895.

I asked last year for a return to be presented to Parliament of

the different systems of levying income tax in our various Colonies. That return has been prepared although not yet presented. It will suffice here to say that income tax is levied variously on the locality of the source of the income or the receiver of the income. The system which has suddenly grown up is highly complex. In the United Kingdom, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the tax is charged on all incomes made or received in the locality. In New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, the tax is levied on all incomes made in or derived from the locality, and in Victoria no charge is made on money earned outside Victoria although received in Victoria. Pensions and interest on State Loans are sometimes exempted. The income tax levied in Queensland is on dividends paid by companies working in Queensland. In Ontario, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, provincial taxes are levied, especially on mortgages on real estate; and in India a tax is levied on interest received in India or from Indian securities. In South Africa no income tax is levied, nor, for the present, is any levied in Western Australia. Thus it is quite possible at present for a British subject to pay three Income Taxes—for instance, if the income is made in Victoria, received in Tasmania, and spent in England.

It is difficult to sever income tax, at all events in its real effects, altogether from other taxes on land or property, but this does not so greatly affect Imperial relations as does this strange variety which has grown up in the methods of levying this one tax.

Up to 1884, it will be remembered, the home authorities charged residents in England with tax on all incomes they received anywhere, but in that year a first step was taken to put matters straight, and in the well-known *Brooks* v. *Colquhoun* case the Court of Appeal decided that no income was taxable by the home authorities which was not actually "made or received" in the United Kingdom, and that this was the true rendering of the words "profits or gains arising or accruing to any persons."

Since then, the Colonies have themselves levied income tax, and the questions arise, Is it expedient and is it lawful to levy double income tax?

As to the *expediency*, it is difficult to discover the precise amount of income received in the United Kingdom earned in Colonies. I have moved, in 1886 and 1896, for Parliamentary Returns which give an analysis of incomes charged under Schedule C, classified according to countries of origin. These give the following results:—

From	Income charged			Yielded Tax		
	1873	1883	1893	1873	1883	1893
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .	21,161,	20,195,	15,100,	353,	420,	439,
Colonies. . .	2,838,	6,445,	10,500,	147,	136,	303,
India . . .	7,026,	7,152,	7,900,	118,	153,	226,
Foreign Countries .	9,340,	6,782,	5,500,	156,	142,	157,
—	—	—	—	4*d.*	5*d.*	8*d.*

We may rest assured that this is a minimum amount. Taking the latest returns—those for 1893—we find that of this total only £6,200,000, producing a tax revenue of £180,000, comes from Colonies which now impose an income tax. I hope to work out cognate results under Schedule D.

The general public and, indeed, many writers and speakers, are apt altogether to ignore the vast influence of capital on the development of Colonial trade. Capital is the one great stimulus to local production, and the one great fertilising stream which opens up areas to occupation and enables miners, sheepfarmers, wheat-growers, and others to conquer for commerce the waste places of the earth. But capital is free to choose for itself, and it will invariably avoid those channels of investment, those countries where taxation unduly detracts from the profits. For instance, if I have £50,000, and am taxed on the income it earns in England, I shall prefer sending that capital to Quebec where there is no income tax than to New South Wales where there is an income tax. But if what I pay in income tax to the Queen in New South Wales is deducted from what I am charged in England, then this preference ceases to exist. This instance clearly shows the importance of the question from the Imperial standpoint.

Let me add a real instance of a retired Australian judge, who at this moment has to pay 1*s.* 4*d.* in the £ on his well-deserved pension if he lives in the Mother Country, because he is charged 8*d.* twice over—once in his Colony and again in this country.

As for the *Legality*—taxes are levied to provide security and law and order. It is suggested by the home authorities that these things are as necessary to the making as to the spending of money, as necessary to the source of the income, to the place and environments in which the income is made, as to the person and environments enjoyed in the spending the income, and that therefore the charge is levied on the income whether made or received.

On the other hand, we have the precedent in the death duties for the contention that you cannot in the name of one Queen demand a tax twice over on the same plea or for the same property. And in this Imperial question it is not to be controverted that Parliament cannot at one and the same time both exercise and delegate the right to tax any particular property or person. Parliament would have the power to rescind the delegation, but Parliament has no power or right to detract from or impair the rights so delegated and while delegated. Incomes will not bear more than a certain amount of taxation, and a Colonial Government endeavouring to raise revenue on incomes which are or may be at the same time similarly taxed by the Home Government is *pro tanto* restricted in reference to that local source of revenue. If the Government of New South Wales wishes to levy 8*d.* in the £ on incomes made in that Colony, residents in England who have capital in that Colony will withdraw that capital if the tax is in addition to and not in lieu of the 8*d.* levied in England on their incomes. Thus, from the constitutional as well as from the equitable point of view, the levying of a double income tax is not to be justified.

The Treasury did indeed add the argument:—"If it is 'oppressive and unjust' to tax income in the country where it is spent, when it has already been taxed in the country whence it is derived, the oppression and the injustice are the same whether it is derived from a foreign country or a Colony."

But this *ad captandum* argument will not bear logical scrutiny. The revenues raised from incomes in the Mother Country and the Colony are alike expended in the same work—the maintenance of the Queen's Empire and the Queen's peace. The income tax levied in a foreign country is expended on the maintenance of a State which may at any time be directly opposed and hostile to British welfare. The Treasury assert:—"It is the income which is taxed, and not the property or other source from which the income is derived."[1] The income is made a source of revenue. No objection is taken in principle to an income being taxed; but Parliament has conceded to the Colonies the right to raise revenue from all sources within the Colony, including incomes. Parliament could not and did not concede this right to foreign countries, because it never enjoyed the power or the right as over foreign countries. Wherefore Colonies and foreign countries are in different categories in this respect, and to charge a double income tax to supply moneys

[1] Reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Memorial of the Royal Colonial Institute, *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxvii. p. 442.

"freely granted" to the same Queen is by no means the same as to tax incomes made in Foreign States.

It has further been stated by the Treasury that, so far as legality is concerned, the concession made in regard to death duties is not a true analogy. They state:—"The relief from taxation accorded by that section extended only to the amount of the duty which had already been paid under the Colonial Law. . . . The income which it is desired to relieve from taxation is received and spent in this country. The Colonial property which might be taxed under the Finance Act is actually situated in the Colonies."[1] These are the only objections raised. The first is disposed of entirely if my amendment were inserted, allowing all amounts paid in income tax in any Colony to be deducted from the amounts due on the same income in this country. The second objection is not a complete statement. More than half of the income from Colonies is not "spent in this country," but reinvested or spent abroad in foreign travel, &c. Moreover, the source of this income remains "actually situated in the Colonies," and expenditure is taxed by Customs duties, house duties, excise, and other direct taxes. In short, an income tax on outside income is an import duty on money brought into the country to be expended for the benefit of the residents.

But beyond the *expediency* and the *legality*, we have to deal with the higher policy involved in the guiding principle "bettering the prosperity of the Empire." It may be shown that the prevention of a double income tax on capital invested in the Colonies would act as a premium, or preferential treatment, in favour of the investment of capital in British Colonies instead of in foreign countries. Many would welcome such an Imperial Act; nor can we forget that if the double income tax continues to be charged astute Foreign States have only to cease levying an income tax on foreign capital and they will certainly starve our Colonies of British capital, and attract to themselves this invaluable fertilising agency.

The Treasury speaks strongly of the serious loss to the Exchequer. But under present "chaotic" conditions, the Treasury must not forget that in several Colonies already an income tax is levied on incomes made in and derived from the Mother Country. Here, then, we have a very grave cause of friction, capable of most untoward development. It is a growth of the last two or three years, which bids fair to assume very great proportions. It is for statesmen to grasp the nettle without further delay.

[1] Reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Memorial of the Royal Colonial Institute, *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxvii. p. 442.

The Treasury has written that "they recognise with satisfaction the many ties which bind together the different portions of the Empire; but they must remind the memorialists (the Royal Colonial Institute) that those ties are not fiscal ties."[1]

With the Treasury we all deprecate any causes we can discover which would tend to loosen or sever the ties which hold together the different portions of the Empire, and among such causes are surely to be discerned any fiscal relations which are inequitable, illegal, or inexpedient.

I trust this question of double income tax will be thoroughly and dispassionately inquired into, and that there will be no hesitation whatever in removing any possible cause of friction or of a sense of injustice or illegality.

I ask leave before I close very briefly to refer to yet one other item of direct taxation. I allude to dues on shipping. It seems to be of the highest importance that, with the free consent of all concerned, some general agreement throughout the Empire should be arrived at in this matter which so gravely affects the carrying trade, and consequently all those who are shippers or passengers.

Here, again, I have asked in Parliament for a return of dues—levied on shipping, but ear-marked for the expenses of lighting the coasts. Let me explain by one instance. The Canadian Dominion—wisely anxious not only to promote the industry of shipping, but also to provide all facilities of sea-carriage for her many land industries—determined on abolishing the levying of light dues on shipping and providing for the lighting of her coasts out of the general revenue. The consequence has been a great development of Canadian shipping and traffic to her ports. But light dues are still levied in the United Kingdom although the system has been more than once condemned, and it is hoped will soon be reformed away. In the United States tonnage dues (to provide among other things for the lighthouse service) are levied on vessels flying the flags of nations which levy light dues on United States ships. Canadian vessels flying the national British Ensign come under this category technically. Again, a Canadian vessel visiting Australia pays a contribution towards the lighting of the coasts of Australia, but an Australian vessel visiting Canada contributes nothing to the cost of lighting the coasts of the Dominion.

This single instance indicates the "chaotic" state of the light dues question. The varieties and inequalities of charges on ship-

[1] Reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Memorial of the Royal Colonial Institute, *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, p. 442.

ping lead to endless calculation and miscalculation, and to much friction and misunderstanding, and, without doubt, a great advantage would be given to the ocean carrying trade, so necessary to most Colonial industries, if greater uniformity in principle could be introduced. The various charges for local harbour accommodation —for quays, moorings, and so forth—must be determined locally. But the general charges for lighting the coast of the country—for providing mutually such assistance as is necessary for vessels passing as well as for vessels calling—is a matter of such general concern that a common agreement would certainly tend to facilitate shipping intercourse.

III. State Assistance.

I pass to the third division of the instances I am taking of the financial relations of our Empire; that is to say, the assistance rendered by the State, by any or all of the various British Governments, in financial affairs.

State debts have a wide-reaching if indirect influence in business, and bounties and subsidies are direct methods in vogue.

It is impossible to form a correct idea of the financial relations of our Empire without holding a correct view on the so-called public debts of our Colonies.

I have dealt with the subject in elaborate detail on previous occasions.[1] For the purpose in hand I would summarise existing points.

I will deal successively with the Colonial side to the public debt of the old country; with the amount and purposes of the public debts of the Colonies; with measures necessary to create closer financial union in these matters.

The general public debt of this country was, of course, very largely expended upon maintaining our independence and integrity, and building up our Empire. In addition to the general expenses of the great war, to be totalled in hundreds of millions sterling, our financial policy in this respect is well indicated in special examples. For instance, there was the eight million Dutch Loan which enabled us to secure Cape Colony and British Guiana. In native wars in Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and the West Coast of Africa, probably something like thirty-five millions sterling have been expended. For various purposes of relief, and for construction

[1] *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xviii. p. 253. House of Commons, Resolution and Speech, June 19, 1888; Institute of Bankers, Address, April 8, 1891.

of public works, guaranteed loans have, from time to time, been made to Canada, New Zealand, the West Indies, the Mauritius, Fiji, and our African Colonies, amounting to some fifteen millions sterling.

The Colonies have not only taken most efficient means to repay these loans, but have more than once given material evidence of a sense of gratitude for what the Mother Country did to secure for them their present opportunities of success and progress.

In brief, the Colonial side of the Public Debt incurred by the Mother Country is the fact that so much of this debt, old and new—as evinced in the many millions recently borrowed for works and ships and other capital expenditure connected with the army and navy—is devoted to maintaining inviolable the territorial integrity of the Empire, and upholding its prestige and its interests as against all threats or aggressions. It is the sense of security thus established which is the foundation for the financial credit so plentifully enjoyed by the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire.

In regard to the so-called Public Debt of our Colonies, I have had occasion to analyse their totals, and two features cannot be sufficiently impressed upon public attention. In the first place, I find that of every £100 so borrowed, not less than £65 have been expended on railways, £25 on other remunerative public works, and under 10 per cent. on wars, deficits, and other charges not of a directly remunerative character. Apart from any general results in developing industries and trade, I may add that the Government Railways provided by these public loans already yield a net revenue over expenditure amounting in the year to £10,000,000. The amounts invested in these Colonial Government Securities has increased enormously, as the following figures testify:—

Amount of Colonial Government Securities (000 *omitted*).

—	1851	1871	1891	1895
	£	£	£	£
Australasia	508	39,000	191,550	215,000
North America . . .	4,213	16,890	60,657	68,075
South Africa	—	1,850	32,000	35,588
Tropical Colonies . . .	892	3,663	7,502	10,846
India	5,510	10,500	22,271	23,300
—	10,673	71,903	313,980	352,809

In no British Colony or Dependency is there thought or suggestion of repudiation, and their general progress and genuine prosperity are so well trusted by the world, that the phenomenal growth above

detailed of one channel of investment already has become realised in fact.

There remains to consider any proposals tending towards closer financial union in these matters.

I will take the important point of the inclusion of Colonial Government Stocks in the authorised list of Trust Securities which has had the support of Lord Salisbury, Lord Knutsford, and Lord Chancellors of both administrations. It is a point which has been pressed on more than one occasion, especially by the Council of this Institute. In June 1888 I brought forward a motion in the House of Commons in favour of this proposal. I need not here dilate on the obvious advantages of such a course from the Colonial point of view. But I should wish anew to draw public attention to two arguments of very present importance to trustees and to beneficiaries under trusts in the Mother Country.

In the first place some such action is necessary. The amount of trust capital seeking investment has increased enormously. During the last twenty years the properties passing on the death of persons has increased from a total of £150,000,000 to one of £215,000,000. It has been calculated that over this period the Trust Funds have very nearly doubled in amount. But the funds on the original list available for trustees have probably decreased in nominal and real value by at least one-half. "Consols" have been reduced in the interval from £770,000,000 to £650,000,000, and the interest has fallen from 3¼ and 3 to 2¾ and 2½ per cent. Landed securities have tumbled down in market value in a manner only to be compared with the fall in certain unfortunate foreign Bonds.

This consequent public demand has influenced legislation, and from time to time added to the list of trust securities. To Consols were added in the seventies the stock of municipal corporations and of the Metropolitan Board of Works (this latter an unfortunate choice). In 1888 there were added bonds and debentures of any railway company in the United Kingdom paying a regular dividend. To the trust list for Scotland were then added East India Stock and the inscribed stock of any Colonial government approved by the Court of Session. It is also matter of common knowledge that it is becoming more and more common for trust deeds specifically to empower trustees to place trust moneys in Colonial securities. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have actually invested in such securities nearly two millions sterling.

The Colonial Government Securities amount in all to £350,000,000. What is their investment value? It must be remembered that our

Colonies are communities of our fellow-countrymen, animated by the same traditions, history and religion, and upholding the same institutions and principles. The capital they have borrowed has been expended in promoting their growth and prosperity, more than nine-tenths having been expended upon reproductive public works, and immigration. These Colonies are possessed of very great natural resources in climate, mineral, agricultural and pastoral wealth, and are rapidly opening up rich harvests from forest, sea, prairie and mine. Such development is only to be stimulated by the application of capital, and the provision of railways, waterways, roads, bridges, harbours, telegraph, water-supply, and so forth. Even the great Canadian Dominion received much initial impetus from the loans and guarantees of the Imperial Government for the purpose of constructing the great canal system and the railways which have done so much to open up Canada to the settler and the investor.

I would add a main asset these Colonies still possess in reserved Crown lands, amounting to not less than 2,000 million acres. And the present value of these lands is best indicated by the fact that in the Colonies there are to-day something like 21 million head of cattle, 185 millions of sheep and 4 million horses.

It would be well here to state the objections which have been raised to such a proposal. In the *first* place, Chancellors of the Exchequer always urged the harm such enhancement of rival securities in the public eye would do to Consols. But the Government purchases are largely responsible for the present high price of Consols, and if the price was lowered investors would benefit by the proportionate increase in the interest on their investments. Moreover, any small detriment suffered by Consols would be more than made up to the nation at large by the good done to Colonial credit, and it is not to be supposed that the borrowing powers of the Imperial Government would be materially damaged by so small a movement towards bettering the general credit of the Empire.

Secondly, it is said there is no limit of issue to Colonial loans. But this difficulty would be effectively met by the automatic rule in my proposal. Any Colony guilty of overborrowing would find its securities fall below the level of those available for Trust Funds.

Thirdly, it was advanced that there were no direct means in this country of suing a Colonial Government for non-fulfilment of contract. This objection was taken at the Colonial Conference in 1887, and all the Colonial Governments undertook to see that their agents could be rendered liable by ordinary process in England in such

cases. I therefore am confident that it will not be long ere Colonial Government securities come on to the authorised Trust List—as they ought to have done long ago.

Another question of the first importance in united financial action is that of State subsidies to improve the communications of the Empire. In this respect it is well worthy of notice that a perfectly practicable method of common action has been discussed and put in use. The ultimate decision rests with the Parliaments, but the actual negotiations in any case are conducted through the existing channels. Subsidies for the regular carriage of mails, and guarantees or subsidies to telegraph lines, are all now matters of usual routine, and I trust that what has done so much for the joint service to Australia and South Africa, and for the steamship communication between Canada and Japan, will soon see working cables from Vancouver to Australia, from Australia to the Cape, and from Halifax to the West Indies; and the happy inauguration of a joint subsidy for a fast Atlantic line between the Mother Country and Canada, I, for one, hope to see receive its adequate complement by a first-class fast service between Canada and Australasia.

Among other matters which need consideration but need here be only mentioned, are fiscal relations established by or with the great Chartered Companies, as in North Borneo, on the Niger and in South Africa. Then again the whole question of exchange and the remittance of Government moneys needs close attention. There is the policy indulged in by our Colonies of giving bounties on a variety of exports or industries (see appendix). And finally the revision of the forms in which statistical records are now kept might well be undertaken with a view to an increased uniformity in the future.

Summary.

I have now done what I could in the time at our disposal to place before this Institute some account of a vast and complex subject. I have had no ambition to be exhaustive, I have hoped to be suggestive. I have not attempted to make the subject attractive, for I have remained on the lower ground of facts, of what is practical, of what is useful.

This is, so far as I know, the first occasion on which an effort has been made to present as one whole the important and extensive and complicated fiscal relations of our great Empire. I venture to be

confident that reason has been shown for action by statesmen, in the doing or undoing of many details connected with

Customs tariffs	Death duties
Commercial treaties	Income tax
Bounties	Public debts
Stamp duties	Subsidies
Shipping dues	Statistics

Generally speaking, what is necessary is greater uniformity and no overlapping, although even more than these do we stand in need of certainty and simplicity. For instance, in death duties, income tax, customs duties, and other revenue exactions, what is needed is permanency and clearness in arrangement in all portions of the Empire, so that traders, investors, and immigrants may foresee the precise condition of affairs which they may have to face in any given province of the Empire.

The whole political atmosphere is charged with the latent electric force of Imperial Unity and Imperial Consolidation. I wish, as it were, to harness and utilise some of this energy in the work of promoting in fiscal reforms the material prosperity of our common Empire. But I have insisted, and do insist, that whatever reforms may be desirable, the one grand principle of our New Empire, the individual liberty of each component part, must dominate all consultations and all decisions. If we are wise we shall fear all that tends to restriction, and welcome all that tends to freedom and to the opening out of opportunities. I conclude by the confident statement that all reforms in the fiscal relations of the Empire which are the resultants of free choice based on adequate knowledge, must conduce to the general prosperity and to the material advantage of all classes and interests within our wide Empire.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

TERMS IN COMMERCIAL TREATIES COVERING COLONIES.

Terms used	In Treaty with	Date
"Colonies and Foreign Possessions"	Belgium	1862
	Germany	1865
	Austria	1868
"Colonies and Foreign Possessions" (with power reserved to certain Colonies to be included or not)	Greece	1886
	Montenegro	1882
	Paraguay	1884
	Salvador	1862 and 1886
	Uruguay	1885
	Italy	1883
"Colonies and Foreign Possessions" (with named exemptions, as "East Indies," "Canada," "South Africa," &c.) . .	Equador	1880 and 1885
	Roumania	1880
	Servia	1880–1
	Sweden and Norway	1826
	France	1826
With specified Colonies only .	Netherlands	1824 and 1871
	Portugal	1842
	(France and Canada	1893)
	(Orange Free State and Cape Colony	18)
"Dominions and Possessions" (in doubt whether Colonies included or not)	Sandwich Islands	1851
	Russia	1859
	Hamburg	1841
	Columbia	1866
	Costa Rica	1849
"Territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe" . .	United States	1815

[*Note.*—Some treaties claim *national treatment*, *i.e.* same treatment as "British goods." Others claim "*most favoured nation treatment*," *i.e.* same treatment as any third power obtains by treaty or otherwise.]

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE STATISTICS (1895) (000 OMITTED).

Colony	Population	Revenue				
		Total	Customs	Income Tax	Railway	
					Gross	Net
		£	£	£	£	£
North America:						
Canada (Dominion only)	5,083,	6,981,	3,625,	—	9,357,	2,607,
Newfoundland	208,	326,	296,	—	6,	1,
South Africa:						
Cape	1,765,	5,282,	1,356,	—	3,390,	1,794,
Natal	584,	1,170,	190,	—	526,	279,
Australasia:						
New South Wales	1,276,	9,400,	2,048,	28,	2,878,	1,310,
Victoria	1,182,	6,696,	1,859,	141,	2,582,	1,039,
Queensland	461,	3,414,	1,145,	53,	1,049,	350,
South Australia	357,	2,616,	551,	?	969,	280,
West "	101,	1,126,	615,	—	200,	64,
Tasmania	161,	762,	304,	?	150,	30,
New Zealand	699,	4,560,	1,650,	93,	1,183,	432,
Outposts:						
Malta	178,	305,	169,	—	6,	1,
Gibraltar	25,	61,	11,	—	—	—
Bermuda	18,	38,	27,	—	—	—
St. Helena	4,	10,	5,	—	—	—
Falklands	2,	13,	4,	—	—	—
Tropical Colonies:						
Ceylon	3,235,	1,158,	321,	—	622,	313,
Straits Settlements	550,	430,	—	—	—	—
Malay States	420,	1,698,	930,	—	247,	118,
Hong Kong	254,	518,	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6,	10,	?	—	—	—
Mauritius	378,	827,	286,	—	18,	6,
New Guinea	—	5,	4,	—	—	—
Fiji	120,	78,	35,	—	—	—
Lagos	90,	142,	128,	—	—	—
Niger Coast Protectorate	—	—	117,	—	—	—
Gold Coast	1,500,	230,	198,	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	80,	98,	80,	—	—	—
Gambia	14,	21,	15,	—	—	—
West India Islands	1,410,	1,844,	869,	?	64,	24,
British Honduras	34,	52,	27,	—	—	—
" Guiana	276,	568,	290,	—	—	—
India	230,000,	95,187,	6,364,	—	2,109,	—
United Kingdom	38,000,	94,684,	20,115,	16,000,	—	—

APPENDIX C.

Export Duties levied in British Colonies.

Colony	Articles
Victoria	Scrap iron
Queensland	Cedar timber
West Australia	Guano, horses
New Zealand	Gold, oysters
Cape	Ostriches, ostrich eggs
Fiji	Silver coin, sandalwood, bêche-de-mer
St. Helena	Guano
Gambia	Ground nuts
Bahamas	Guano
Turk's Island	Salt
St. Lucia	Sugar, cocoa, molasses
St. Vincent	Arrowroot, cocoa, coffee, cotton, spices, sugar, rum
Virgin Islands	Live-stock, butter, charcoal, coffee, vegetables
St. Kitts	Sugar, rum
Trinidad	Asphalt, petroleum, cocoa, coffee, sugar, rum, cocoanut
Honduras	Logwood

APPENDIX D.

Income Tax in British Colonies.

Colony	When first levied	Charged on	Exemptions
New South Wales	1895	Incomes made in Colony	—
Victoria	1895	" earned "	Dividends on Government Loans
Queensland	1890	5 per cent. on dividends of companies working in Colony	—
South Australia	1884	All incomes earned in Colony	Dividends on Loans to Government
Tasmania	1894	Incomes made or received in Colony	—
New Zealand	1891	Incomes made or received in Colony	Incomes from landed property. Pensions if taxed in country of origin
St. Vincent	—	Incomes made in Colony	—
Dominica	—	" "	—

APPENDIX E.

Bounties given in British Colonies.

Colony	On Export	On Production
Canada . .	Beetroot sugar	—
Victoria . .	Dairy produce, fruit, honey	Bonus on growing fruit, vines, fibres, vegetables, and economic plants, and on preserving fruit, making sorghum and beet sugar, oils, tobacco, &c.
Queensland .	Meat and dairy produce	Capital advanced for sugar, meat preserving, and dairy produce factories
South Australia .	Butter	—
Natal . . .	—	Bonus, by quantities produced, on twenty different manufactures

Note.—Fourteen out of thirty-seven foreign states grant bounties on export (four on sugar only).

Discussion.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Braddon, K.C.M.G. (Premier of Tasmania): I am exceedingly glad that, as mentioned by the Chairman, you have a very wholesome rule that a speech shall not occupy more than ten minutes. After having represented Australasia at Ascot to-day, I feel that ten minutes is quite as much as I should care to occupy on any subject whatever. It is, I may say, with immense pleasure that I appear here this evening, both because I am in an Institute which represents in a very peculiar degree and with eminent success the interests of the Colonies, and also because I am in some sense supporting, however humbly, a gentleman who has always proved himself to be one of the best friends in England that the Colonies possess. It is, moreover, very gratifying to me to be here this evening, because I am in the position of one of a very large class who delight in being able to say "I told you so." Some four years ago I appeared as the lecturer on this platform and read a Paper styled "Australasia—A Vindication." That Paper was a reply to several atrabilious attacks made by irresponsible and not too well-informed people on the morals and more particularly on the financial condition of the different Colonies. I was followed by

a gentleman who writes for one of the newspapers, I believe, and who then delivered himself of a series of attacks upon the Colonies of Australasia all along the line. Those attacks, leaving aside what was written about our morals, which are as good as other people's, I believe, were mainly directed to our insolvency, and the certainty that in a short time we should be compelled to repudiate. Now I am glad to be here to-night to say, and to say with the confidence of one who has passed through the heat and burden of the day, that we have got through our difficulties—that we have got through them without one syllable being whispered anywhere as to repudiation. Repudiation, if it ever were to be convenient, would have been convenient some two or three years ago, when, as far as the Colonies of Australasia were concerned, everyone of them was put to its wits' end to make both ends meet, and to bring up its revenue to its ordinary expenditure. The Colonies, I say, have shown to England by their sacrifices, by the greatest sacrifices that a people can make, that their first thought is to maintain the national honour and to keep good faith with those who have trusted them. Nobody who has not been concerned in the work of the Australasian Premiers during the crisis we have come through, knows what that work has been—the work, on the one hand, of retrenching to the very bitter end, retrenchment being necessarily always an exceedingly unpopular operation; and, on the other hand, the necessity of raising our revenue by new and strange forms of taxation which up to the last three years no Colony of Australasia had dreamed of introducing. We have passed our several Income Tax Acts all through the Colonies, and raised our revenue in that way. If anybody had talked of the income tax ten years ago the whole of Australasia would have repudiated the idea, just as readily as those atrabilious critics said we should repudiate our debts. This is what we have done, and I hope, without any vainglorious appeal to the people of this country, they will appreciate not so much the work of the men who have been in the several Ministries, but the work of the people who have supported those measures both of retrenchment and increased taxation, and have upheld the Governments that instituted those measures in greater strength to-day than they enjoyed three years ago. This is rather like blowing our own trumpet, and has not, I suppose, very much to do with the Paper now before us. I may say I am not at present in a position to criticise that Paper so far as relates to the most important part of it. The most important portion is that which deals with the effecting of closer commercial relations between the Colonies and the

Mother Country. Well, that is a subject as to which I have to suspend my judgment until the matter comes on for discussion, which I suppose it will do as soon as the great festivities are over. But there is one point as to which I would say a few words, and that is as regards the double income tax charge, though here too I feel in an exceedingly delicate position, because, being the guest of the Government—a guest who, if he survive the magnificent hospitalities extended to him, will remember them to the end of his days—being, I say, in that position, one feels necessarily a certain amount of reluctance to say anything that may seem like criticism of the Government or its action. Yet I cannot help saying that this matter of the double income tax is felt very deeply by a great many of our Colonists—a great many, that is, of those who have to pay income tax, who, of course, are a small minority. It is a matter which, after all, is one of trivial importance to this country, involving as it does only some £180,000 a year—£180,000 a year to a country with a revenue of £102,000,000 a year. I cannot help saying that I think it would be wise and would tend to bring into closer and more harmonious relations the Colonies and the Mother Country, if difficulties such as those raised by the various Colonies were dealt with more speedily and with that graciousness which distinguishes him who, giving quickly, gives twice. We would rather have these things given to us promptly than wrest them by argument or otherwise from the Government, because if we boast of anything at all it is of our loyalty to the Crown and Flag of England.

The Hon. T. J. Byrnes (Attorney-General of Queensland) thanked Sir George Baden-Powell for the generous and sympathetic tone in which he had treated the various questions raised in his paper, and expressed a wish that they might be able to infuse a similar spirit into the stony breasts of the Lords of the Treasury. The question of double taxation was one of the deepest interest to the Colonists, and, so far as it affected personal property, the subject was still one of conflict between the Colony of Queensland and the Imperial Government. He hoped, however, it would be discussed in the same tone and temper as had been displayed by the lecturer in his paper. He maintained that Queen's taxes for a particular purpose ought to be levied only once within the Empire.

Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B. (Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade): I desire to join with previous speakers in congratulating the Institute on the tact and ability with which the

lecturer has dealt with many difficult subjects. I also congratulate you on the presence to-night of such able representatives of our Colonies as those to whom you have just listened. It must be a matter of the greatest possible satisfaction to those who are in any way concerned with executive administration at home, when such gentlemen come amongst us, ready and willing to exchange opinions upon the many important matters connected with our common interest. The opportunity afforded by the Jubilee gathering of the discussion of commercial affairs, is one which cannot be too lightly regarded, and is likely to be productive of the utmost possible good. The building up of the great Empire, which this year reaches such an important epoch, has had one or two incidents which demand the care of the wisest heads in the Empire. The absolute necessity of maintaining the liberty of the Colonies is now universally recognised. All executive officers in this country and all statesmen now understand that it is essential to the welfare of our Empire that our principal Colonies should be self-governing, should have discretion, and should exercise that discretion as far as possible unfettered and unimpeded by Imperial trammels. But I also say that we are beginning to recognise the necessity for regarding, not only the interests of particular Colonies, but the interests of the Empire at large. I am sure I am expressing the views both of the Attorney-General of Queensland and of the Premier of Tasmania, when I say that for the development of the Empire, the interests of the Empire must be principally regarded, and that the welfare of the Empire can best be promoted by working together—we in this country recognising the independence of the Colonies, and they, on the other hand, recognising the importance of acting for the Empire from the point of view of the Empire. Numbers of matters are alluded to in the able lecture to which we have listened. They must be discussed in detail by persons in higher authority than I am. The question of commercial tariffs is one the importance of which cannot be exaggerated so far as regards the influence which it has upon our commerce. I join heartily in welcoming the extremely wise and able attitude which we have recently seen adopted by Canadian statesmen, because I am certain that that policy is influenced by a desire to bind more closely the commercial interests of the Empire. Fiscal anomalies have grown up, necessarily so, as individual Colonies have developed. The importance of doing away with these anomalies has been carefully dwelt upon by the lecturer, and has been admitted by various speakers. I am perfectly certain there are no thoughtful economists

in this country who do not wish everything done that can possibly be done in fairness to the British taxpayer to remove all those financial and fiscal anomalies which have gradually grown up. How to do it requires careful and anxious thought. How to weld together the various units composing our great Empire in a manner which will be of benefit to each and all, is a problem requiring the utmost statesmanship—the greatest possible care—on the part of those who are responsible for the administration of this Empire. These problems will, in the course of the next few weeks, have the consideration of the able men who preside over the Departments of State connected with our Colonies, foreign affairs, and our trade. They will have to be discussed, not in the pleasant society of ladies who are listening to speeches of ten minutes' duration, but in a hard, business-like, and technical fashion. The result of the discussion, I am perfectly certain, will be, that by a system of give and take, and by recognising each other's difficulties, those of us who are concerned with the Home administration, and those who are concerned with Colonial administration, will join hand in hand in doing that which is best for the Empire at large, so that that may be true which the late Poet Laureate said—

> "Statesmen at her council met,
> Who knew the season when to take
> Occasion by the hand, and make
> The bounds of freedom wider yet."

Mr. T. Mackenzie: I should like to join in complimenting the lecturer on the generous manner in which he has treated the interests of the Colonies. Personally, I have been associated with a number of the institutions in New Zealand, and I can say this—that if the policy which he suggests were adopted by the Imperial Parliament, nothing could have more effect in binding together the various dependencies of the Empire. He has touched ably on some of the great weaknesses which I think exist, and especially on the question of double taxation. I do not agree with Sir Edward Braddon when he treats this question of income tax as a light and trivial matter. It is not a trivial matter. I hold that people of this Empire who require on different occasions to live in different parts of the Empire should not be penalised for that action. It is essential that intercommunication should take place between the people of the different parts. We know for instance that higher educational advantages are to be obtained in England than anywhere else, and if the father of a family should require to come

here for the purpose of educating his sons, and in order that they may return to the Colonies the better able to discharge the duties of citizenship, it is a wrong to penalise him by insisting upon this double taxation. I would also point out that when the Imperial Government commits errors of that description the younger nations of the Empire are apt to follow its example. We know that in New Zealand an attempt was made to reach the profits earned by merchants trading with us, but not resident there. That was found to be impossible. A proposal was, however, carried to put a tax of £50 upon every commercial man coming to New Zealand, and I may say it was largely due to myself that the tax was reduced from £100 to £50. I would also like to correct an observation made by Sir Edward Braddon to the effect that four years ago every Colony was at its wits' end to make ends meet. He forgets that every year during the past ten years New Zealand has had surpluses.

The Hon. Sir EDWARD BRADDON: On paper.

Mr. T. MACKENZIE: Not only on paper, but in reality solid surpluses; and to show you how real they were, I may tell you that we have been able to pay off a previous deficit of £128,000, and every year the financial statement has shown £250,000 to spend upon public works out of those surpluses. Concurrent with that, considerable reductions have been made on the railway tariffs. And, although the customs duties are greater in the total, that is owing to the increased prosperity of the Colony, and not to increased taxation per head, which is lower now than formerly. I am grateful to the lecturer for his generous sentiments towards the Colony, and I assure him that it is men of his stamp that will in the future bind our Empire together.

The Hon. Sir EDWARD BRADDON: I wish to exonerate myself of the charge imputed to me by the last speaker, of having in any way advocated any double duties whatever upon the Colonies. All that I said—and all that I said related to the income tax—was distinctly in the opposite direction, and was by way of deprecating the idea that there should be this double charge in any shape or form. If I have misrepresented or seemed to underrate New Zealand's brilliant solvency and surpluses I very much regret it.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I am glad I have given Sir Edward Braddon the opportunity of making that point clear.

The CHAIRMAN: It is satisfactory to find that at any rate on this point New Zealand and Tasmania are federated.

The Hon. F. S. GRIMWADE (M.L.C. Victoria): I agree with a great deal, in fact with nearly everything, that has been said by the

lecturer, and I hope that when these festivities are over the points he has raised will receive due consideration. I think all Australians esteem it a very great pleasure to be present and take part so far as they can in the festivities of next week—festivities which are unique in the history of nations, and I am sure we shall all do what we can in our way to make these festivities complete and perfect. In addition to the question of Death Duties and Income Tax, I would remind you that there is also the question of preferential tariffs, and I hope when we have settled down into humdrum life again this important question will be considered by the representatives of the different Governments, and that some satisfactory settlement will be arrived at. This question of a double income tax, though a small matter to England, is a very great matter to the Colonies who have to pay. I speak feelingly, because I happen to represent Victoria, which has the largest income tax of any Colony. Sir Edward Braddon referred to the fact that the Colonies had been through the very depths of depression, and that they had been at their wits' ends to make ends meet. I happen to come from Victoria, where the best part of my life has been spent; and if there is one Colony that has suffered more than another during the late depression, it has been Victoria. I can assure those present that that Colony is going to pay its way entirely. It is not going to repudiate either public or private obligations. I believe that Victoria, in common with the other Colonies, feels an intense determination, whatever sacrifices it may have to undergo, and however hard it may have to work—I believe, I say, that Victoria and the Colonies generally are determined to pay all their obligations to the very uttermost. I believe Victoria has seen to-day pretty nearly the end of its troubles. We have had a great season of depression, bad seasons, droughts, and all sorts of disappointments, but notwithstanding we are going to pull Victoria to the fore again. As to these matters of tariff arrangements, I hope they will be taken in hand by the Government, and I believe that if they are patiently dealt with, satisfactory arrangements will be arrived at.

The Hon. C. C. Bowen (M.L.C. New Zealand): We have heard a great deal about the grievances of the Colonies under the system of double taxation, and I entirely sympathise with them. But there is another question which I hope will receive attention in the course of the discussions between the Imperial Government and the Premiers of the different Colonies, and that is the question of defence. The feeling is growing throughout the Colonies that they have not done enough in that matter. It is to be hoped

that with the growth of this feeling for Imperial unity there will be some attempt made on the part of the Imperial Government to deal with the grievances that have been dwelt upon to-night, and that on the side of the Colonies some greater approach will be made towards meeting their share of the expense of the Naval defence of the Empire. That feeling, I say, is, I think, growing throughout the Colonies. In alluding to this matter, I may observe that the Colonies often speak of their debts as having grown up not through miserable wars, but for reproductive purposes. Perhaps it is a little too much forgotten that what is called the war debt of England grew up mainly through the dogged determination to liberate not only England, but Europe, from a grinding military tyranny, and that without that war the Colonies would never have existed. All that England ever got out of that great expenditure was the magnificent estate which has been handed over to the Colonies free and unencumbered by any condition. That is why those who are now beginning to understand the relations between the different portions of the Empire feel it is not only the duty but the privilege of the Colonies to be parties to the defence of this great heritage.

Mr. R. S. Ashton: I beg leave to join in offering my congratulations to Sir George Baden-Powell on his Paper. It undoubtedly raises some very difficult points, which I hope may be settled. I take exception entirely to the expression of feeling that this question of preferential tariffs should be handed over, as a previous speaker suggested, to the United Fair Trade League. I think he must be under some misapprehension if he supposes that that league is able or willing to discuss or settle this question of tariffs on a satisfactory basis. My point of view with regard to these tariffs is in sympathy with the opinions which have been lately expressed by the Premiers of New South Wales and of Canada. I appreciate very much the ability of the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Chamberlain), who is a man of pre-eminent ability, but I take very great exception to the speech which he delivered last year, in which he held out hopes that there might be preferential tariffs within the Empire. It is a large question, which very likely will come prominently before us in the course of time; but I want to point out to Mr. Grimwade, who represents, I believe, a Protectionist Colony, that he must look on all sides for light on this question of tariffs, and I would impress upon him and those who think with him that anything that could injure the trade or financial prosperity of this country (which, I believe, would be enormously injured by the adoption of preferential

or differential tariffs) would seriously injure the Colonies also. It is important to remember that the Colonies find in this country their very best market in which to buy, as for every twenty shillings spent on foreign products they spend fifty shillings on the products of the United Kingdom; and if by any mistaken system of differential tariffs they were to weaken the trading power and prosperity of this country they would be putting a knife to their own throat. If anybody wishes to understand this question from Mr. Chamberlain's point of view, I would recommend him to read the House of Commons debate in March 1882, when Mr. Chamberlain, in very different circumstances, as President of the Board of Trade, showed that if you began a system of preferential tariffs, you must begin with food, and that if you put on a duty of 10 per cent., which, I believe, is advocated, you tax this country or the consumer to the amount of £40,000,000—sixteen millions of which he said would go to the Revenue, and twenty-four millions into the pockets of the landlords. Therefore, I wish to guard Mr. Grimwade from leaning altogether on the United Free Trade League, whose principles I utterly repudiate.

The CHAIRMAN: It is one of the advantages of discussions at this Institute that we hear different views put before us in the most perfect good temper. To-night we have been fortunate in hearing many speakers, most of them, perhaps, viewing the question generally from one side, but at the same time putting before us aspects of the question which are well worthy of consideration. It is rather too late in the evening to enter into the wide discussion as to whether the issue before us, or which will be before long, is, or is not, that of preferential treatment. I do not hold any brief for Mr. Chamberlain, but I would point out that, whatever may be Mr. Chamberlain's views upon commercial questions, there can be no doubt whatever that he is doing his best at the present time to see whether he can arrive at such an arrangement or such a policy as will prove commercially advantageous to the whole of the Empire—the Mother Country and the Colonies as well. I rose for the purpose of carrying out what I feel sure is the desire of everyone present, namely, to thank Sir George Baden-Powell for his paper. I am not going to enter upon any criticisms upon it. We have heard a great deal about the double income tax. Most of us, as a rule, are horrified at having to pay one tax, and I fully enter into the feelings of those who are called upon to pay double taxes. What I think is particularly fortunate to-night is, that we have started a discussion upon matters which will come up for consideration during the next three or four weeks, and that these matters have been discussed

the friendly tone in which we hope all these discussions will be carried on. Sir George Baden-Powell has his views, and there is no doubt that his great desire has been to show that amongst the largest body of political men, and also the general public in the British Isles, there is every wish to meet their Colonial fellow-subjects in a friendly way. I was very glad, indeed, Mr. Byrnes should almost immediately upon his arrival in this country have listened to a paper written in such a tone. I can assure him that although there may be people who by certain means are able to make their views more widely known perhaps than others, yet that the great mass of this people thoroughly believe that their principles of honour are not higher than the principles of honour which guide the commercial dealings of our Colonial Governments. I have no doubt that in another arena Sir George Baden-Powell will have an opportunity of enforcing his views. Probably he will meet with some opposition. At any rate, he has put forward his views with clearness and force. If he is successful a great many here will be happy, and if he is not successful, at any rate they will know the best has been said for their side of the question.

Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P.: I am, myself, astonished and gratified that the speakers who have taken part in this discussion should have spoken in such uniformly kind terms of my words and intentions. They say I have been generous towards the Colonies. I could keep you here a considerable time telling you how kind the Colonies have been to me personally on various occasions. We have heard to night (and that is what I wish to congratulate ourselves upon) the deliberate opinions of representatives of some of our greatest Colonies, who have come over to take part in these auspicious celebrations. They have spoken in no uncertain terms, and I trust the consultations which are about to take place will follow on the lines of kindliness and wisdom which have characterised their utterances on this occasion. I will only add that those of us who know anything of Australia know the great reputation established by our Chairman for tact, ability, and a well-informed mind; and in thanking him for his presence to-night, may we not also express the wish that when our statesmen come to consult with the statesmen of the Colonies on these important questions, among the statesmen of the Mother Country officially delegated to consult with our Colonial brethren may be found Lord Jersey?

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting terminated.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE twenty-fourth annual conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882) was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Friday, June 18, 1897, and was attended by about 3,200 guests, representing all parts of the British Empire. The string band of the Royal Marines (Chatham division), conducted by Mr. J. Wright, performed in the Bird gallery, and the British Ladies' Orchestra in the Central Hall. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in various parts of the building. The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and with the flags of the various Colonies. The guests were received by the following vice-presidents and councillors:—

Vice-Presidents.—Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.—W. J. Anderson, Esq., Allan Campbell, Esq., Frederick Dutton, Esq., Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., C. Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G., W. Maynard Farmer, Esq., Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Henry J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., George S. Mackenzie, Esq., S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION BANQUET.

A SPECIAL Banquet to commemorate the completion of the Sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign took place at the Hotel Cecil on Friday, July 2, 1897. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c., presided. The great hall was decorated with flags bearing the Union Jack, and the arms or distinguishing badges of the various Colonies, and the flag of the Institute with the motto "The Queen and the United Empire," and on the menu was a representation of Britannia watching the fleet, the work of the late Mr. Edward Fairfield. The string band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Cavaliere L. Zavertal, performed a selection of music during the reception and the dinner. The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors: The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.; Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.; Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.; Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.; W. J. Anderson, Esq.; Allan Campbell, Esq.; Frederick Dutton, Esq.; Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.; C. Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G.; W. Maynard Farmer, Esq.; Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G.; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B.; Henry J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.; William Keswick, Esq.; Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; George S. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B.; S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq.; Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.; Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.; Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G.; Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

The following is a complete list of those present:—

Adcock, C. C.; Adderley, Sir A. J., K.C.M.G.; Agius, E. T.; Agius, Mrs. E. T.; Akerman, Sir J. W., K.C.M.G.; Akerman, Lady; Alcock, R. J.; Alcock, Mrs. R. J.; Aldenhoven, J. F.; Aldenhoven, Miss; Alldridge, T. J.; Allen, R.; Anderson, W. J.; Anderson, Miss; Ashby, Captain Wm.; Ashby, Mrs. Wm.; Aspeling, J. S.; Attenborough, M.; Attenborough, Mrs. M.; Baddeley, Lieut. F. J.; Bailey, Mrs. Abe; Bannerman, G. L.; Bannerman, Mrs. G. L.; Barker, W. H.; Barker, Mrs. W. H.; Barnes, D. D.; Barry, J. H.; Barry, Mrs. J. H.; Batley, S. T.; Beauchamp, H. H.; Beaumont, J.; Beaumont, Mrs. J.; Bell, D. W.; Bell, Mrs. D. W.; Bell, Mackenzie; Bell, Moberly; Bernard, Captain F. J.; Bhumgara, J. S.; Billinghurst, H. F.; Billinghurst, Mrs. H. F.; Blakeney, Captain; Booker, J. D.; Boosé, J. R.; Boyle, F.; Bradbury, Mrs. F. J.; Bramston, Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Bramston, Lady; Brassey, Hon. T. A.; Brassey, Lady Idina; Bright, C. E., C.M.G.; Bright, Hon. Mrs. C. E.; Brown, Miss; Browne, Lennox, F.R.C.S.E.; Browne, Mrs.; Bruce, J. M.; Bruce, Miss; Buchanan, J.; Buchanan, Mrs. J.; Buckle, G. E.; Bull, H.; Bull, Mrs. H.; Bulwer, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G.; Bulwer, Miss A.; Burdon, Lieut.;

Burt, Dr. A. H.; Butt, J. H.; Butt, Mrs. J. H.; Buxton, Noel; Buxton, Mrs. Noel; Byrnes, Hon. T. J.; Calvert, A. F.; Campbell, Allan; Carlill, A. J. H.; Carter, F.; Cawston, G.; Chamberlain, Wm.; Chadwick, O., C.M.G.; Chadwick, Miss; Clarke, General Sir Andrew, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.; Clarke, Henry; Clowes, W. C. Knight; Clowes, Mrs. W. C. Knight; Cochrane, Hon. T. H., M.P.; Cochrane, Lady Gertrude; Colledge, J. C.; Colmer, J. G., C.M.G.; Colomb, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Coode, J. C.; Coode, Mrs. J. C.; Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Courthope, W. F.; Cowie, G.; Cowie, Mrs. G.; Craig, W. J.; Cramer, Miss; Crawford, Mrs. J. A.; Crichton, R.; Crichton, Miss; Crombie, F. E. N.; Crossley, Miss Ada; Crowse, Miss; Cuvilje, O. B.; Cuvilje, Mrs. O. B.; Dangar, D. R.; Dangar, Captain H. W.; Davidson-Houston, Capt. W. B.; Davies, M. C.; Davies, T. H.; Davson, E. R.; Davson, G. L.; Davson, H. K.; Davson, Mrs. H. K.; Debenham, F.; Delmege, E. T.; Denison, Lieut.-Colonel G. T.; Denison, Mrs. G. T.; Depree, C. F.; Depree, Mrs. C. L.; Des Vœux, Sir Wm., G.C.M.G.; Des Vœux, Lady; Donovan, F.; Donovan, Dr. J. J.; Dunell, O. R.; Dunell, Mrs. O. R.; Dutton, Fred.; Dutton, Mrs. Fred.; Eady, G. J. H.; Eaton, H. F.; Edwards, General Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.; Egerton, Colonel A., C.B.; Escombe, Rt. Hon. Harry; Escombe, Mrs. H.; Evans, Gowen; Eves, C. Washington, C.M.G.; Eves, Miss Olivia; Evison, E.; Evison, Mrs. E.; Eyers, Miss; Fairclough, R. A.; Fairclough, Mrs. R. A.; Fairfax, J. M.; Fairfax, E. Ross; Fairfax, Mrs. E. Ross; Farmer, W. M.; Fife, G. R.; Fife, Mrs. G. R.; Finlayson, J. Harvey; FitzGerald, Sir G. Vesey, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; FitzGerald, Lady Vesey; Fleming, A.; Flint, Captain W. M.; Ford, L. P.; Ford, Mrs. L. P.; Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.; Forrest, Lady; Fraser, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Fry, F. W.; Fry, Mrs. F. W.; Garrick, A. C.; Garrick, Sir J. F., K.C.M.G.; Garrick, Lady; George, D.; George, Mrs. D.; Gibbs, Isaac; Gibbs, Mrs. Isaac; Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B.; Giffen, Lady; Glasgow, Earl of, G.C.M.G.; Gondal, H.H. the Thakore Sahib of, G.C.I.E.; Goodsir, G.; Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. F.; Gordon, Mrs. J. C. F.; Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J., M.P.; Goschen, Mrs. G. J.; Grant, Duncan; Grant, Mrs. Duncan; Gray, B. G.; Gray, Miss E. B.; Green, Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Green, Lady; Green, Mrs. Marshall; Grimaldi, W. B.; Grimaldi, Mrs. W. B.; Grimwade, Hon. F. S.; Grimwade, Mrs. F. S.; Grinlinton, Sir J. J.; Grove, D.; Gueritz, E. P.; Guthrie C.; Guthrie, Mrs. C.; Hacker, Miss; Hall, Sir John, K.C.M.G.; Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P.; Hamilton, Lady George; Hamilton, J. J.; Hamilton, Sir W. A. Baillie, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hamilton, Lady Baillie; Hankin, C. L.; Hansen, V. J.; Hanson, C. A.; Hanson, Mrs. C. A.; Hare, R. C.; Harrison, General Sir R., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Harvey, Miss H.; Havelock-Allan, General Sir H., Bart., V.C., G.C.B., M.P; Hayman, H.; Hendrie, Major; Heneage, C.; Henwood, P.; Henwood, Mrs. P.; Herbert, Sir Robert, G.C.B.; Hervey, M. W.; Hervey, Mrs. M. W.; Hervey, V. S.; Hervey, Mrs. V. S.; Hesse, F. E.; Hill, Sidney; Hobbs, Captain, J. T.; Hoffnung, S.; Hopetoun, Earl of, G.C.M.G.; Hopkins, John; Hopkins, Mrs. J.; Hoskins, Admiral Sir A. H., G.C.B.; Hotson, J.; Huddart, J.; Huddart, Mrs. J.; Hughes, G.; Hughes, Mrs. G.; Hunter, D.; Hurst, C. F.; Hurst, G. P.; Hurst, H. E.; Hurst, Mrs. J.; Hurst, W. J.; Irwell, H.; Isaacson, F. Wootton, M.P.; Isaacson, Mrs. F. Wootton; Jack, G. C.; Jagger, J. W.; James, E. M.; Jejeebhoy, Sir J., Bart., C.S.I.; Jennings, Lieut. F. R.; Jeppe, Carl; Jeppe, Mrs. Carl; Jersey, Earl of, G.C.M.G.; Johnson, L. O.; Johnston, Alexander; Johnston, Mrs. Alexander; Johnstone, R.; Jones, W. T.; Jones, Mrs. W. T.; Jourdain, H. J., C.M.G.; Jourdain, Mrs. H. J.; Kelly, Mr. Justice H. G.; Kershaw, Captain A. E.; Keswick, Wm.; Ketri, Rajah Agit Singh, Bahadur of; Kimber, Henry, M.P.; Kimber, Mrs. H.; King, Major H. Venn; Kingston, Rt. Hon. C. C.; Kingston, Mrs. C. C.; Kinnaird, Lord; Laing, Major D. T.; Lamprey, Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel J. J.; Landale, R.; Lanyon, J. C.; Lassetter, Colonel H. B.; Lassetter, Mrs. H. B.; Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.; Laurier, Lady; Lawson, Sir Charles; Lawson, Robertson; Lawson, Mrs. Robertson; Le Maistre, J. L. B.; Le Maistre, Mrs.; Leonard, Hon. J. W.;

Levey, G. Collins, C.M.G.; Levi, Hon. N.; Lewis, Joseph; Lister, R. A.; Little, M.; Little, Mrs. M.; Littleton, the Hon. H. S.; Lloyd, F. G.; Lloyd, Herbert; Loch, Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Long, C. H.; Longworth, Lieut.-Colonel; Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the (Lord Halsbury); Lord Mayor, the Rt. Hon. the; Lady Mayoress; Loring, A. H.; Lowles, John, M.P.; Lowles, Mrs. J.; Lowry, General R. W., C.B.; Lucas, C. P.; Lyell, Captain F. H.; Lyle, W. B.; Macalister, Jas.; McCaul, G. J.; McConnell, F. V.; McIlwraith, A.; Mackay, D. J.; Mackay, Mrs. D. J.; Mackenzie, G. S., C.B.; Mackenzie, T.; Maclean, Lieut.; Macphail, A. J.; Macphail, Mrs. A. J.; Malcolm, A. J.; Malcolm, Miss; Malcolmson, D.; Malcolmson, Mrs. D.; Man, Colonel A., C.M.G.; Man, Mrs. A.; Martin, E.; Martin, Mrs. E.; Mason, Lieut.-Colonel; Mathers, E. P.; Mathers, Mrs. E. P.; Matheson, Mrs.; Mathieson, F. C.; Mathieson, Mrs. F. C.; Melliss, Colonel Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.; Melliss, Lady; Mennell, P.; Mewburn, W. R.; Mewburn, Mrs. W. R.; Michelmore, Miss; Miller, C. A. Duff; Mills, T.; Mitchell, E.; Montefiore, L. P.; Montefiore, Mrs. L. P.; Moon, E. R. P., M.P.; Morgan, G. Vaughan; Morgan, Major R. H.; Morgan, S. Vaughan; Muck, F.; Murray, D.; Myers, A.; Nash, F.; Nathan, E.; Nel, P.; Nelson, Sir E. Montague, K.C.M.G.; Nelson, Lady; Nelson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh M., K.C.M.G.; Nelson, Lady (Queensland); Neville, G. W.; Neville, Mrs. G. W.; Nivison, R.; Nivison, Mrs. R.; Norman, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Noyce, F. A.; Noyce, Mrs. F. A.; O'Connor, C. Y., C.M.G.; O'Halloran, J. S., C.M.G.; O'Halloran, Mrs. J. S.; Oliphant, Miss F.; Olivier, Captain the Marquis T.; Ommanney, C. H.; Ommanney, Sir M. F., K.C.M.G.; Ommanney, Lady; Oswald, W. W.; Paddon, J.; Paddon, Mrs. J.; Paddon, Miss; Palmer, Captain R. E.; Palmer, Mrs. R. E.; Parker, Archibald; Parker, Mrs. Archibald; Parkington, Major Roper; Parkington, Mrs. Roper; Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.; Peace, Miss; Peacock, G.; Peacock, Mrs. G.; Pearson, Sir W. D., Bart., M.P.; Pearson, Lady; Pender, J. Denison; Pender, Mrs. J. Denison; Perkins, H. A.; Perkins, Mrs. H. A.; Phillips, W. A.; Phillips, Mrs. W. A.; Phillips, Lieut. W. H. B.; Pitt, Lieut.-Colonel A.; Playford, Hon. T.; Playford, Mrs. T.; Ponsonby, Rev. S. Gordon; Ponsonby, Mrs. S. Gordon; Preece, W. H., C.B.; Purvis, G.; Purvis, Mrs. G.; Radford, A.; Rankin, James, M.P.; Rankin, Mrs. J.; Rathbone, A. S.; Raw, G. H.; Raw, Mrs. G. H.; Rawes, Lieut.-Colonel W. W.; Rayner, Chief Justice T. C.; Reay, Major W. T.; Reeves, Major E. Gordon; Reeves, H. W.; Reeves, Hon. W. Pember; Reid, Rt. Hon. G. H.; Rennie, G. B.; Rennie, Miss; Rippon, J.; Robinson, General C. W., C.B.; Robinson, Mrs. C. W.; Robinson, T. B.; Rooks, Major C. J.; Rous-Marten, C.; Rowell, Lieut.-Colonel J.; Rowland, Dr. J. W., C.M.G.; Salmon, E.; Samuel, Sir Saul, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Samuel, Lady; Sanderson, J.; Saville-Kent, W.; Scholtz, Dr. W. C.; Schwabacher, S.; Sclanders, A.; Sclanders, Mrs. A.; Scourfield, R.; Selborne, Earl of; Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J.; Seddon, Mrs. R. J.; Shea, Sir Ambrose, K.C.M.G.; Shea, Lady; Shelford, Wm.; Shelford, Mrs. Wm.; Shepstone, Captain W. S.; Sherwood, N.; Sherwood, Mrs. N.; Shields, R. T.; Shippard, Sir Sidney, K.C.M.G.; Shippard, Lady; Shirley, Mrs. W. K.; Shortridge, S.; Skarratt, C. C.; Skinner, W. B.; Skinner, Mrs. W. B.; Slade, George; Slade, Henry G.; Small, J. T.; Smith, Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G.; Smith, Lady Clementi; Smith, Sir Donald A., G.C.M.G.; Smith, Miss E. M.; Smith, R. Tilden; Smith, Walter F.; Spanier, A.; Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon, K.C.M.G.; Sprigg, Lady; Stafford, Sir E. W., G.C.M.G.; Starley, J. K.; Stewart, R. M.; Stirling, Sir Charles, Bart.; Strickland, Major N.; Struben, F. P. T.; Struben, Mrs. F. P. T.: Struben, H. W.; Struben, Mrs. H. W.; Sutton, M. H. F.; Sutton, M. J.; Sutton, Mrs. M. J.; Sutton, Miss; Taylor, E. B. A., C.M.G.; Taylor, Miss; Taylor, Hugh L.; Taylor, Mrs. Hugh L.; Taylor, J. B.; Taylor, Mrs. J. B.; Thomson, T. D.; Tod, Henry; Townend, T. S.; Travers, B.; Travers, Miss; Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G.; Turner, Lady; Tweeddale, the Marquess of; Valentine, C. R.; Vautin, C.; Vautin, Mrs. C.; Vernon, Hon. F. G.; Vernon, Captain W. L.; Vine, Sir J. R. Somers, C.M.G.;

Walker, E.; Walker, F.; Walker, Mrs. F.; Walker, H. de R.; Walker, Lieut.-Colonel R. S. F., C.M.G.; Warton, Lieut.-Col. R. G.; Watson, Colonel C. M., C.M.G.; Watson, Mrs. C. M.; Watt, Hugh; Way, Rt. Hon. S. J. (Chief Justice South Australia); Webster, R. G., M.P.; Weddel, P. G.; Weddel, W.; West, Rev. H. M.; Weston, J. J.; Weston, Mrs. J. J.; Whelan, C. J.; Whiteway, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V., K.C.M.G.; Whiteway, Lady; Whitmore, Mrs.; Whittle, J. Lowry; Whittle, Miss; Whyte, Hon. J. B.; Whyte, Miss; Wigan, J.; Wigan, Mrs. J.; Willans, W. H.; Williamson, Alexr., C.M.G.; Williamson, Andrew; Wilson, A. J.; Wilson, H. F.; Wilson, W. R.; Wilson, Mrs. W. R.; Windeyer, Sir W. C.; Wingfield, E., C.B.; Wingfield, Mrs. E.; Winter-Irving, Hon. W. I.; Winter-Irving, Mrs. W. I.; Wirsing, W. M.; Wood, General Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Wood, G.; Woods, A.; Woollan, B. M.; Woollan, Mrs. B. M.; Yates, Leopold; Yates, Mrs. Leopold; Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.; Young, Miss A. M.; Young, Colonel J. S.

Grace was said by the Rev. S. GORDON PONSONBY.

The CHAIRMAN: My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of "Her Majesty the Queen." Often as it has been my good fortune to propose this loyal toast, I do not think there is any occasion on which I have proposed it when I felt more certain that the whole of the audience would receive it with acclamation. From the length and breadth of the whole Empire but one idea has gone up, and that has been loyalty and devotion to our Sovereign. During the great days of the Jubilee week all classes, all parts of the Empire, have vied with one another to show honour and affection to the Queen. I am sure you all hear with the greatest pleasure that, notwithstanding great exertions for a lady of her age, she is none the worse; and I know I am divulging no secret when I tell you that she has been most deeply touched and most thankful for the reception she has received on all hands.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Right Hon. the Lord CHANCELLOR: It seems to me there is one keynote which these demonstrations have struck, for I have noted all along, what indeed has been noted in other countries, that the point round which all British sentiment seems to circle at the present moment is that of duty and the performance of it; and undoubtedly, following the great example of the august lady who is now prominent in all our thoughts, the members of her family, from the eldest to the youngest, appear to have emulated Her Majesty's desire to do her duty to all her subjects. Whether at sea or on land or in the more difficult matters of statecraft, every member of Her Majesty's family has recognised the fact that they are members of one great community, and have exhibited their desire to be one with her people as they are undoubtedly one in their affections towards the throne. Of another illustrious lady, the Princess of Wales, and of other members of the Royal Family, I

need only say that in respect of those womanly and tenderer duties which are expected from their sex, there is no case of suffering or of weakness in which you will not find them ready and foremost to give their help. I ask you to drink to the health of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

The Right Hon. Sir J. GORDON SPRIGG, K.C.M.G. (Premier of the Cape of Good Hope): What is so attractive to me in the toast which I have the honour to propose, that of "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire," is the sentiment embodied in the language in which that toast is couched—the sentiment of unity which has been so magnificently illustrated during the past fortnight, a sentiment which makes me feel that whether I stand in the County of Middlesex or on the shores of Table Bay, I am equally a citizen of the same great Empire. The strength of the naval forces of the Empire was illustrated just a week ago in the Solent in a manner which can never be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness that great exhibition. What struck me as a Colonist coming from a distant portion of the Empire was "Whence did this Navy come?" for I could not forget that a few days previously I had left the African Squadron on the coast of South Africa; that, as I was informed, the Mediterranean fleet was doing its duty in the central sea, and that the West Indian and Pacific squadrons were also doing their duty on the various stations. As, I say, I went up and down those long lines of war ships in the Solent, ships which appeared to have suddenly arisen out of the waters as by the wand of the enchanter, I asked myself "Whence did they come?" because it appeared to me to be a fleet which could not be equalled by any country throughout the civilised world, even should they gather together all the vessels which belonged to them. Yet this fleet had suddenly come into these waters, and I suppose would as suddenly disappear. It was an indication of what is the naval power of England should that power ever be called in question. A deep impression indeed was made on my mind, and I doubt not on the minds of all my brother Colonists who witnessed that astonishing spectacle. I was only too glad that the Colony which I represent had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was their duty to contribute something towards the cost of that fleet, because if you, at the heart of the Empire, feel the importance of maintaining a Navy, and indeed regard it as essential to your existence, I assure you that we in the outposts of the Empire feel still more the necessity of having the power of the British Navy to protect our coasts also.

It appears to me only reasonable, therefore, that we should according to our measure in those distant outposts contribute something so as to relieve the British taxpayer from the charge which is imposed upon him in the maintenance of the force in which we have an equal interest with you. Passing to the other portion of the toast, I was rejoiced to see, as I doubt not were many others now present, the exhibition, though on a small scale, of what I may call the military forces of the Empire outside the Mother Country. We have been able in the Colonies to send only small detachments, because in regard to some of them we have serious work for those forces on the spot, and we could not spare more. But we were determined to send a sample of the men who were fighting the battles of the Empire in different parts. Thus there was brought together an exhibition such as has never before been seen in England of the different forces which go to make up the great army of the Empire, scattered as it is over the face of the whole earth. It would ill become me to trespass any longer on your attention, more especially as I understand my gallant friend General Sir Evelyn Wood, with whom I was intimately associated in past years with military operations in distant portions of the Empire, will reply to this portion of the toast, and with the Navy I beg to associate the name of the Rt. Hon. the first Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (First Lord of the Admiralty): I thank Sir J. Gordon Sprigg most cordially for proposing this toast. I listened with unfeigned pleasure to the sentiments which he uttered with regard to our Navy and the duties which it has to perform. I listened with pleasure also to the statement which he made as to the feelings of the Colonies towards the Imperial forces. Sir Gordon Sprigg referred to the ships which were gathered at Spithead on Saturday last. With regard to them I will make but one remark, and that is to express my gratification that our foreign neighbours saw in that display no arrogant manifestation of our power, but simply a part of our Jubilee celebrations, simply a part of the National sentiment proper to such an occasion. More than that, in almost every quarter the foreign Press has used a friendly tone with regard to that celebration, and has employed many friendly and cordial terms with regard to our Sovereign which have touched our hearts. To-night my imagination does not turn to the ships at Spithead, but rather to those squadrons stationed in seas washing Colonial shores —squadrons, as Sir Gordon Sprigg has told us, undiminished in their numbers, but which have taken part in Jubilee celebrations

in many parts of our Colonial Empire where our fellow-subjects have displayed similar enthusiasm to that which we have witnessed in our streets ourselves. Those ships in distant waters represent to our Colonial fellow-subjects the naval forces of the Empire, protecting their interests and our interests, maintaining their commerce and our commerce, joint interests, joint commerce, patrolling the seas in times of peace, prepared to watch the seas in times of war. In these later days the minds of many have been turned with growing intensity to the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country on questions of Imperial defence. It was not always so. Unfortunately I am old enough to remember the time when it was thought that those ties, which now are tightening, might loosen as years rolled on. But the expansion of the Empire has proceeded and the cohesion of the Empire has grown, notwithstanding its expansion. I remember in those old days to which I allude, my own feelings, if I may for a moment recall them, all were centripetal and not centrifugal. And whether in questions concerning the Colonies or in questions nearer home, the unity of the Empire has been one of the darling points of my political creed. There were days when it was thought that the Colonies might be a burden to the Empire; those were the days, too, when it was thought that the Colonies possibly might prefer to be independent because they would not be exposed to the risks of a British war. Those craven ideas have vanished in these latter days, and during the last thirty-three years in which I have taken part in political affairs, I have seen year by year, and decade by decade, the growth of ideas which I believe will largely affect the future of the Empire. The expansion of the Empire has been accompanied by the expansion of the fleet. One of the first joint steps taken was under the naval administration of Lord George Hamilton, when the Australasian Act was passed, and when, by an old and valued friend of mine, Admiral Tryon, were first successfully knit some of the ties binding the Colonies to us—ties not only financial, but cohesive, bringing the Australasian Colonies, before there was an idea of Colonial Federation, to the joint act of contributing to Imperial defence, and knitting fresh ties between the Colonies and ourselves by acknowledging that duty to which Sir Gordon Sprigg has alluded, and to which development has been given at the Cape, namely, the idea of a contribution from the Colonies to Imperial defence. My friend Admiral Tryon, Diplomatist as well as Admiral, also achieved the great feat of securing for the New South Wales Government a

beautiful Admiralty House. I do not wish in a festive gathering such as this to touch upon that financial point to which Sir Gordon Sprigg rather seductively invited me. It was suggested to me by a great friend of the Colonies that when the Colonial troops visited the fleet at Spithead there should be presented to them some rows of figures which would show how little the Colonies contributed to Imperial defence. I was unwilling to admit the idea, because it seemed to me that in the midst of hospitality one would not like to see leaflets distributed "Contributions thankfully received," so that I will not "improve," to use a favourite phrase, this festive occasion by any appeal to the loyalty and liberality of our fellow-subjects. That is a matter rather for the conference room than for the banqueting hall. But allow me to say one word more upon Imperial defence. Whatever measures may be taken, whatever may be thought of particular methods by which contributions should be made, there are certain principles which must be carefully maintained both by our Colonies and by the Imperial authorities. Those are the absolute freedom of the British Navy so to confront the enemy as best to bring about his final defeat. To that end we shall not hug the shore. We shall search out our enemies in whatever quarter of the globe the enemy is to be found. The great seaports must look in certain measure to their own local defence. The policy of the Empire is not offensive, but when it comes to war we must seek out our enemies. Besides that, it is our duty to watch those great trade routes on which are carried the commerce of the Colonies and the commerce of this country—our exports and your imports; our imports and your exports. Those cruisers, which you may have seen, all have already their allotted spot in case of war on the great trade routes between Canada and this country—on the routes between Australasia and this country, on the routes which bind us to India, and on the chain of posts round Africa. It will be our duty to place in every quarter those cruisers which are to defend the commerce of our Colonies and the commerce of this country, the food of the people, and the independence of every part of the British Empire. That is how we read our duty. We shall be glad to establish by some methods which we shall carefully consider with our Colonial friends—we shall be glad to consider by what steps that policy can best be carried out. But in carrying this policy out we shall be guided not only by financial considerations, not only by strategical considerations; we shall also bear in mind that there is such a thing as sentiment, and that, whatever is done, the sentiment of the Mother Country towards

the Colonies and the sentiment of the Colonies towards the Mother Country must not be ignored, but effect must be given to them in the best way we can discover. In these days, which are said to be so materialistic, in these islands where mercenary, pecuniary considerations are supposed to be paramount, and amongst our Colonial fellow-subjects, who are thought to be a very practical people, sentiment has nevertheless come to the front. Sentiment is once more reasserting its claims to be considered amongst the influences which guide the destinies of the Empire. The Jubilee has been one of its outward developments, but the feeling which has grown will not evaporate; it will not die away like the echo of the cheers which we have heard in our streets. It lies deep down, I believe, in the hearts of all parts of our Empire, and national sentiment and Imperial sentiment will have a vast influence in moulding the future destinies of the Empire. I thank you most heartily for the way in which you have drunk the health of the Navy.

General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.: I could have wished for some reasons that this toast had been confided to His Royal Highness himself, for he has enjoyed one very great privilege which I have not—that of visiting most of his Royal Mother's Colonial Empire. He has been, I believe, to Canada and to Australia, and I believe when he was young—I don't mean to say he is not young now—he went to the Cape. As for myself I only know Canada by reading a great deal of her history, and I may be pardoned if I remind you after what was said in the most eloquent speech of Her Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, last week, that the innate nobility of that people is such that they commemorate in one monument the virtues of the conquering general and of the defeated general, virtues now happily united in one race in that Colony. I have been so far fortunate that some ten or twelve years ago it was proposed to me that I should go out to our great Australasian Colonies. I jumped at the offer, but for reasons entirely out of my control, it did not come off. That, however, gave me a great additional interest in that country. I have in fact taken a great interest in the Australasian Colonies. I chanced to be in Egypt some ten years ago when the Colonial contingent landing at Suakim sent a throb not only through our soldiers in Egypt but throughout the Empire. But if I have been unfortunate in not having served in those two great dependencies, I have had this inestimable advantage, that I have seen a great deal of that great country which has been foremost in all Englishmen's minds for the last few months—South Africa. I was very much struck to-night by a most simple observation made by my friend Sir

Gordon Sprigg. I asked him in the course of conversation, "Where is so and so?" and he replied quite naturally, "Oh, he went home." The feeling "he went home" is really the keynote of everything we have seen and heard during the last few days. I have come to regard South Africa as my home. I have received more kindness and sympathy and consideration in that country than I have in any other, and whilst I have life and breath, I shall esteem my soldier comrades of the Empire and especially those of South Africa.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "The United Empire," said: My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I now rise to propose a toast which any chairman might be proud of submitting. A few years ago, any chairman in London would have felt very strange if he had been asked to propose this toast. Now it comes to any Englishman as a most natural thing to propose a toast which means all the English-speaking people of the world. Both from the speeches we have already listened to and from all that has happened within the last ten days, we cannot but help feeling that we are a united Empire. The First Lord of the Admiralty has said that he hopes that sentiment will take its proper place in whatever decision may be come to as regards the future relations of the Mother Country and the great self-governing Colonies, and I am certain that in saying that he has touched a point which will reverberate throughout the Empire. It has sometimes been thought that sentiment was a dead horse, that it was no use flogging a dead horse; but it is not a dead horse, it is a strong and vital sentiment. The Mother Country shares most warmly with its fellow-subjects of the Colonies in all their feelings of loyalty and of devotion to our Sovereign and to this country. There have been many instances quite recently where different Colonies have come forward and shown that there was a feeling within them which we had hardly expected to see expressed. I refer to the sentiments expressed by Sir Gordon Sprigg in South Africa; I refer to the sentiments expressed by my friend on the right, Sir Wilfred Laurier, in the Dominion Parliament. It is feelings like these which make us look forward with pleasure and happiness to what may come in the future. It has been said that we have reached an extraordinary climax—that we have reached a position which is almost too good to be true, and it has been asked whether we can maintain it. I venture to think that with the common sense which happily exists among our fellow-countrymen, we shall be prepared to look at things as they are. We shall be prepared to face the difficulties which undeniably exist, and to look forward with confidence to what the future may produce. The

Royal Colonial Institute, of which I am your chairman this evening, welcomes most warmly all our fellow-countrymen from all parts of the world. I think you will agree with me that the Colonial Institute has done an excellent work. It existed at a time when there was a foolish feeling that the Colonies were sick of the Mother Country, that the Mother Country thought there was nothing to be got out of the Colonies. The Institute was formed at the time to try and change this erroneous idea, and I cannot but think its founders have done their duty to the Empire in the example they have set. I am sure all the guests present this evening will feel that we, the Colonial Institute, have tried to do our duty. To any chairman on an occasion like this it would be a source of the deepest gratification to feel that we have here at dinner in the capital not only of the United Kingdom, but in what we hope you look upon as the capital of the United Empire, representatives of all our Colonies and also representatives of the Indian Empire, whom we most warmly welcome, and that we are one and all permeated by the same idea, namely, that we intend to stick to the Mother Country; that we intend to try and do what we can to mould the future of the Empire, and to follow on the lines of those who have gone before us. I ask you to join with me in drinking the toast of "The United Empire," coupling with the toast the name of the distinguished Premier of the great Dominion of Canada.

The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G. (Premier of Canada): Let me, without losing a single moment, be permitted to offer my sincere and warm thanks to your Royal Highness for the gracious terms in which you have proposed the toast and the kind and more than kind manner in which you have coupled my name with it. Since we have been in England, the Premiers of the Colonies of England, we have been the recipient of every possible form of kindness. If kindness could kill, by this time we would be in our graves. If our sojourn be much longer protracted, I do not know but what that may be our fate, and after all, since that is the end of all things, I do not know but that this may be just as pleasant a way of passing from this wicked world as another. This much, however, I would say, that if again it be my privilege to visit England, which I hope for, I will endeavour beforehand to get a stomach suited to the occasion. I have heard some parties in England are somewhat troubled as to the food supply. I have not found any evidence of it since my visit. The bounteous hospitality which we have received to-day is from the hands of an organisation which, I understand, is devoted to the idea of bringing

more closely together the Colonies and the Mother Land, in other words of promoting, of extending, and of harmonising the Unity of the Empire. As we go back into the history of the world, we find at different intervals Empires which at one time or another have absorbed in their coil immense territories and embraced very diverse races, tribes and nations. All those Empires, when they are compared at the present time with the British Empire, for extent of territory sink into perfect insignificance. There is, however, another and more radical difference. All those Empires were formed by conquest and maintained by force and violence. The British Empire has not been formed so much by conquest as by Colonisation and by the arts of peace, and the basis upon which at this day the British Empire rests is not force, is not violence. The basis upon which it rests, and which makes it so strong, is freedom and justice—freedom and justice to all the races which now inhabit it. It is to the eternal credit of the English nation that whenever they extended their Empire they always respected the religion of their new subjects. May I be pardoned, being a British subject, if I speak freely and say that the respect which is shown for the religion of the new subjects of England was not always shown for their political rights. But whatever may have been the past, the past is for ever forgotten. A new day has dawned upon England. The concession of political rights, when made, was generously and freely made. Nothing to my mind could be more suggestive than the spectacle yesterday at Aldershot. There we saw in the British Army not only men of British birth, but men from all the races of the earth—men from the black races of Africa, men from the yellow races of Asia, men from the indigenous races of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, all wearing British uniform, all marching proudly to the strains of England's martial airs. If England accepts the services of these men, if England expects these men will give their blood and their life, it is because England gives them the plenitude of rights and privileges of British subjects. It is by such methods that England has a consolidated and united Empire. Your Royal Highness said a moment ago that we had reached a position too good to be true. Let me take exception to this statement. The position which has been reached is not too good to be true. It is simply the dawn of a better position. Speaking myself as a British subject, not of English blood, let me say that I claim that the relations to-day between England and her Colonies, satisfactory though they be, are not the goal yet to which I look, and if I were to be permitted to

reveal the goal to which I aspire, I would say, without hesitation, as I have said more than once in my native province at Quebec, that that goal is to see a Canadian of French descent sitting in the Halls of Westminster Palace. This may be perhaps an ambitious dream—ambitious or not, it is the dream of my heart; and if I were a younger man, I would hope to see it realised, but at this moment my ambition does not go so far as that. It is a much more limited and humble one; I am a British subject, and I have learnt through British history the lesson of walking and proceeding slowly. At the present time, the only ambition I have, and which I would recommend to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, is simply to help us to obtain the denunciation of certain treaties, which I look upon as a blot on the history of Colonial legislation and ambition. If we obtain that much we will be satisfied in the Colonies, not for all time, but for the present time. May I be permitted to remark that this gathering contains not only members of the Royal Colonial Institute, but representatives of by far the best portion, the best half of the population of England, and if we have the sympathies of the best part of the population of England, I know what the result will be. There are some Colonies in which women vote. It is not the case in Canada, but they rule all the same, and if in England they will be so kind as to give us their assistance I am quite sure we shall obtain our desires, because "Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut."

The Right Hon. the EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.: The Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are proud to have the opportunity of meeting their distinguished guests from all parts of the Empire. The doors of that Institute are at all seasons and times open to the reception of those who "come home," and they will always find a readiness there to give them any assistance and information they may require. To-night we offer them a most hearty welcome. As in the celebrations in which we have just been taking part we offered to the Queen our homage of affection and regard, as the first lady of the land, as a symbol of the sovereignty of the Empire, so we offer to-night to our guests our respect for the achievements which they have performed, and also as representatives of Empire —united and free. Some may have said that we have been glorying overmuch over our strength, over our vast dominions, and over our wealth, but at any rate to-night there is no feeling of vain-glory in our welcome. We meet as brother meets brother in his father's house, after years of toil and travel in distant lands, and each may say to the other, "Welcome home." We have just heard

from the Premier of Canada, that they hope they will succeed in getting this country to render them assistance in further improving their position—an assistance which I venture to say I believe the vast mass of the people of this country are prepared to give. All alike tell us of great cities and great harbours full of ships. All alike tell us that they wish to continue commerce with this country, free and unhindered. All alike tell us that, though their wealth is increasing, something more than wealth is increasing too, and that is that those higher conceptions for which nations have been made are increasing with them, as with us. The Right Hon. gentleman with whose name I propose to couple this toast will agree that in that beautiful city which he and I know so well you will find everything that man can desire. I heard just now a great deal said about sentiment. Is it not true that the sentiment of to-day is the pioneer of the reality of to-morrow? Those popular acclamations meant something more than momentary excitement. They meant to convey to our distinguished guests that in this part of the Empire we are anxious to draw closer the bonds that keep us together, and that we are anxious to do everything in our power to make it understood that a welcome to those who live over the sea will always be found in this country. It is my privilege, as I have said, to be able to couple this toast with the name of the Premier of the Mother Colony of Australasia. Mr. Reid comes here not only with a reputation already made for great abilities. He has, if I mistake not, a great future. Every word of his must be an influence not only in his own Colony, but throughout Australasia, and perhaps the best wish I could offer him is that some day he may be the cause of realising the prophecy made or half made last night, that some day Mr. Reid will come over here and speak on behalf of the United Australasia. I ask you to drink to the health of "Our distinguished Guests."

The Right Hon. G. H. Reid (Premier of New South Wales): I think I shall save a large portion of your valuable time by saying at once that I adopt all the speeches which have been made by my predecessors. I was especially pleased by a remark made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a gentleman who has come from the sometimes icebound regions of Canada, and who must have a constitution vastly stronger than mine, which, as you see, has withered beneath a warm Australian sun. This remark would seem to show that if there is to be a victim to your hospitality, in all probability it will be our painful duty to offer upon the altar our best beloved representative, the Premier of Canada. There is one exception which,

perhaps, I ought to make, and it is with reference to the eloquent and noble speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty. I was prepared for all his eloquence, but knowing his great astuteness and financial instincts, I felt that there was lurking beneath all his glowing and patriotic periods a latent design upon the public purse of Australasia. I would like to remind him that the Colonies, especially the young and distant Colonies, in the occupying and civilising of vast tracts of the earth by comparatively small populations, have before them a task of a very arduous character, and a task in which they can perhaps even better promote the greatness and glory of the Empire than by crippling their slender financial resources for his peculiar benefit. But I assure the First Lord of the Admiralty that when the city to which Lord Jersey so lovingly referred, Sydney, the capital of the Mother Colony, and I believe the most beautiful spot on earth—when, I say, the designs of Providence have been realised and that glory of nature has been transmuted into the riper glories of an Imperial city, we will contribute according to our means. In the meantime, I think the best gift that my distinguished friends the Premiers of Australasia, for whom I speak to-night, the best gift we can bring to you is the record of the achievements of Australasians in the development of the great Continent which we occupy under the British flag. The Lord Mayor remarked last night that a colonising nation is born, not made. I presume he referred to this particular nation, about the exact date of whose birth I think there is as much mystery as that which puzzled Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It is one of the glories of the British race that there is no particular moment, that there is no particular country, I had almost said, in which the British race has been born—that it gathers up within itself through a long course of centuries the virtues of many races, and broad as has been its origin has been the administration of the vast Empire over which Her Majesty rules. There was a time when the path of Britain, like that of other nations, was a path of blood and force and conquest, but in these days we see that behind all the horrors of conquest there was a brighter destiny, that in the march of Britain across the surface of the world there was the herald of a brighter time, that the great power which fastened upon all the fair surfaces of the earth was one which in the fulness of time would fulfil that destiny to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier so truly referred when he said that freedom and justice follow the path of the British nation. I tell you frankly that, proud as we are of our association with the history of this race, proud as we are of the

glorious events of which we have been privileged spectators, I am glad to think on behalf of the absent communities of Australasia, who share our feelings, that the sentiment behind all which makes us ready to risk our lives, all over the Empire, should a time of trouble come, is that belief which has been the secret of all the triumphs of England, a belief in the indestructibility of the British race.

The Right Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P. (Secretary of State for India): Before we disperse I have been entrusted with a toast the purport of which I think you will anticipate, namely, the health of His Royal Highness the Chairman. I, like many others present, have for many years past had the honour of a personal acquaintance with His Royal Highness. As Prince, as soldier, in every grade from that of lieutenant to general, as country gentleman, and in various other capacities, he has endeared himself to all around him. He undertakes no duty that he does not thoroughly master and efficiently perform. Nature has so endowed him that his personality is surrounded by a charm and a courtesy which strike a responsive echo from all with whom he comes in contact. We have had to-night a great and successful dinner. The success of that dinner is largely due to the charm and character which the presence of His Royal Highness has given to it. We are deeply grateful to him, and let us show our appreciation by drinking with more than ordinary cordiality the health of our Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I thank my friend Lord George Hamilton most cordially for the only too flattering manner in which he has proposed this toast, and I also thank the assembled company for the very warm reception which you have given it. I can assure you that among the many pleasant memories of the Jubilee week there will be none which will be more pleasant to me than to remember that I was selected as your Chairman on this great and important occasion. It must necessarily be a great satisfaction to any Englishman to find himself in the chair in the midst of an assemblage like the one I am now addressing; and it is doubly so to one so nearly connected with the Sovereign, and one who has now for a good many years had the honour of serving his Queen and country in so many different parts of the world. Sir Evelyn Wood said just now that I had visited the Australian Colonies, but I regret extremely that I have not had that advantage, and I only hope in the future that I may still be able to do so. There is one other regret I feel this evening, and that is that the officers of the Colonial forces are not all present this

evening. I am afraid that the attraction of Her Majesty and Windsor Castle have been too great for them. However much I regret this I am sure you will agree with me that they are well worthy of receiving to the full the hospitality of our Sovereign. It has been a great pleasure to me as general officer commanding the troops on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in London, and also commanding the parade at Aldershot yesterday, to have the pleasure of twice having had the Colonial forces under my command. There is no officer in Her Majesty's service who has more warmly welcomed their presence amongst us, and I can only say that if all the Colonial troops come up to the standard of the samples we have seen, we have every reason to be proud of that accession to our military power, and we are certain they will return home with a feeling that they have been one, part and parcel of ourselves, and that we have tried to show them that from whatever part of the world they come, they are equally welcome among our ranks. Ladies and gentlemen, you will forgive me if my speech be short. You can imagine the position I am in when you know that I shall have to array myself in a gorgeous dress of a most uncomfortable nature for the fancy ball to be given by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire to-night. You will therefore know that I have reached the last moment, and I can only most cordially thank you for the manner in which you have received me this evening.

The National Anthem was then played and the company separated.

APPENDIX

MEMORIAL *re* DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

In the Memorial addressed by the Council to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 15, 1896, praying for the amendment of the law relating to the levying and payment of Income Tax, so as to exempt income earned in any part of the Empire elsewhere than in the United Kingdom in all cases in which it can be shown that such income has already been charged with Income Tax in that part of the Empire, wherever it may be, in which such income is earned, it is mentioned (see clause 5) that on reference to certain Acts passed in the Australasian Colonies "it would appear that the *general principle* upon which the taxation therein imposed is based, is to tax any income derived from property situate within, or business carried on within the territorial limits of the Colony imposing the same," and that "income received by persons living in a particular Colony, derived from property outside that Colony, is not taxed, it being in the case of some Colonies expressly exempted and in others not within the operative words of their Acts." The Council are desirous of stating for general information that it has since come to their knowledge that while in the Australian Colonies including Tasmania income derived from outside those Colonies is not taxed, such *general principle* does not apply to New Zealand, where exemption appears to be confined to Imperial Pensions which pay tax at home; and that under the definition of "Income" contained in Section 17 of the Land and Income Assessment Act Amendment Act 1892 of New Zealand, Sub-section 4 (*e*), "Income" includes the gains or profits derived or received "From every source or kind whatsoever (including income derived or received from lands or mortgages) outside the Colony whereby income is derived or received in New Zealand by any person."

UNIFICATION OF TIME AT SEA.

To the MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., *Prime Minister.*

THE MEMORIAL OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, for themselves and on behalf of about four thousand Fellows of the Institute residing in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, desire respectfully to submit to Her Majesty's Government the advisability of taking early steps for the Unification of Time at Sea, a question of world-wide interest which has been brought under the consideration of the Council by the Royal Society of Canada,—an important and influential body which has invited their co-operation in strongly advocating this reform in the interests of navigation and commerce.

Your Memorialists submit that the various points connected with civil, nautical, and astronomical time at sea appear to have been fully gone into during the past twelve years by various societies and authorities in different countries, and to have been eventually resolved into the simple question of the desirability of advancing astronomical time by twelve hours so as to harmonise it with civil time—for nautical time has in general practice long been assimilated to civil time, and is no longer a matter giving rise to difficulty or discussion.

It is believed by your Memorialists that the proposed change can be easily introduced with decided advantage to observers, and that the general principle of the Unification of Time at Sea has now an almost universal consensus of opinion in its favour. This consensus of opinion is especially remarkable in the case of the shipmasters of the mercantile marine, who are deeply interested in the question.

The advancement of astronomical time by twelve hours so as to assimilate it to civil time, in order that both may be in agreement and begin everywhere at midnight, would require the adaptation of the Nautical Almanack to the change.

As the Nautical Almanack is of necessity prepared some years in advance, it is respectfully submitted by your Memorialists that a decision on this important subject should be arrived at by Her Majesty's Government with as little delay as possible, in order that

the change may take effect at the date indicated by astronomers, viz., the first day of the new century.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Council have caused the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute to be affixed this first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, in the presence of—

GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, *Chairman of the Day,*
A. H. HOSKINS, Admiral, *Councillor,*
FREDERICK YOUNG, *Vice-President,*
} *Members of the Council.*

(L.S.)

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The following loyal address to Her Majesty the Queen has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute desire to express their loyal and dutiful congratulations on the approaching completion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, an auspicious event without parallel in British History, which will evoke universal rejoicings amongst the vast and varied populations in all parts of the world who possess the proud privilege of being subjects of your most Gracious Majesty.

Among the most remarkable features of your Majesty's long and beneficent rule is the marvellous expansion of the Colonies and Dependencies which form integral parts of the Empire, and the development of their resources to an extent that will make the Victorian age for ever memorable as a period of unexampled progress and prosperity. That Empire is now estimated to include nearly one-fifth of the land surface of the globe, and to contain about an equal proportion of its inhabitants.

The Council and Fellows earnestly pray that under the blessing of Divine Providence, your Majesty may long be spared in health, peace, and happiness, to preside over the destinies of a loyal, devoted, and united people, whose welfare it has been the constant aim of your Majesty to cherish and promote, whether they dwell in these Isles or have their homes beyond the seas in distant portions of the Empire.

Given under the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute this twentieth day of May, 1897.

L.S.

HENRY BARKLY, }
FREDERICK YOUNG, } *Vice-Presidents.*

J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary.*

Whitehall: May 22, 1897.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, enclosing an address of congratulation to the Queen on the attainment of the Sixtieth Year of Her Reign, and to state that the same shall be laid before Her Majesty, after which a further communication will be addressed to you.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant,
KENELM E. DIGBY.

The Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—REPLY.

Secretary of State,
Home Department, Whitehall:
May 29, 1897.

Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful Address of the Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute on the occasion of Her Majesty attaining the sixtieth year of her reign, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.
M. W. RIDLEY.

J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.,
Secretary to the Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The following loyal Address to Her Majesty the Queen has been signed by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute residing in the Transvaal whose names are attached.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c.

The Loyal Address of the undersigned British subjects, Fellows

of the Royal Colonial Institute, resident in the South African Republic (Transvaal), humbly sheweth :—

That the Fellows signing this Address desire to express their devotion to your Majesty's person and throne, and to tender to your Majesty their loyal and hearty congratulations on the Sixtieth Anniversary of your Majesty's accession, and of the commencement of a reign unparalleled in the British annals, not alone for its duration, but for its wealth of historic achievements, and for the world-wide expansion of the Empire which has signalised it.

The Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute desire further to record their sense of admiration for the spirit of purity which has characterised your Majesty's life and Court, the high sense of justice and equity which has animated the counsels of Parliament and guided the administration of justice throughout the Empire.

An appreciation of your Majesty's illustrious reign, and the personal respect and affection in which your Majesty is held, are cherished in the hearts, as they are preserved in the annals and poetry, of the people over whom your Majesty has exercised the prerogatives of Royal Power over a period in time, an area in space of land, and over numbers of human beings of all shades and colour, class and religion, unprecedented in the history of the world.

May your Majesty live long to contemplate and enjoy the results of your beneficent rule, and may the Royal Power long be exercised by your Majesty's children and their children's children so long as they imitate and follow your Majesty's virtuous, wise, and humane example.

In this distant part of South Africa, living under certain anomalous conditions, the Fellows presenting this humble Address feel themselves specially encouraged by the sense of being attached to the Empire governed by our beloved Empress-Queen.

Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects :—

H. B. Pretoria, Henry S. Caldecott, T. J. Britten, J. G. Maynard, Jno. G. Auret, Charles Scott, C. Rissik, Samuel Thomson, A. Langebrink, F. W. Diamond, F. W. Bompas, Abe Bailey, Charles F. B. Wollaston, John M. Pierce, Wm. Goddard, J. H. Leslie, J. W. Matthews, M.D., J. Emrys Evans, E. S. Norrie, Robt. E. Hall, W. H. Longden, H. Fraser Watson, Louis L. Playford, F. W. Forbes, Naph. H. Cohen, Theodore Reunert, Chas. Aburrow, James Morton, R. W. E. Hawthorn, L. B. Chesterton, R. Pizzighelli, John H. Parker, Thos. Perks, W. Coulson Tregarthen, James M. Ross, Edw. H. Croghan, W. C. Thomson, J. Donald, R. Lewis Cousens, R. Goldmann, C. S. Goldmann, Frank C. Dumat, Chas. F. B.

Wayland, Wm. Hosken, Edward Hancock, Geo. Bruce, Wm. Palfrey, J. A. Awdry, F. J. Newnham, J. Bottomley, A. R. Goldring, J. E. McNess, H. Stone, Herbert Molyneux, W. Gwynne Evans, F. Douglas McMillan, W. K. Tucker, H. G. Vander Hoven, W. Ross, Horace Liddle, C. F. Wienand, Septimus Edkins, W. H. Stymest, Henry Hains, J. Harrower, Frank Emley, A. Percy Field, Edward F. Simpson, R. Cottle Green, J. W. Mogg, W. A. Schappart, John R. Jones, E. F. Bourke, J. R. Dyer, Edward Rooth, G. C. Fitzpatrick, Denis Doyle, J. Waldie Peirson, G. F. Wills, J. E. Green, Herman Myers, Alfred Dowling, Thomas W. G. Moir, W. T. Graham (Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute).

Johannesburg : June, 1897.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know Ye that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and do by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and His Grace the Duke of Manchester, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2 The Royal Colonial Institute (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. And We do hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. There shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(*a*) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(*b*) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(*c*) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. The Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. The Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1897	†A-Abarrelton, Robert, 26 *Silver Street, E.C.*
1872	Abraham, Augustus B., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1886	†Acland, Captain William A.D., R.N., *Woodvale, Cowes, I.W., and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1886	†Adam, Sir Charles E., Bart., 3 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
1893	Adams, George.
1889	Adams, James, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1874	Adderley, Sir Augustus J., K.C.M.G., 4 *Douro Place, Kensington, W.*
1896	Agar, Edward Larpent, 7 *Spencer Hill, Wimbledon.*
1887	Agius, Edward T., 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.*
1879	Aitchison, David, 5 *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
1879	Aitken, Alexander M., *care of J. Thomson, Esq.*, 30 *Lynedoch Street, Glasgow.*
1895	Akeroyd, James B., *Chester Court, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
1886	Alcock, John, 111 *Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.*
1885	†Aldenhoven, Joseph Frank, *St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.*
1882	Alger, John, 29 *Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W., and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1869	Allen, Charles H., 17 *Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.*
1896	Allen, Richmond R., F.R.C.S.I., 2 *West Hill, Dartford.*
1880	†Allen, Robert, *Cranford, Kettering.*
1880	Allport, W. M., 63 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1893	Alsop, Thomas W., *Falkirk Iron Co.*, 67 *Upper Thames Street, E.C.*
1896	Ames, Edward, 52 *Lee Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.*
1897	Anderson, Andrew, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1875	†Anderson, Edward R., *care of Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1890	Anderson, John Kingdon, 5 *Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.; and* 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1891	Anderson, W. Herbert, 17 *Kensington Gardens Terrace, W.*

Year of Election.

1875 ANDERSON, W. J., 34 *Westbourne Terrace, W.*

1894 ANDREW, DONALD, 16 *Philpot Lane, E.C.*

1887 ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., 7 *Park Crescent, Tonbridge, Kent.*

1896 †APPLEYARD, CAPTAIN R. L., *Shepperton, Middlesex; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., 5 *Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*

1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. RIBSON, *Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.*

1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., *Woodlands, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.*

1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., *Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.; and Inveraray Castle, Argyleshire.*

1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.

1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, 4 *Portland Place, W.; and* 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1888 ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., 33 *Campden House Road, Kensington, W.*

1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1889 ARNOTT, DAVID T., 29 *Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.*

1891 ASHBY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 26 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., A.M.I.E.E., *care of Messrs. A. Gibbs & Sons,* 15 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1874 ASHLEY, RIGHT HON. EVELYN, *Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.*

1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., *National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 10 *Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.*

1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Cox & Co.,* 16 *Charing Cross, S.W.*

1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 61 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*

1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, *Ingleton, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*

1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 *Billiter Square, E.C.*

1865 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33 *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.*

1896 AVA, THE EARL OF, 22 *Ryder Street, S.W.*

1894 BACKHOUSE, RICHARD ONIANS, 11 *East Parade, Llandudno.*

1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 *Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.*

1879 BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 114 *Eaton Square, S.W.*

1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*

1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., 1 *Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*

1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., *Horsington Manor, Wincanton, Somerset.*

1894 BAKER, ALBERT POMEROY, 57 *Deansgate, Manchester.*

1896 BAKER, MAJOR D'ARCY, *care of National Provincial Bank of England,* 185 *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*

1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., 25 *Dover Street, W.; and Wilden House, near Stourport.*

1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1885 BALME CHARLES, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1881 †Banks, Edwin Hodge, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
1891 Bannerman, G. Leslie, 3 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
1893 Barber, Alfred J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia,* 38 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1895 Barber, Ludwig G., 2 *Drapers Gardens E.C.*
1894 Barclay, John, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1889 †Baring-Gould, F., *Merrow Grange, Guildford.*
1891 Barker, William Henry, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
1877 Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1 *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1884 Barnard, H. Wyndham, 2 *Terrace Houses, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
1895 Barnett, Alfred.
1896 Barnett, Richard Whieldon, M.A., B.C.L., 1 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C*
1868 Barr, E. G., 76 *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
1883 Barratt, Walter.
1895 Barron, Thomas M., *Church Row, Darlington.*
1888 Barry, James H., *Ryecotes, Dulwich Common, S.E.; and* 110 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1894 Barsdorf, August, 32 *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
1894 Batley, Sidney T., 16 *Great George Street, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1887 Baxter, Alexander B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank,* 2 *King William Street, E.C.*
1884 Baxter, Charles E., 15 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.*
1897 Bayldon, E. H., J.P., *Oaklands, Dawlish, Devon.*
1896 Baynes, Donald, M.D., 43 *Hertford Street, W.*
1885 †Bazley, Gardner Sebastian, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire*
1893 Bealey, Adam, M.D., *Filsham Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1879 Bealey, Samuel, 23 *Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells.*
1890 Beare, Samuel Prater, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
1890 Beare, Prof. T. Hudson, B.Sc., *Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.*
1885 Beattie, John A. Bell, 4 *St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1884 Beattie, Wm. Copland, *Frendraught House, Forgue, Huntly, N.B.*
1890 Beauchamp, Henry Herron, 91 *Addison Road, W.*
1894 Beaumont, John, *c/o New Zealand Loan & Agency Co., Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1896 Beck, A. Cecil T., 32 *Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1897 Beckett, T., 16 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
1884 Bedwell, Commander E. P., R.N., 20 *Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.*
1876 Beeton, Henry C., 2 *Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and* 33 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
1889 Begg, F. Faithfull, M.P., *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
1879 †Bell, D. W., J.P., 77 *Holland Park, W.*
1878 Bell, John, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1885 Bell, Mackenzie, F.R.S.L., *Elmstead,* 33 *Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
1890 Bell, Thomas, 47 *Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
1883 Bell, Major William Morrison, *Hann, Birchington, Kent.*
1890 Bennett, James M., 1 *Northumberland Avenue, Putney, S.W.*
1886 †Benson, Arthur H., 62 *Ludgate Hill, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1891 BENSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W., *Hyde Park Club, Albert Gate, S.W.*
1897 BERESFORD, CAPTAIN LORD CHARLES, R.N., C.B., 2 *Lower Berkeley St., W.*
1885 †BERTRAM, WM. WICKHAM, *care of Falkland Islands Company*, 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1883 †BETHELL, CHARLES, *Ellesmere House, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, S.W., and* 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*
1888 BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43 *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.*
1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, *City of London Club, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1894 BHUMGARA, JAMSITJEE S., 135 *London Wall, E.C.*
1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Elmington, Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and* 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1889 BILLINGHURST, H. F., *London & Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.*
1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D *Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 *George Square, Edinburgh.*
1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1883 BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 16 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
1882 †BLAGROVE, LT.-COLONEL HENRY J., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., *Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1895 BLANDFORD, JOSEPH J. G., B.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Banstead Asylum, Sutton.*
1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 *King William Street, E.C.*
1897 BLIGH, THE HON. IVO, *Glemham House, Saxmundham.*
1896 BLIGH, WILLIAM G., M. INST. C.E., 58 *Clapham Road, Bedford.*
1895 BLOFELD, FRANK, 13 *Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1885 BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1885 BOHM, WILLIAM, 23 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1881 BOIS, HENRY, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
1882 BOMPAS, HIS HONOUR JUDGE HENRY MASON, Q.C., *Fairfield, Leeds.*
1890 BOND, FRANK WALTERS, 117 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1896 BOND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 15 *Dorset Square, N.W.*
1873 BONWICK, JAMES, *Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1887 BOOKER, GEORGE W., *Avonrath, Magherafelt, Ireland.*
1891 BOOKER, J. DAWSON, *care of National Bank of Australasia*, 123 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1895 BORROW, REV. HENRY J., B.A., *The Old Palace, Bekesbourne, Canterbury.*
1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
1894 BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.*
1886 †BOSTOCK, HEWITT, M.P., *House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.*
1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*
1890 BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, *Woodville, Brentwood, Essex.*
1886 BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 41 *Baldry Gardens, Streatham, S.W.*
1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1882 †BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
1881 BOURNE, HENRY, *Holbrook, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.*
1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, 41 *Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.*

Year of Election.

1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
1878 BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., 5 *Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.*
1881 BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 16 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*
1893 BOWLEY, EDWIN, F.S.S., 78 *South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
1881 BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *The Palace, Ripon; King's College, Cambridge; and* 9 *Stafford Street, Lisson Grove, N.W.*
1881 BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1887 †BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., *Melfont, Shootup Hill, Cricklewood, N.W.*
1884 BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD, *c/o County of Gloucester Bank, Swindon.*
1885 BRANDON, HENRY, 4 *Kent Gardens, Castle Hill Park, Ealing, W.*
1889 BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 23 *Park Lane, W.; and Park Gate, Battle.*
1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, 29 & 30 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 12 *Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*
1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
1886 BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Somerford Hall, Brewood, Stafford.*
1884 BRISTOW, H. J., *The Mount, Upton, Bexley Heath, Kent.*
1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
1878 BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., *care of Bank of Australasia,* 4 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1890 BRODZIAK, A., 27 *Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.; and* 8 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
1881 †BROOKES, T. W. (*late M.L.C., Bengal*), 120 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
1897 †BROOKMAN, GEORGE, *Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.*
1895 BROOKMAN, WILLIAM GORDON, 44 *Holland Park Terrace, W.*
1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 9 *Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
1887 BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., 5 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.*
1882 BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 73 *Bessborough Street, St. George's Square, S.W.*
1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
1896 BROWN, JAMES B., 1 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
1885 BROWN, OSWALD, M.Inst.C.E., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 57 *Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*
1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 1 *Palace Houses, Kensington Gardens, W.*
1892 BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
1894 BROWNE, EDWARD WM., F.S.S., *Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co.,* 33 *Poultry, E.C.*
1883 BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1897 BROWNE, LENNOX, F.R.C.S.E., 15 *Mansfield Street, W.*
1883 BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc.Inst.C.E., 16 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1877 BROWNING, S. B., 125 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1895 BRUCE-JOY, ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., 16 *Impasse du Maine, Paris; Chase Lodge, Haslemere, and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
1892 BRUNING, CONRAD, 101 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*

Year of Election.

1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.*, 149 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*

1896 BUCKLAND, JAMES, 22 *Cavendish Square, W.*

1886 BULL, HENRY, 28 *Milton Street, E.C.; and Drove, Chichester.*

1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A *South Audley Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1894 BURKE, ASHWORTH P., 121 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, 12 *Holly Village, Highgate, N.*

1897 BURSTALL, JOHN F., 32 *St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.*

1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Sloe House, Halstead, Essex.*

1894 BUSHBY, HENRY NORTH G., J.P., *Wormleybury, Broxbourne, Herts.*

1882 BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 26 *Fawcett Street, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.*

1887 BUTT, JOHN H., 1 *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*

1890 BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., 7 *Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; & 47 Campden House Road, W.*

1894 †BUXTON, NOEL E., *Brick Lane, E.*

1897 †BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., *Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*

1881 CADDY, PASCOE, *Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.*

1886 †CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, B.D., *Lopham Rectory, Thetford.*

1889 CALVERT, JAMES, 4 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1896 CAMERON, EWEN, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank*, 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1895 †CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., 27 *Brunswick Gardens, W.*

1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*

1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*

1883 CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G., 50 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*

1894 CAMPBELL, GORDON H., *Hyde Park Court, S.W.*

1896 CAMPBELL, J. STUART, 1 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*

1887 CAMPBELL, MORTON, *Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.*

1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 *Rood Lane, E.C.*

1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 3 *Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.*

1896 CANNING, HERBERT, *British South Africa Co.*, 15 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*

1896 CANTLIE, JAMES, M.B., F.R.C.S., 46 *Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.*

1892 CANTLON, COLONEL LOUIS M., *Hyver Hall, Barnet Gate, Barnet.*

1897 CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPOC, K.C.I.E., 27 *Kensington Court Gardens, W.*

1897 CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., *Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.*

1868 †CARLINGFORD, RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1891 CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., 50 *Grosvenor Street, W.*

1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M.Inst.C.E., 19 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*

1894 CARTER, FREDERIC, *Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.*

1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 9 *Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*

1894 CASELLA, LOUIS MARINO, 47 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and Vachery, Cranleigh, Surrey.*

1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., 55 *Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*

1893 CAWSTON, GEORGE, 56 *Upper Brook Street, W.*

Year of Election.	
1884	CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*
1885	CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
1889	CHAMBERS ARTHUR, *Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.*
1889	†CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 1 *Port Vale Terrace, Hertford.*
1895	CHANDLER, JOHN E., F.R.G.S., *Frenches Park, Crawley Down, Sussex.*
1892	CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 19 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.*
1892	CHAPMAN, EDWARD, *Wynnestay, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
1884	CHAPPELL, JOHN, J.P., 3 *The Terrace, Richmond, S.W.*
1892	CHARLESWORTH, HENRY E., *c/o British Consul, Seoul, Corea.*
1883	†CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *Buckland, Betchworth; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885	†CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
1894	†CHEADLE, FRANK M., 11 *Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1886	CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 *Portman Street, Portman Square, W.*
1893	CHISHOLM, JAMES, *Addiscombe Lodge, East Croydon.*
1873	CHOWN, T. C., *Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1868	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
1892	CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 7 *Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1884	CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42A *Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
1885	CHUMLEY, JOHN, *Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1894	CHURCH, WALTER, 19 *Nevern Mansions, Earls Court, S.W.*
1895	†CHURCHILL, COLONEL MACKENZIE, *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1881	CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park, Surrey; and* 37 *Portman Square, W.*
1895	CIANTAR, UMBERTO, *Park House, Maitland Park Road, N.W.*
1883	CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, *Coaxden, Axminster.*
1888	CLARK, ALFRED A., 9 *Cavendish Square, W; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1872	CLARK, CHARLES, 45 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1897	†CLARK, EDWARD G. U., *Lapsewood, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
1877	CLARK, JAMES MCCOSH, *Wentworth House, John Street, Hampstead, N.W.*
1891	CLARK, JONATHAN, 1 *Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.*
1868	CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 42 *Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1890	CLARKE, LT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., 24 *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1884	†CLARKE, HENRY, *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 17 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1886	CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
1889	†CLARKE, STRACHAN C., *Messrs. J. Morrison & Co.,* 4 *Fenchurch St., E.C.*
1882	†CLARKSON, J. STEWART, *c/o. T. Finney, Esq., M.L.A., Brisbane, Queensland,*
1886	†CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 88 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1891	†CLAYTON, WM. WIKELEY, C.E., *Gipton Lodge, Leeds.*
1896	CLEAVER, WILLIAM, *The Rook, Reigate.*
1893	CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1877	CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., *The Shrubberies, Chesterfield.*
1885	CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, *Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.*
1896	†COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 52 *Penn Road Villas, Holloway, N.*

1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, 38 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*

1895 COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., M.P., 12 *Queen's Gate, S.W., and Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife, N.B.*

1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3 *Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.*

1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*

1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, 17B *Great Cumberland Place, W.; and National Club,* 1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.*

1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1872 COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland;* 75 *Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1896 COMBE, RICHARD, 33 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*

1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*

1874 †COODE, M. P., *care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*

1896 †COOK, JOHN M., F.R.G.S., *Francesco,* 104 *Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and Ludgate Circus, E.C.*

1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*

1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., *The Rectory, Mundford, Norfolk.*

1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.*

1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*

1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and* 8 *The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*

1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*

1890 CORBET, F. H. M., B.L. (*Hon. Executive Officer for Ceylon, Imperial Institute*), 27 *Longridge Road, S.W.; and* 2 *Mitre Court Buildings, E.C.*

1895 CORDING, GEORGE, 304 *Camden Road, N.W.*

1882 CORK, NATHANIEL, *Commercial Bank of Sydney,* 18 *Birchin Lane, E.C.*

1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 27 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., *National Club,* 1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

1885 COWIE, GEORGE, 81 *Philbeach Gardens, S.W. and* 113 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1885 COX, ALFRED W., 30 *St. James's Place, S.W.*

1889 COX, FRANK L., 107 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*

1888 COX, NICHOLAS, 69 *Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.*

1888 †COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.H.A., *Lucknow, India.*

1892 †CRAIG, GEORGE A., 66 *Edge Lane, Liverpool.*

1872 CRANBROOK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook.*

1889 CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., C.M.G., 12 *Kensington Court Gardens, W.*

1887 †CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1896 CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., *Timaru, Cockington, Torquay.*

1895 CREW, JOSIAH, *Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.*

1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *The Mardens, Caterham Valley.*

1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 9 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.*

1896 CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., 5 *Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1897	Cross, Andrew L., 41 *Coates Gardens, Edinburgh.*
1889	Crow, David Reid, *Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.*
1889	Crow, James N. Harvey, M.B., C.M., *Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.*
1886	Crump, G. Cresswell, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1890	Cuff, William Symes, *Upton House, 2 Rosslyn Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1896	Cunliffe, Wm. Gill, *Heathlands, Kew Gardens, S.W.*
1888	Cunningham, Francis G., *Willey Park, Farnham, Surrey.*
1882	Curling, Rev. Joseph J., B.A., *Hamble House, Hamble, Southampton.*
1892	†Curling, Robert Sumner, *Southlea, Datchet, Bucks.*
1874	Currie, Sir Donald, G.C.M.G., M.P., 4 *Hyde Park Place, W.*
1882	†Curtis, Spencer H., 171 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1890	Cuvilje, Oswald B., F.C.A., 2 *Stuart Street, Cardiff; and* 4 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1897	Czarnikow, Cæsar, 103 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
1884	Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
1881	Daly, James E. O., 8 *Riverdale Road, Twickenham Park.*
1894	Dangar, D. R., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
1880	Dangar, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
1883	Daniell, Colonel James Leggett, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1881	Darby, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1887	D'Arcy, William Knox, *Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
1872	Daubeney, General Sir H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spriny Grove, Isleworth.*
1888	Davies, Theo. H., *Ravensdale, Tunbridge Wells; and Honolulu.*
1884	Davis, Charles Percy, 23 *Lowndes Street, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1892	Davis, T. Harrison, *Princes Mansions,* 70 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1897	†Davson, Edward R., 31 *Porchester Square, W.*
1878	†Davson, Henry K., 31 *Porchester Square, W.*
1880	Davson, James W., *Parkhurst,* 59 *Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.*
1892	Dawes, Sir Edwyn S., K.C.M.G., 3 *Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.; and* 23 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1884	Dawson, John Duff, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1891	†Debenham, Ernest R., 17 *Melbury Road, Kensington.*
1883	Debenham, Frank, F.S.S., 1 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
1880	†De Colyar, Henry A., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
1897	Deed, Walter, C.E., *Hope Cove, Kingsbridge, Devon.*
1885	De Lissa, Samuel, 4 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; and Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead.*
1881	Delmege, Edward T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1885	†Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., 11 *Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*
1894	Depree, Charles Finney, 3 *Morley Road, Southport.*
1884	De Satgé, Henry, *Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.*
1883	De Satgé, Oscar, *Bridge Place, Canterbury; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1896	Des Vœux, Sir G. William, G.C.M.G., 7 *Cromwell Gardens, S.W.; and Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1882	D'Esterre, J. C. E., *Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.*
1895	Devitt, Thomas Lane, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*
1879	Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
1897	Dewar, Thomas Robert, F.R.G.S., 48 *Lime Street, E.C.; and Capel Lodge, Orlestone.*
1887	De Winton, Major-General Sir Francis W., R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., *York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1882	†Dick, Gavin Gemmell, *Queensland Government Office,* 1 *Victoria St., S.W.*
1895	Dick, George Abercromby, *Park Place, Stirling, N.B.; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1881	Dicken, Charles S., C.M.G., *Queensland Government Office,* 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1896	Dickinson, James W., *Queensland National Bank,* 8 *Princes Street, E.C.*
1883	Dickson, Raynes W., *Edenhurst, Dulwich Wood Park, S.E., and* 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1891	Dismore, John Stewart, *Ashleigh, Brondesbury Park, N.W.*
1889	Dobree, Harry Hankey, 6 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
1882	Donne, William, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*
1895	Donoughmore, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.C.M.G., 6 *Collingham Place, S.W.*
1894	Douglas, Alexander, 99 *Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
1894	Douglas, John A., *Muiresk, Turriff, N.B.*
1893	Douglas of Hawick, Lord, *Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1883	Douglas, Thomas, *Derwent Lodge, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.*
1897	Dowling, Joseph, *The Tile House, Denham, Bucks.*
1889	Drage, Geoffrey, M.P., *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1884	Draper, George, *Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House,* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1890	Drayson, Walter B. H., *Tudor House, High Barnet.*
1868	†Ducie, Right Hon. the Earl of, *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*
1889	†Dudgeon, Arthur, 27 *Rutland Square, Dublin.*
1889	†Dudgeon, William, 43 *Craven Road, W.*
1894	†Dudley, Right Hon. the Earl of, 7 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
1888	Duff, G. Smyttan, 58 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1884	Duncan, David J. Russell, 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1889	Duncan, John S., *Natal Bank,* 156 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1895	†Duncan, Robert, *Whitefield, Govan, N.B.*
1886	Dundonald, The Earl of, C.B., 34 *Portman Square, W.*
1894	†Dunell, Owen R., *Brookwood Park, Alresford, Hants; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885	†Dunn, H. W., C.E., *Charlcombe Grove, Lansdown, Bath.*
1885	Dunn, Sir William, Bart, M.P., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1878	†Dunraven, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., 27 *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
1876	Durham, John Henry, 43 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1896	Durrant, Wm. Howard, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and* 26 *Milton Street, E.C.*
1884	Duthie, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M., R.A., *Row House, Downe, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1892	DUTHOIT, ALBERT, 1 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1880	†DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1880	DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and* 79 *Cromwell Houses, S.W.*
1887	DYER, CHARLES, 47 *Cromwell Road, West Brighton.*
1897	EADY, G. J. HUGMAN, 62 *Addison Road, W.*
1880	EAST, REV. D. J., *Calabar Cottage, Watford, Herts.*
1887	ECCLES, YVON R., *Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society,* 1 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1895	ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *Ashfield, Wigan; Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1887	†EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
1890	EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., *West Lodge, Folkestone.*
1876	†EDWARDS, S.
1882	†ELDER, FREDERICK, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1883	†ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Wedmore Lodge, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames.*
1882	†ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1889	ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Oaklands, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885	ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., *Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1894	ELLIOTT, JOSEPH J., *Hadley House, Barnet.*
1894	ELLIOTT, THOMAS, C.M.G., 15 *Grange Road, Ealing, W.*
1893	ELMSLIE, CAPTAIN JAMES ABERDOUR, R.N.R., *Dapooli, Linden Road, Bedford.*
1889	ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, *Holybourne, Alton, Hants.*
1895	EMETT, FREDERICK W., *Langside, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.*
1892	ENGLEDUE, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., *Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.*
1874	ENGLEHEART, SIR J. GARDNER D., K.C.B., *Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.*
1886	†ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., *Warnford Court, E.C.*
1891	ENYS, JOHN DAVIES, *Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.*
1885	ERBSLOH, E. C., *Ye Olde Cottage, Walton-on-Thames; and* 15 *Queen Street, E.C.*
1886	EVANS, J. CARBERY, M.A. (OXON), *Hatley Park, Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire.*
1883	†EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, C.M.G., 1 *Fen Court, E.C.*
1894	EVILL, JOHN PERCY, 10 *Hillside, Wimbledon.*
1881	EVISON, EDWARD, *Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.*
1885	EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co.,* 4 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1879	EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
1896	EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, M.Inst.C.E., 2 *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
1883	FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co.,* 75 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1890	FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM, *Bank of Victoria,* 28 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1885	†FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, 5 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
1889	†FAIRFAX, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY, K.C.B., 5 *Cranley Place, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, 5 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, 18 *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1895 FARQUHAR, SIR HORACE B. T., BART., M.P., 7 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Bigg, Bristol.*
1895 FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., 2 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*
1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 46 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1895 FENN, HENRY, F.R.H.S., *Rossmore, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W.*
1876 FERARD, B. A., 67 *Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1893 FERGUSON, A. M., *Nanuoya*, 14 *Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., *Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.*
1875 FERGUSSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 80 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.*
1883 FERGUSSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN A., *Royal Military College, Camberley, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., 21 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
1881 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. STORMONT, 29 *Kensington Square, W.; and White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.*
1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1892 FITCH, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, 23 *Moorfields, E.C.; and 4 Grange Road, Canonbury, N.*
1895 †FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland.*
1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Inanda House*, 65 *Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.; and 2 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
1891 FLEMING, ALBIN, *Brook House, Chislehurst; and Messrs. J. W. Jagger & Co.*, 34 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
1883 FLETCHER, HENRY, 14 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
1883 FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., 102 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
1892 *FLOWER, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.B., F.R.S., *Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, 39 *Warrington Crescent, W.*
1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.*
1896 FORD, SYDNEY, *St. Johns, The Avenue, Kew Road, Richmond, S.W.*
1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., *The Coastguard, Queenstown, Ireland.*
1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*
1894 FOWLER, DAVID, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1892 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 43 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Moor Hall, Harlow.*
1890 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, 191, *Gresham House, E.C.*
1886 FRANCKEISS, JOHN F., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1878 FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G. (*Agent General for Western Australia*), 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM, *Millburn House, Inverness, N.B.*
1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5 *Bank Buildings, E.C.*
1896 FREWEN, MORETON, B.A., 25 *Chesham Place, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1893 FRIEDLAENDER, WALDEMAR, 60 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1894 FRY, FREDERICK WM., *Adkins, Ingatestone, Essex.*

1883 FULLER, W. W., 24 *Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.*

1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1891 GALE, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 45 *Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.*

1888 GALSWORTHY, JOHN, 8 *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*

1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12 *Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

1885 GAMS, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and* 8 *Eastcheap, E.C.*

1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*

1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, *Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.*

1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. BRUCE, *Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.*

1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., 21 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 207 *Cromwell Mansions, S.W.*

1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., *Reuter's Telegram Company,* 24 *Old Jewry E.C.*

1884 †GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17 *Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*

1891 GEORGE, DAVID, *Bank of New South Wales,* 64 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, *Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*

1895 GIBBS HENRY J., *Tentercroft, Aldrington Road, Streatham Park, S.W.; and* 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*

1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 13 *Adamson Road, Hampstead, N.W.*

1882 †GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., 9 *Bina Gardens, S.W.*

1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 *Crutched Friars, E.C.*

1875 †GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 11 *Eaton Gardens, Hove, Brighton.*

1891 GILLING, HENRY R., *Oaklands, Arkley, Barnet.*

1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., *Grove House,* 93 *Addison Road, W.*

1894 GISBORNE, HON. WILLIAM, *Allestree Hall, Derby.*

1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*

1892 GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.*

1883 GLENESK, RIGHT HON. LORD, 139, *Piccadilly, W.*

1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., *c/o Union Bank of Australia,* 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (*late of Ceylon*), *Firview, Claygate, Esher; and* 79 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1894 GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., *Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch, Salop.*

1894 GODSON, EDMUND P., *Castlewood, Shooters Hill, Kent.*

1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*

1897 GOLDEN, ALBERT, *c/o Messrs. J. S. Thompson & Co.,* 7 *Copthall Court, E.C.*

1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*

1896 GOODMAN, LOUIS H., 212 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*

1893 GOODSIR, GEORGE, *Messrs. W. Weddel & Co.,* 16 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*

1876 GOODWIN, REV. R., *Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.*

1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*

Year of Election.

1893 †Gordon, John Wilton, 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1869 Goschen, Right Hon. G. J., M.P., *The Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*
1892 Gow, William, 13 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1886 Graham, Frederick, *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
1881 Graham, Joseph, 167 *Maida Vale, W.*
1868 Grain, William, *Lancaster House, Beckenham, Kent.*
1885 †Grant, Cardross, *Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.*
1884 Grant, Henry, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
1882 Grant, J. Macdonald, *Queensland Government Office,* 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1876 Graves, John Bellew, *Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.*
1880 Gray, Ambrose G. Wentworth, 31 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
1891 Gray, Benjamin G., 4 *Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1883 Gray, Henry F., *The Mansion, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*
1881 Gray, Robert J., 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*
1888 Green, Major-Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
1881 †Green, Morton, J.P., *The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1888 Green, W. S. Sebright, 5 *Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.*
1868 Gregory, Sir Chas. Hutton, K.C.M.G., 2 *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
1879 Greig, Henry Alfred, 12 *Lansdowne Place, Blackheath Hill, S.E.*
1892 Greswell, Arthur E., M.A., *Broomhill,* 29 *Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
1892 Greswell, Charles H., C.E., *Quantock House, Holford, Bridgwater.*
1882 Greswell, Rev. William H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgwater, Somerset.*
1882 Gretton, Major George Le M., 64 *Perham Road, West Kensington, W.*
1889 †Grey, Rt. Hon. Earl, *Howick Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland.*
1884 Gribble, George J., 22 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
1897 Grieve, Norman W., *Harbury, Forest Row, Sussex.*
1876 Griffith, His Honour Judge W. Downes, 4 *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*
1887 †Griffiths, William, 42, *The Parade, Cardiff.*
1886 Grimaldi, Wynford B., *Hathewolden, High Halden, Ashford, Kent.*
1879 Guillemard, Arthur G., *Eltham, Kent.*
1892 Gull, Sir William Cameron, Bart., M.P., 10 *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
1886 Gwilliam, Rev. S. Thorn, 32 *College Road, Reading.*
1885 Gwyn, Walter J., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.; and* 51 *Belsize Road, N.W.*
1874 Gwynne, Francis A., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1885 Gwynne, John, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and* 89 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1887 Gwyther, J. Howard, 34 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*

1891 †Haggard, Edward, 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1897 Halcrow, James, 143 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*
1876 Haliburton, Sir Arthur L., G.C.B., 57 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
1882 Halswell, Hugh B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
1885 †Hamilton, James.
1883 Hamilton, John James, 1 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and* 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1876	HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1889	HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1884	HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, *Hinxton Hall, Saffron Walden.*
1891	HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1891	HANSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 571 *Holland Park, W.; and* 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
1888	HARDIE, GEORGE, *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*
1888	HARDING, EDWARD E., 66 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1896	HARDY, THOMAS E., *care of M. Cohen, Esq.,* 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*
1892	HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office,* 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1891	HARKER, JAMES, 56 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
1894	HARMSWORTH, ALFRED C., *Elmwood, St. Peter's, Kent.*
1885	HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32 *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1894	HARRIS, GEORGE STANLEY, *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
1896	HARRIS, COLONEL JOSIAH, F.R.G.S., 8 *Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1895	HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 12 *Kensington Gore, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1877	†HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1889	HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Lindenhurst, Hermosa Road, Teignmouth.*
1886	†HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *Hawley Hill, Blackwater, Hants.*
1884	HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, *care of Messrs. R. S. Cunningham, Son & Co.,* 91 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1893	HARROWER, G. CARNABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
1889	HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, 10 *Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
1896	HART, E. A., *Union Steamship Company,* 94 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1884	HARVEY, T. MORGAN, *Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1884	HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1886	†HASLAM, RALPH E., *Park Lodge, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
1881	HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
1897	HAVELOCK-ALLAN, LT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY M., Bart., V.C., G.C.B., M.P., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1883	†HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, *St. Ninian's, Pope's Grove, Twickenham.*
1893	†HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., *care of Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	†HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, *Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, E.C.*
1892	HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 *Pembridge Square, W.; and* 3 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1890	HAYNES, T. H., 20 *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.; and Ravenswood, West Wickham, Kent.*
1882	HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
1894	HAYZEN, GEORGE TAYLOR, *Belle Vue House, Blythe Hill, Catford, S.E.; and* 9 *St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.*
1880	HEALBY, EDWARD C., 86 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886	†HEAP, RALPH, 1 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
1890	HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., 10 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1892 HEATON, WILLIAM H., 21 *Fairfield Road, Croydon.*

1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*

1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1893 HEINEKEY, ROBERT B., *Messrs. Vavasour & Co.*, 13 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*

1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *Bulimba, Sevenoaks; and* 32 *Whitecross Street, E.C.*

1895 HENEAGE, CHARLES, *Sussex Club, Eastbourne*; 28 *Grand Parade, Eastbourne; and Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.*

1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19 *Hyde Park Square, W.*

1897 HENTY, RICHMOND, 114 *Ivydale Road, Nunhead, S.E.*

1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, *Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, E.C.*

1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 10 *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*

1893 HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B., *Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.*

1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., *c/o Messrs. Stilwell & Sons*, 21 *Great George Street, S.W.*

1883 HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., *Buckhold Hill; Pangbourne, Berks.*

1895 HERVEY, MATTHEW W., C.E., *Beavor House, St. Peter's Road, Hammersmith, W.*

1895 HERVEY, VALENTINE S., 33 *Hyde Park Gate, W.*

1891 HERVEY, W. B., *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.*, 149 *Leadenhall St., E.C.*

1884 HESSE, F. E., *Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited, Winchester House*, 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1884 HEWISON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, *Eastnor, Exmouth.*

1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, *Ebrapah, Park Road, Portswood, Southampton.*

1880 †HILL, JAMES A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1884 †HILL, PEARSON, 6 *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*

1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*

1887 †HILL, STANLEY G. GRANTHAM, *The Gables, Swanage, Dorset.*

1897 HILLIER, ALFRED P., B.A., M.D., 30 *Wimpole Street, W.*

1895 HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., *Moorambine, Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.*

1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*

1889 HIND, T. ALMOND, *Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.*

1883 †HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.

1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, *The Elms, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.*

1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., *High Park, Droitwich.*

1891 HITCHINS, E. LYTTON, 7 *Barton Terrace, Dawlish, Devon.*

1888 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.*

1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., *Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredourva, Falmouth.*

1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*

1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*

1879 HOFFNUNG, S., 21 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

1895 HOGAN, JAMES F., M.P., 52, *Great Russell Street, W.C.*

1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*

1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, 5 *Cavendish Square, W.*

Year of Election.	
1897	HOLDEN, PETER W., 29 *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*
1882	HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*
1885	†HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, *The Close, Salisbury.*
1880	HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Daylesford, Linden Road, Bedford.*
1888	HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*
1889	†HOPETOUN, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.*
1884	HOPKINS, EDWARD, 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1884	HOPKINS, JOHN, *Little Boundes, Southborough, Kent; and* 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1894	HOPWOOD, FRANCIS J. S., C.B., C.M.G., *Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
1879	HORA, JAMES, 123 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and* 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1895	HORN, WM. AUSTIN, *New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1882	HOSKINS, ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., G.C.B., 17 *Montagu Square, W.*
1876	†HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
1889	HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, *Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.*
1892	HUDSON, JOHN, *Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, W.*
1886	HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Coombe Leigh, Kingston Hill; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1885	HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, *Rosmoyne, Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
1884	HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5 *Highbury Quadrant, N.*
1881	HUNT, JOHN, 10 *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1888	HURLEY, EDWARD B.
1896	HURST, HENRY E., *Kalgoorlie Lodge,* 36 *South Norwood Hill, S.E.*
1897	HURST, WILLIAM J., *Kalgoorlie Lodge,* 36 *South Norwood Hill, S.E.*
1896	HUTTON, COLONEL EDWARD T.H., C.B., A.D.C., 34 *Eaton Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889	†IEVERS, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.*
1883	†INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
1881	INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., 198 *Strand, W.C.*
1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
1893	IRWELL, HERMAN, 74 *Jermyn Street, S.W.; and* 24 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1884	ISAACS, JACOB, *care of Messrs. Michaelis, Hallenstein & Co.,* 17 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1896	ISAACSON, F. WOOTTON, M.P., 18 *Upper Grosvenor Street., W.*
1893	IZARD, WALTER G., C.E., 10 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
1893	JACK, GEORGE C., *Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.,* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1886	†JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., *Gwernaffel, Eastbourne.*
1889	†JACKSON, THOMAS, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,* 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1886	JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company*, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1897 JARVIS, A. WESTON, 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*

1892 JEFFCOAT, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JAMES H., 12 *The Avenue Elmers, Surbiton.*

1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 7 *Bryanston Square, W.; and* 75 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1894 JEFFRAY, ALAN, *c/o Union Mortgage Co. of Australia*, 96 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 69 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*

1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*

1889 JENNINGS, GEORGE H., *West Dene, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.*

1895 JENNINGS, GILBERT D., 28 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1890 JEPHSON, A. J. MOUNTENEY, 22 *Ryder Street, S.W..*

1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.*

1882 JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., *Heatherhurst Grange, Frimley, Surrey.*

1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 *Lexham Gardens, W.*

1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., *Colonial College*, 6 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1884 JOHNSON, G. RANDALL, *Port View, Heavitree, Exeter.*

1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 40 *Marlborough Hill, N.W., and* 32 *Snow Hill, E.C.*

1884 JOHNSON, ROBERT, *Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.*

1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. and* 1 *Whittington Avenue, E.C.*

1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, *Perth, N.B.*

1893 JONES, ALFRED L., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co.*, 14 *Castle Street, Liverpool.*

1884 †JONES, HENRY, *Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.*

1892 JONES, J. D., 2 *St. James' Mansions, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.*

1884 JONES, OWEN F., 23 *College Hill, E.C.*

1887 JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., *Dunrobin, Eastbourne.*

1888 JONES, R. M., *Union Bank of Australia*, 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1896 JONES, W. WOODGATE, 4 *Atherstone Terrace, Gloucester Road, S.W.*

1887 JOSEPH, JULIAN, 10 *Drapers Gardens, E.C.*

1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*

1874 JOURDAIN, HENRY J., C.M.G., *The Elms, Watford; and* 41 *Eastcheap, E.C.*

1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Stadacona, Torquay.*

1876 KARUTH, FRANK, 29 *Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*

1894 KEARNS, SAMUEL R., *Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*

1890 KEARTON, GEORGE H., *Walton Lodge, Banstead; and* 70–71 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1885 KEEP, CHARLES J., 1 *Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.*

1893 KEILLER, WILLIAM, *Fernwood, Wimbledon Park.*

1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1894 KEMP, DAVID R., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co.*, 52 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1887 KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, *Parkstone, Weybridge; and* 51 *Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.*

Year of Election.

1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.*

1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*

1895 KENNION, RT. REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, *The Palace, Wells, Somerset.*

1888 KENT, ROBERT J., 1 *Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.*

1896 †KENYON, JAMES, M.P., *Walshaw Hall, Bury.*

1894 KER ROBERT A., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*

1896 KERR, J. E., *care of Messrs. S. Dobree & Sons, 6 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*

1894 KESWICK, JAMES J., *Halleaths, Lochmaben, N.B.*

1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*

1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1894 KING, CHARLES WALLIS, *Newnham House, Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.*

1886 KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, 1 *Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1889 KINTORE, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 13 *Lower Berkeley Street, W.*

1887 KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, *Cedar Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*

1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, *Bramley Hill House, Croydon.*

1895 KNIGHT, JAMES WATSON, 33 *Hyde Park Square, W.*

1889 †KNIGHT, WILLIAM, *Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*

1885 KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., *Tileworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*

1889 KNOTT, CAPTAIN MICHAEL E., *The Wilderness, Tadley, Basingstoke.*

1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.*

1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, 20 *Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.*

1879 LAING, JAMES R., 27 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*

1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, JUN., 7 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*

1897 LAING, MAJOR D. TYRIE, 6 *Little St. James's Street, S.W.*

1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 11 *Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Highfield House, Uxbridge.*

1887 LANE, COLONEL RONALD B., C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1896 LANG, JAMES J., *care of African Estates Company, Winchester House, E.C.*

1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*

1883 †LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*

1884 †LANSELL, GEORGE, *Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.*

1881 LANYON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Croydon.*

1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11 *Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1878 LARK, F. B., 120 *London Wall, E.C.*

1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13 *Ashchurch Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, W.*

1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*

1893 LAURIE, WILLIAM FORBES, *Montague House, High Wycombe, Bucks.*

1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., 6 *St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.; Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*

1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1896 LAWSON, SIR CHARLES, 15 *Evelyn Gardens, S.W.*
1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, *Ceylon Association*, 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1896 LEE, ARTHUR M., 16 *Kensington Square, W.*
1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *San Remo, Torquay.*
1889 †LEES, SIR CHARLES CAMERON, K.C.M.G., 11 *Onslow Square, South Kensington, S.W.*
1896 LEESON, WILLIAM F., 6 *Polworth Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafield, Jersey.*
1883 LEIGHTON, S., M.P., *Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*
1888 LEON, AUGUST, 21 *Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., *Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.*
1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
1897 LEVY, ALFRED G., M.D., 29 *Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, *Hyme House*, 3 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
1890 LEWIS, OWEN, 9 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
1897 LISTER, R. A., J.P., *The Towers, Dursley.*
1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, 18 *Drakefield Road, Balham, S.W.*
1885 LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5 *Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22 *Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
1888 LIVESEY, GEORGE, C.E., *Shagbrook, Reigate.*
1895 LLOYD, LT.-COLONEL E. G., 15 *King William Street, Strand, W.C.; and Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 78 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1891 †LLOYD, HERBERT, 4 *Salisbury Court, E.C.*
1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, 2 *Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
1874 *LLOYD, SAMPSON S., *Gosden House, Bramley, Guildford; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
1889 LOCH, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 44 *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
1897 LOCKWOOD, DAVID, *City Club, York.*
1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, 123 *Harley Street, W.*
1878 †LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., *Arthur's Seate, Whyte Hill, Caterham, Surrey.*
1885 LONGDEN, J. N.
1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twitenen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*
1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., 25 *Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.*
1878 †LORNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., *Kensington Palace, W.*
1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*
1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, *Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1884 LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., 23 *De Vere Gardens, W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1875	†Low, W. Anderson, *Claremont House, 23 Cardigan Road, Richmond, S.W*
1890	Lowinsky, Marcus Wm.
1890	Lowles, John, M.P., *Hill Crest, Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N.*
1897	Lowndes, Frederic S. A., M.A. (Oxon), 11 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.*
1880	Lowry, Lieut.-General R. W., C.B., 25 *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1871	Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P., 2 *St. James's Square, S.W.; and* 15 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1877	Lubbock, Nevile, 16 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and* 65 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
1895	*Lugard, Major F. D., C.B., D.S.O., *Ngamiland, via Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
1889	Lunniss, Frederick, *Arkley Copse, Barnet.*
1886	Lyall, Roger Campbell, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1879	†Lyell, Captain Francis H., 2 *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1886	Lyell, John L., 30 *Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1886	Lyle, Wm. Bray, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
1885	†Lyon, George O., *Lyneden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
1892	Lyons, Frank J., 3a, *Wood Street, E.C.*
1886	†Lyttelton, The Hon. G. W. Spencer, C.B., 49 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
1885	Macalister, James, *Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1885	Macan, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., 62 *George Street, Portman Square, W.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1880	†Macdonald, Joseph, J.P., *Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.*
1892	Macfadyen, James J., *Milibrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1873	†Macfarlan, Alexander, *Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
1889	†Macfarlane, James G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*
1889	†Macfie, John W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
1889	Macfie, Matthew, 71 *Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1890	MacGregor, Wm. Grant, 18 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1881	†MacIver, David, 16 *Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
1881	Mackay, A. Mackenzie, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1895	†Mackay, Daniel J., *Hawthornden, Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1893	Mackay, Donald, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*
1897	†Mackay, Sir James L., K.C.I.E., 7 *Seamore Place, Park Lane, W.*
1893	Mackenzie, Arthur Cecil, *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
1885	†Mackenzie, Colin.
1890	Mackenzie, George S., C.B., 52 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
1897	Mackenzie, Thomas, 20 *Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.*
1882	Mackie, David, 1 *Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
1886	Mackinstosh, P. Arthur, *The Limes, Avenue Road, Torquay.*
1889	Maclean, Robert M., *Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.*
1889	Maclear, Rear-Admiral J. P., *Beaconscroft, Chiddingfold, Godalming and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1896 †MacLeay, Sinclair, 1 *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W*
1887 Macmillan, Maurice, 29 *Bedford Street, W.C.*
1892 Macphail, Alexander J., 10 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
1887 Macpherson, Lachlan A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
1882 MacRosty, Alexander, *West Bank House, Esher.*
1869 McArthur, Alexander, 79 *Holland Park, W.*
1886 McArthur, John P., 18 *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1883 McArthur, Wm. Alexander, M.P., 14 *Sloane Gardens, S.W.; and* 18 *&* 19 *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1885 McCaul, Gilbert John, *Creggandarroch, Chislehurst; and* 27 *Walbrook, E.C.*
1892 †McConnell, Arthur J., 7 *Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1893 McConnell, Frederick V., 65 *Holland Park, W.*
1897 McCulloch, Colin J., 9 *New Broad St., E.C.; and* 1 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
1890 †McCulloch, George, 184 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1897 McDiarmid, Ian., *care of Orient Company, Ltd.*, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1883 McDonald, James E., 4 *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1887 McDonald, John, 43 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1882 McDonell, Arthur W., 2 *Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
1882 McEuen, David Painter, 24 *Pembridge Square, W.*
1883 McGaw, Joseph, *Mickleham Downs, Dorking, Surrey.*
1894 McGowan, David H., 9 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
1879 McIlwraith, Andrew, 3 *&* 4 *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
1884 McIntyre, J. P., 3 *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1880 McKellar, Thomas, *Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.*
1897 McKenzie, Frederick A., 9 *Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.*
1886 M'Keone, Henry, C.E., 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1886 McLean, Norman, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
1882 McLean, T. M., 61 *Belsize Park, N.W.*
1885 McMahon, General C. J., R.A., *Knocklofty, Clonmel, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.*
1883 Mainwaring, Randolph.
1878 Malcolm, A. J., 27 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1895 Malcomson, David, *care of Messrs. Coutts & Co.*, 59 *Strand, W.C.*
1879 Malleson, Frank R., *Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*
1883 †Malleson, Colonel George Bruce, C.S.I., 27 *West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885 Mander, S. Theodore, B.A., *Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.*
1883 Manley, William, 106 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1896 Manning, John R., M.S.A., *Milkwood Estate Office, Herne Hill, S.E.*
1893 Mantell, David G., *Ceylon House, St. Andrew's Road, Bedford.*
1892 Marden, William, 14 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1886 Marks, David, *Astwood House*, 111 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1885 Marsden, The Right Rev. Bishop, D.D., *Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
1885 Marshall, Arthur, 7 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1881 Marshall, Ernest Luxmoore, 9 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1886 Marston, Edward, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*
1896 Martin, Edward, 112 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1882 †Martin, Francis, *The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.*

Year of Election.

1886 MARTIN, HENRY, 13 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*

1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*

1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham; and* 39 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1886 †MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1897 MATHIESON, FREDERIC C., *Beechworth, Hampstead Heath, N.W.*

1893 MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., *Grosvenor Lodge, Wimbledon.*

1880 MATTHESON, WILLIAM, *Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.*

1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45 *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1885 MATTHEWS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. LEE, 1 *Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.*

1894 MAURICE, JOHN A., *Bromley Green Farm, Keele, Newcastle, Staffs.*

1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*

1891 MELDRUM, JOHN WHITE, *Osborne Villa, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.*

1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*

1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Ingatestone Hall, Ingatestone, Essex.*

1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., 39 *Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.*

1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1897 MIDDLETON, R. V., 15 *Connaught Square, W.*

1890 MILBOURNE, CHARLES KINGSLEY, 25 *Lime Street, E.C.*

1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, 46 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*

1897 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.*

1883 MILNER, ROBERT, *Cherwell Croft, Kidlington, Oxon.*

1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, 86 *Thicket Road, Sydenham, S.E.; and* 43 *London Wall, E.C.*

1890 MITCHELL, WILLIAM, 25 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*

1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, *Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.*

1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 4 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*

1893 MOIR, ROBERT W. D., 3 *Holly Terrace, Highgate, N.*

1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, *St. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall.*

1895 MOLTENO, PERCY ALLPORT, 10 *Palace Court, Bayswater, W.*

1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, *Cane Grove,* 10 *Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.*

1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 14 *Westbourne Park Road, W.*

1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P.

1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., M.P., 32 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*

1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*

1884 MOORE, JOHN, 23 *Knightrider Street, E.C.*

1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *care of Bank of New Zealand,* 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1885 MORRING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Moore Place, Esher.*

1891 MORGAN, SURGEON-MAJOR A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., 14 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

1886 MORGAN, RT. HON. SIR GEORGE OSBORNE, Bart., Q.C., M.P., 24 *Draycott Place, S.W.*

1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 37 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 37 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and* 42 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1897 MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, *Holdgate House, York.*
1882 MORRIS, DANIEL, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., 14 *Cumberland Road, Kew, S.W.*
1885 MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 61 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886 MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., *Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and* 77 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1889 † MORROGH, JOHN, *Lee Villa, Sundays Well Road, Cork.*
1869 MORT, WILLIAM, 1 *Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
1891 MORTEN, ALEXANDER, 21 *Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*
1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23 *Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*
1884 MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., 5 *Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.*
1891 MÜCK, FRED A. E., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1885 †MUIR, ROBERT, *Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.*
1897 MUNN, WINCHESTER, *Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.*
1896 MURE, ANDREW (*late Judge of the Supreme Court, Mauritius*).
1885 †MURRAY, CHARLES, *Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
1895 MURRAY, JAMES, *Lindores, Bromley Road, Beckenham.*
1884 MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., *Furzebank, Torquay; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1889 MYERS, ALEXANDER, 125 *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*

1875 †NAIRN, JOHN, *Garth House, Torrs' Park Road, Ilfracombe.*
1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6 *Hamsell Street, E.C.*
1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., *Dashwood House,* 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1895 NATHAN, CAPTAIN MATTHEW, R.E., 11 *Pembridge Square, W.*
1890 NAUNTON, GEORGE HERBERT, 75 *Cheapside, E.C.*
1874 †NAZ, HON. SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (*Port Louis, Mauritius*), *care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie, & Co.,* 9 *Idol Lane, E.C.*
1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., 7 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
1894 NEIL, WILLIAM, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*
1894 NEILL, HAROLD, 8 *Canning Place, De Vere Gardens, W.*
1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, *The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*
1881 NELSON, SIR EDWARD MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
1885 NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, *The Lawn, Warwick.*
1893 NELSON, HAROLD, *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *Royal London Yacht Club,* 2 *Savile Row, W.*
1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, 146 *Piccadilly, W.*
1896 †NEWMARCH, JOHN, 12 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 8 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
1892 †NICHOLLS, WALTER, *White Rock, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 51 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited,* 1 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1889 †NIVISON, ROBERT, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1883	NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 85 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
1880	NORTH, CHARLES, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*
1878	NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., 18 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
1891	†NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 19 *Herbert Crescent, Hans Place, S.W.*
1895	NOWLAN, JOHN, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Abercorn, Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
1885	NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1889	O'BRIEN, WILLIAM F., 98 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1896	OLIVER, FREDERICK S., 1 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1897	OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1888	OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G., *Crown Agent for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.*
1889	ONSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.*
1875	†OPPENHEIM, HERMANN.
1894	ORONHYATEKHA, ACLAND, M.D., 24 *Charing Cross, S.W.*
1883	†OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Moreton Morrell, Warwick.*
1882	OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia,* 123 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1872	OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1886	OWEN, E. CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 11 *Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1890	OWEN, P. BERRY, 139 *Holland Road, W.*
1895	OXLEY, JAMES O., 71 *King William Street, E.C.*
1879	†PADDON, JOHN, *Suffolk House,* 5 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
1897	PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*
1895	PAPENFUS, STEPHEN.
1880	PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1889	†PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2 *Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
1879	PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 25 *Athol Mansions, South Lambeth Road, S.E.*
1891	PARK, THOMAS, *Abbey View, Melrose, N.B.*
1880	PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1886	PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and* 2 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1889	†PARKER, HENRY, *Iver, Bucks.*
1893	†PARKIN, GEORGE R., M.A., *Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada.*
1885	PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROPER, J.P., 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1888	PASTEUR, HENRY, 19 *Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
1869	PATERSON, JOHN, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
1886	†PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
1892	PATON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, 4 *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1887	†PATTERSON, MYLES, 7 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

Year of Election.

1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCREIFF, 12 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
1896 PAYNE, EDWARD J., 2 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34 *Coleman Street, E.C.; and Park Grange, Sevenoaks.*
1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Natal*), 64 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *Hooton Pagnell Hall, Doncaster.*
1887 PEARS, WALTER.
1896 †PEARSON, SIR WEETMAN D., BART., M.P., *Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex; and* 10 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1894 PEASE, ALFRED JOHN, J.P., 22 *Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.*
1878 †PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, 22 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
1883 †PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., *Rousdon, Lyme Regis.*
1896 †PEMBERTON, MAJOR ERNEST, R.E., 13 *South Street, Park Lane, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1882 PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
1894 PENDER, JOHN DENISON, *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House,* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., 11 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1890 PERKINS, HENRY A., 2 *Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
1895 PERKS, ROBERT WM., M.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1882 PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, *Moorfields, E.C.*
1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., *c/o S. W. Silver, Esq.,* 3 *York Gate, Regent's Park, S.W.*
1896 PHILLIMORE, Major W. G., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1897 PICKEN, ANDREW, *Woodside, Greenock, N.B.*
1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., 64 *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1897 PITTS, THOMAS, *Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.*
1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1894 PLAYFORD, HON. THOMAS (*Agent-General for South Australia*), 1 *Crosby Square, E.C.*
1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., *East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1885 POLLARD, W. F. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 44 *Belle Vue Road, Ramsgate.*
1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and* 57 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1884 POOLE, JOHN B., *Tudor House, Hadley, New Barnet.*
1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., 1 *Carlyle Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.*
1892 PORTER, ROBERT, 37 *Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.*
1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAQUES, *The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and* 19 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1887 POWER, EDMUND B., 53 *Cavendish Road, Clapham Park, S.W.*
1876 PRARD, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 39 *Norfolk Square, W.*
1873 PRANGE, REGINALD H., 2 *Hercules Passage, E.C.; and The Ferns, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*
1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 1 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*

Year of Election.	
1868	PRATT, J. J., 79 *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
1885	PREECE, WM. HENRY, C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*
1883	PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1881	PRICE, EVAN J., 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1873	PRINCE, JOHN S., *Bovills Hall, Glazeley, Newmarket.*
1891	PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., *Cleeve, Montague Road, Richmond, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1886	PRILLEVITZ, J. M., *Margaret Lodge, 94 Finchley Road, N.W.*
1882	PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES, 79 *Onslow Square, S.W.*
1890	PROCTOR, PHILIP F., *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1894	PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1882	PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 *Bow Churchyard, E.C.*
1884	RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*
1887	RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 4 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1882	RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.*
1888	RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
1881	RALLI, PANDELI, 17 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
1884	RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
1872	RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.*
1889	RAND, EDWARD E., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1889	†RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
1887	RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.*
1880	†RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
1894	RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1880	RAWSON, CHARLES C., *Gore Lodge, Hampton, Middlesex; and 34 Gresham Street, E.C.*
1889	RAYMOND, REV. C. A., *The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.*
1892	READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., 4 *Lindsay Place, Edinburgh.*
1881	†REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 *Great Stanhope Street, W.*
1894	REEVES, HUGH WM., *Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.*
1896	REEVES, HON. WILLIAM P. (*Agent-General for New Zealand*), 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1889	REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., *Derby House, Victoria Road, Norwood, S.E.*
1896	REID, DAVID BOSWELL, M.R.C.S.E., 37 *Robert Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.*
1893	RENNIE, GEORGE B., 20 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*
1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1895	RICARDE-SEAVER, MAJOR FRANCIS I., A. Inst.C.E., F.G.S., 16 *Grafton Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1890	†RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., *St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square. North Kensington, W.*
1893	RICHARDSON, JAMES H., *New Lodge, Hendon, N.W.*
1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, *Ravenzfell, Bromley, Kent.*
1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Woodhatch, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1896 RIPPON, JOSEPH, 33, *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "*British Trade Journal,*" 24 *Mark Lane E.C.; and* 21 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A., *London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.*
1895 ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, 3 *St. John's Wood Park, N.W.*
1892 ROBERTS, THOMAS FRANCIS, *Gower House, George Street, N.W.*
1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, *Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., *Dashwood House,* 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.; and* 11 *Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
1869 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., *Chelsea Hospital, S.W.*
1889 ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND.
1894 †ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.; and* 1 *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
1889 ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Messrs. McIlwraith McEacharn & Co.,* 4 *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
1896 ROBSON, CHARLES R., *Batchacre Hall, Newport, Salop.*
1894 ROCKE, CHARLES, 2 *Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1886 ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5 *Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.*
1885 ROME, ROBERT, 45 *Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.*
1896 ROME, THOMAS, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*
1876 RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. OXON., 32 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., 6 *Princes Street, E.C.*
1881 †ROSEBERY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., 38 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
1891 ROSS, ALEXANDER, *St. Kierans, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
1888 ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885 ROSS, HUGH C., *Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.; and* 63 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, *St. Stephen's Manor, Cheltenham; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1881 ROTH, H. LING, 32 *Prescott Street, Halifax.*
1894 ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
1889 ROYDS, CHARLES JAMES, *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1892 RUMNEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 17 *and* 18 *Basinghall Street E.C.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1879 RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and* 66 *Queensborough Terrace, W.*
1895 RUSSELL, ROBERT C., 25 *Down Street, W.*
1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
1875 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., 18 *Church Street, Liverpool.*
1891 RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., *Polmont, Kenley, Surrey.*

Year of Election.	
1886	SAALFELD, ALFRED, 28 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.*
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
1890	SALMON, EDWARD G., 1 *The Triangle, St. Quintin Park, W.*
1874	SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Agent-General for New South Wales*), 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1893	SANDEMAN, ALBERT G., *Presdales, Ware.*
1897	†SANDEMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE G., 34 *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
1874	†SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*
1887	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, 29 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
1873	SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1891	†SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., *Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Slough.*
1885	SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.*
1897	SAVILL, WALTER, 9 *Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.*
1887	SCALES, G. MCARTHUR, 4 *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and St. Heliers, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N.*
1895	SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., *Broad Street House, E.C.*
1885	†SCARTH, LEVESON E., M.A., *Elms Lea, Cleveland Walk, Bath.*
1877	SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
1896	SCHLICH, WILLIAM, PH. D., C.I.E., *Cooper's Hill College, Egham.*
1897	SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 2 *Baron's Court Terrace, West Kensington, W.*
1889	SCHOLEY, J. CRANEFIELD, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
1882	SCHWABACHER, SIEGFRIED, 56 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1885	SCHWARTZE, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1879	SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10 *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
1884	SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, *Board of Trade Office, Custom House, Dublin.*
1872	SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1893	SCOTT, ANDREW, *City Central Hotel, Newgate Street, E.C.*
1885	SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., *Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1886	SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Hilgay, Guildford.*
1885	SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, *Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.*
1893	SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1881	SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1892	SELLAR, JAMES ANDERSON, *Woodpark, Lewisham Park Crescent, S.E., and 36 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1885	SELWYN, RT. REV. BISHOP J. R., D.D., *The Master's Lodge, Selwyn College, Cambridge.*
1891	SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 2 *Marine Terrace, Kingstown Dublin.*
1887	SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1871	SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, 156 *Sloane Street, S.W.*
1888	SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.*
1888	SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1896	SHANKS, ARTHUR, M.Inst.C.E., *Fairmile Lea, Cobham, Surrey.*

Year of Election.

1892 SHANNON, ARCHIBALD, *care of Scottish Australian Investment Co.*, 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1886 †SHARP, EDMUND, *The Cedars, Morland Avenue, Croydon.*

1891 SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON, M.P., 11 *Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.*

1876 SHAW, COLONEL E. W., 44 *Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.*

1892 SHELFORD, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., *Beechcroft, Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*

1893 SHERWOOD, N., *Dunedin, Streatham Hill, S.W.*

1880 †SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., 15 *West Halkin Street, S.W., & Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*

1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87 *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., 6 *Anerley Park, S.E.*

1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus,"* 80 *Fleet Street, E.C.*

1880 SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, 55 *Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*

1885 SIDEY, CHARLES, 23 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*

1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.*

1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3 *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*

1885 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., 37 *Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*

1884 †SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 36 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., *care of Messrs. Burnett & Co.*, 123 *Pall Mall, S.W.*

1883 †SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, *Ashfield, Cults, Aberdeen, N.B.*

1888 SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.*

1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2 *Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and* 19 *Silver Street, E.C.*

1894 SINCLAIR, NORMAN A., 11 *St. George's Road, S.W.*

1895 SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, *Rushdene, Park Hill, Ealing, W.*

1896 SLADE, GEORGE, *Bush Lane House, Bush Lane, E.C.*

1887 †SLADE, HENRY G., F.R.G.S., *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*

1894 SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, *Heathfield, Reigate.*

1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*

1895 SMITH, ALEXANDER DAWSON, 5 *Belmar Terrace, Pollokshields, Glasgow.*

1888 SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., *The Garden House, Wheathampstead, St. Albans.*

1873 †SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Canada*), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1889 †SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 149 *West George Street, Glasgow.*

1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1885 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, *Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.*

1888 SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, *Coldamo, Stromness, Orkney; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

1886 SMITH, JOHN, 2 *Aldermanbury Postern, E.C.*

1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.*

Year of Election.

1896 SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 158 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., *Carleton, Princes Park, Liverpool; and* 11 *Delahay Street, S.W.*

1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 37 *Royal Exchange, E.C.*

1886 SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., *Sundon House, Clifton, Bristol.*

1896 SMYTH, GENERAL SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *The Lodge, Stone, Aylesbury.*

1897 SMYTH, HERBERT WARINGTON, 5 *Inverness Terrace, W.*

1893 SMYTH, REV. STEWART, *St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.*

1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1874 SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 114 *Fellows Road, N.W.*

1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Elykaugh, King Charles Road, Surbiton.*

1890 SPENCE, COLONEL JOHN, 15 *Victoria Park, Dover.*

1893 SPENCER, T. EDWARD, *Common Room, Middle Temple, E.C.*

1894 SPENS, REGINALD HOPE, W.S., 30 *Gt. George Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1873 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 4 *Bolton Gardens West, S.W.*

1888 SPICER, ALBERT, M.P., 10 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.*

1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*

1890 SPOTTISWOODE, GEORGE A., 3 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*

1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, *Pembroke House, Upper Park Road, Bromley, Kent.*

1885 SQUIRE, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., *Clothall Rectory, Baldock, Herts.*

1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 69 *Chester Square, S.W.*

1885 STALEY, T. P., 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*

1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 3 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*

1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., 26 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*

1895 †STANFORD, WILLIAM, 26 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*

1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., *The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.*

1883 STANMORE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., 10 *Sloane Gardens, S.W.; and The Red House, Ascot.*

1878 STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*

1896 STARLEY, JOHN K., *Barr Hill, Coventry.*

1875 STEIN, ANDREW, *Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.*

1894 STEPHENSON, ROWLAND MACDONALD, 21 *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1891 STEPHENSON, THOMAS, *North Stainley Hall, Ripon.*

1896 STEVENS, CHARLES W., 16 *Great St Helens, E.C.*

1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A., *care of Messrs. Matheson & Grant,* 13 *Walbrook, E.C.*

1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., *care of Messrs. J. & R. Morison, Blackfriars Street, Perth, N.B.*

1887 STEWART, ROBERT, *Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., 28 *Finsbury Street, E.C.*

1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 6 *Wetherby Place, S.W.*

1877 STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., *Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and* 10 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*

1893 STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., *Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard & Co.,* 28 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and Haulkerton, Long Ditton.*

1882 †STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, *Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*

1885 STRAFFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 5 *St. James's Square, S.W.; and Wrotham Park, Barnet.*

1875 †STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*

1880 †STREET, EDMUND, *Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.*

1883 STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, *Hampsfield, Putney, S.W.*

1888 †STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Kya Lami, Torquay.*

1884 STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*

1886 STUART, WALTER, *Kingledores, Broughton, Peebleshire.*

1894 STUCKEY, LEONARD CECIL, 270 *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*

1887 STURGES, E. M., M.A., *Stanlake Park, Twyford, Berks.*

1896 STURT, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES S., *Dibden Rectory, Southampton.*

1895 STURT, COLONEL NAPIER G., *Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny.*

1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*

1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hazelwood, Reading.*

1896 SUTTON, M. H. FOQUETT, 107 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Kidmore Grange, Caversham, Reading.*

1896 SUTTON, MARTIN J., 107 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Kidmore Grange, Caversham, Reading.*

1883 SWANEY, FRANCIS, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1895 SWEET, THOMAS GEORGE, 4 *Ravensbourne Park, Catford, S.E.*

1889 SWIFT, DEAN, *Steynsdorp,* 100 *Highbury New Park, N.*

1890 SWINBURNE, U. P., 39 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*

1889 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M. Inst. C.E., *Glencoe, Tooting Common, S.W.*

1897 †SYKES, ROBERT D., *The Manor, Datchet, Bucks.*

1875 SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62 *Camden Square, N.W.*

1883 TALBOT, MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., 58, *Grosvenor Street, W.*

1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*

1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and* 35 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1883 TANGYE, SIR RICHARD, *Gilbertstone, Kingston Vale, Putney, S.W.; and* 35 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1888 TANNER, J. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 91 *Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*

1896 TATHAM, THOMAS C., 4 *Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne; and* 7 *Crosby Square, E.C.*

1879 TAYLOR, E. B. A., C.M.G., 23 *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*

1887 TAYLOR, ERNEST C.

1891 TAYLOR, HUGH L., 23 *Phillimore Gardens, W.*

1896 TAYLOR, INGLIS, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., 20 *Montpelier Road, Ealing, W.; and* 5 *Bulstrode Street, W.*

1888 TAYLOR, JAMES B., *Gorhambury, St. Albans.*

Year of Election.

1885 TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14 *Cockspur Street, S.W.; and St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.*

1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*

1893 TEGETMEIER, CHARLES G., *Bank of New Zealand,* 1 *Queen Victoria St., E.C.*

1872 †TENNANT, HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope*), 112 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1890 TENNANT, ROBERT, *Roffey, Horsham.*

1896 TERRY, JOHN H., 7 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*

1896 †TEW, HERBERT S., *Lansdowne Lodge, Westbrook, Worthing.*

1886 THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's; and* 26 *Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.*

1881 THOMAS, JOHN, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*

1892 *THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, K.C.B., LL.D., *British Museum, W.C.*

1889 THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, *Trinity Bonded Tea Warehouses, Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars, E.C.*

1888 THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 *Cavendish Square, W.*

1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, *Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.*

1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*

1875 THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, *The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*

1895 THOMSON, ROBERT, 173 *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; and* 147 *Dashwood House, E.C.*

1886 THORNE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*

1877 THRUPP, LEONARD W., 10 *Anglesea Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*

1882 THWAITES, HAWTREY, 27 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*

1891 TILLIE, ALEXANDER, *Maple House, Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N.*

1897 TIMSON, SAMUEL ROWLAND, *care of Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.*

1883 †TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, *The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.*

1893 TINNE, THEODORE F. S., *The Hall House, Hawkhurst, Kent.*

1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., 2 *Nevern Road, South Kensington, S.W.; and* 11 *Maiden Lane, E.C.*

1886 †TOD, HENRY, *c/o Ceylon Tea Plantations Co.,* 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.*

1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 15 *Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1885 TOPHAM, WILLIAM H., C.E., 2 *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1884 TORLESSE, COMMANDER ARTHUR W., R.N., *care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co.,* 44 *Charing Cross, S.W.*

1884 †TOWN, HENRY, *Warnford Court, E.C.*

1897 TOWNEND, THOMAS S., *Oaklea, Church Road, Shortlands, Kent.*

1892 TOWNSEND, CHARLES, J.P., *St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*

1884 †TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, *Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.*

1889 TREDWEN, EDWARD B., 27 *Walbrook, E.C.*

1885 TRILL, GEORGE, *Lowood, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*

1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*

1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1883 TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., *Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W.*

1885 TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5 *East India Avenue, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1878 †TURNBULL, WALTER, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1885 TURNER, GORDON, *Colonial Bank,* 13 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1896 TUSTIN, J. E., 156 *Denmark Hill, S.E.*
1896 TWEEDDALE, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, 6 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., 31 *Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1879 ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22 *Pembridge Gardens, W.*

1894 VALENTINE, CHARLES R., *Whitcliffe, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.*
1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1895 VAN RYN, JACOBUS, *Loudoun Hall, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., 16 *Dry Hill Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent; and Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1887 VAUTIN, CLAUDE, 28 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1896 VAUX, WILLIAM E., 2 *Woodville Terrace, Gravesend.*
1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Fysche Hall, Knaresborough.*
1895 VERNON, HON. FORBES G. (*Agent-General for British Columbia*), 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1884 †VINCENT, SIR C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
1890 VINCENT, J. E. MATTHEW, *Hyde Park Court, S.W.*
1897 VINE, SIR J. R. SOMERS, C.M.G., 85 *Barkston Gardens, S.W.*
1879 VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., *Hillersden, Church Road, East Molesey, Kingston-on-Thames.*
1880 VOSS, HERMANN, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works,* 15 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.*
1881 WADE, CECIL L., 7 *Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1884 WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, 128 *Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
1879 WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., *Belmont, Uxbridge.*
1878 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Marlborough House, S.W.*
1896 WALES, DOUGLAS W., 145 *Palmerston Buildings, E.C.*
1890 WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR G., R.A., 44 *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1897 WALKER, EDMUND, 65 *De Parys Avenue, Bedford.*
1897 WALKER, FRANK, *The Avenue, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and* 36 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1895 †WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBACH, 23 *Cork Street,* W.
1885 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.*
1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., *North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.INST.C.E., 18 *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, *Heronfield, Potters Bar.*
1879 WALLER, WILLIAM N., *The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.*
1882 WALLIS, H. BOYD, *Graylands, near Horsham.*
1893 WALTHAM, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., *Wolsingham House,* 45 *Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1896 WARBURTON, SAMUEL, 152 *Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.*
1894 WARD, J. GRIFFIN, J.P., *Thornleigh, Stoneygate, Leicester.*

Year of Election.

1880 WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Government House, Chatham.*
1882 WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., *Hawthornden, Torquay.*
1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, *Ravenhurst, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.*
1895 WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 9 *Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.*
1894 WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., *Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.*
1896 †WATSON, COLONEL CHARLES M., R.E., C.M.G., 43 *Thurloe Square, S.W.*
1896 WATSON, S. HARTLEY, *The Manor House, White Waltham, Berks.*
1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 15 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1887 †WATT, HUGH, *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
1884 WATT, JOHN B., *Princes Street Chambers, E.C.*
1888 †WATTS, JOHN, *Allendale, Wimborne, Dorset.*
1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., *Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co.,* 14 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*
1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
1869 WEBB, WILLIAM, *Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.*
1886 WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10 *Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.*
1881 WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, M.P., 83 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
1896 WEDDEL, PATRICK G., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1895 WEIGHT, JAMES W., *English and Foreign Debenture Corporation,* 2 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1883 WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, *Lulworth Castle, Wareham.*
1893 †WELSTEAD, LEONARD, *Home Place, Battle.*
1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
1897 WEST, JAMES, M.I.M.E., 54 *New Road, Littlehampton.*
1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Sacombe Rectory, Ware.*
1875 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
1896 WESTERN, REV. WILLIAM T., M.A., *Bartlow Rectory, Cambridge.*
1888 WESTON, DYSON, 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B., 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 79 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 19 *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Ashenground, Haywards Heath; and* 188 *Strand, W.C.*
1878 WHEELER, CHARLES, 3 *Boulevard Granoy, Lausanne, Switzerland.*
1897 WHELAN, CHARLES J., 41 *Broad Street House, E.C.*
1881 WHITE, LEEDHAM, 16 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*
1892 WHITE, MONTAGU (*Consul-General for the Transvaal*), *Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.*
1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *The Vicarage, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.*
1897 WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, 3 *Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
1893 WICKHAM, REGINALD W., *Millthorpe, Horsham.*
1885 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, *Wellisford Manor, Wellington, Somerset.*
1894 WIGAN, JAMES, J. P., *Cromwell House, Mortlake, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 *Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.; and* 21 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*

1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide,* 11 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1885 WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23 *Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.*

1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., *Chertsey Chambers, Long Acre, W.C.; and Claringbold Cottage, St. Peter's, Kent.*

1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., *Glenbrae, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.*

1895 WILLIAMS, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CONDÉ (*of Mauritius*), 4 *Park Crescent, Worthing.*

1884 WILLIAMS, JAMES, *Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.*

1895 WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT, M.P., 1 *Hyde Park Street, W.; and Bridehead, Dorchester.*

1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., 6 *Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.*

1896 WILLIAMS, REV. WATKIN W., *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1889 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 27 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., *Rothesay House, Richmond, S.W.; and Dal, House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.*

1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*

1896 WILLS, J. HENRY, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*

1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Chelsea Lodge, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.; and* 2 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*

1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., *The Rectory, Kettering.*

1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 51 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*

1889 WILSON, J. W., *Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey.*

1868 †WOLFF, H.E. RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *The British Embassy, Madrid, Spain; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1895 WOLF, WALTER HENRY, 21 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*

1891 WOOD, ALFRED, *The Tyrol, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*

1894 WOOD, GEORGE, 8 *Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.*

1894 WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 *Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.; United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*

1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 8 *St. Martin's Place, W.C.*

1884 WOODWARD, JAMES E., *Berily House, Bickley.*

1886 WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., *Titan Barrow, Bathford, Bath; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., *Fairfield Lodge, Addison Road, W.*

1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., *Winchester House, E.C.*

1897 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., *Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.*

1895 WORTHINGTON, GEORGE.

1893 WRIGHT, ALFRED, *Bessingby Hall, Bridlington, Yorks.*

1891 WRIGHT, HENRY, 35 *Parliament Street, S.W.*

1895 WYLDE, JOHN F., 38A *Granville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.*

1883 WYLLIE, HARVEY, *Balgownie, Blyth Road, Bromley, Kent.*

1896 WYNDHAM, GEORGE, M.P., 35 *Park Lane, W.*

Year of Election.	
1875	YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G., *New South Wales Government Office*, 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1888	YATES, LEOPOLD, 54 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
1892	YERBURGH, ROBERT A., M.P., 27 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
1894	YORK, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.P., *York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.*
1868	YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*
1894	YOUNG, EDWARD BURNEY, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*
1890	YOUNG, EDWARD G.
1869	†YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
1897	YOUNG, JASPER, 74 *Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1888	YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 *Gloucester Street, S.W.*
1890	YUILLE, ANDREW B., 53 *Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1889	ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891	†ABBOTT, HARRY, Q.C., 11 *Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1889	ABBOTT, HENRY M., Barrister-at-Law, *St. Kitts.*
1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1885	ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894	ABDULLAH OF PERAK, THE EX-SULTAN, *Singapore.*
1891	ABERDEEN, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*
1895	†ABREY, HENRY, *Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.*
1883	†ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1878	ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES.
1891	†ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1893	ACUTT, LEONARD, *care of Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	ACUTT, R. NOBLE, *Durban, Natal.*
1892	ADAMS, FRANCIS, *Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891	ADAMS, GEORGE HILL, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894	ADAMS, PERCY, *Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.*
1894	ADAMS, RICHARD P., *Sandgate, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895	ADAMS, REV. PRINCIPAL THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., *Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.*
1896	ADCOCK, CHARLES C., *P. O. Box* 1079, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	ADOLPHUS, GEORGE A. (*Supervisor of Customs*), *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896	†ADLAM, JOSEPH C., *P. O. Box* 2173, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	ADLER, HENRY, *P. O. Box* 1059, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886	ADLER, ISIDOR H., *Central Hotel, Hamburg.*
1887	†ADYE, MAJOR GOODSON, *Mominabad, Deccan, India.*
1893	AGAR, WALTER J., *Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.*
1895	†AGBEBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1881	AGNEW, HON. SIR JAMES W., K.C.M.G., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1897	†AINSWORTH, H. S., *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1881	†AIRTH, ALEXANDER, *Durban, Natal.*
1884	†AITKEN, JAMES, *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1890	AITKEN, JAMES, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co.*
1876	AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G.
1888	ALBRECHT, HENRY B., *Greenfield, Mooi River, Natal.*
1897	ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896	†ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., *P. O. Box* 76, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	ALEXANDER, GORDON W. E. C., *New Zealand.*
1892	ALEXANDER, JOHN, *Venture Estates, Kalthuritty, Travancore, India.*
1896	ALISON, G. LLOYD, JUN., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1881	ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election

1891 ALLAN, ALEXANDER C., F.R.G.S., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1872 ALLAN, HON. G. W., *Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.*
1897 †ALLAN, HUGH MONTAGUE, *Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.*
1883 ALLAN, WILLIAM, *Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.*
1896 ALLANSON, JOHN, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., *District Commissioner, Sherbro, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1887 ALLEN, J. SHILLITO, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1887 ALLEN, S. NESBITT, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 AMBROSE, HON. AMBROSE POVAH, M.C.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1896 AMES, WILLIAM C., *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGRESS, J.P., *Government Land Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, 223 *Commissioner Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1894 ANDERSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.P.P., *Lake District, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*
1881 †ANDERSON, JAMES F., 89 *Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.*
1895 ANDERSON, THOMAS J., *Kenilworth, Cape Colony.*
1894 ANDERSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1883 ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, *care of Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1891 ANDREWS, GEORGE R., *The Waterworks Co., P.O. Box 53, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1878 †ANDREWS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1879 †ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, 32 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 ANGUS, JAMES, *Assistant Storekeeper-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895 ANTHING, LOUIS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *Police Magistrate, Singapore.*
1886 ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, *Laurvig, Norway.*
1896 ARCHER, F. BISSET, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1892 ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
1889 ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., *Verulam, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 ARNOLD, JAMES F., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 ARTHUR, ALEXANDER C., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
1896 ASHE, EVELYN O, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1885 ASHLEY, HON. EDWARD CHARLES, *Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1897 ASPELING, JOHN S., *P. O. Box* 193, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 61 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 ASTROP, JOHN H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State,*
1876 *ATHERSTONE, W. GUYBON, M.D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Messrs. Morison & Atkinson, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1880 †ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1887 ATKINSON, J. MITFORD, M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE (*J.P. of N. S. Wales*), *New York Life Insurance Co., Montreal, Canada.*
1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, *Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.*
1893 AURET, JOHN GEORGE, *Advocate, P.O. Box* 287, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 AWDRY, JAMES A., *P.O. Box* 885, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 AYRES, FRANK RICHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1897 BABBAGE, EDEN H., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 BABBAGE, FRANK E., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *P.O. Box* 50, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 BAILEY, HON. ALLANSON, *Government Agent, Kandy, Ceylon.*
1897 BAILEY, EDWARD T., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1894 BAILIE, ALEXR. CUMMING, F.R.G.S., *The Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
1887 †BAIRD, A. REID, *Woodstock, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 BAIRD, BORTHWICK R., *Arrowtown, Otago, New Zealand.*
1896 BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.*
1897 BAKER, GEORGE EARLE, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1882 BAKEWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 BALL, CAPTAIN EDWIN, R.N.R.
1895 BALLANCE, H. C., *Albany Grove, Durban, Natal.*
1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 BAM, PETRUS C. VAN B., *Villa Maria, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1895	BANDARANAIKE, S. DIAS, *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1887	BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891	†BANKIER, FRANK M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889	BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
1891	BARBER, CHARLES, J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1891	BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1884	BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1892	BARFF, H. E., *Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.*
1895	†BARKLIE, T. W. S., *The Treasury, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, M.L.C., J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1895	†BARNES, DOUGLAS D., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., *Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1890	†BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Durban Club, Natal.*
1883	†BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
1891	†BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1892	BARRINGTON, JOHN WILDMAN S., *Portland, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895	†BARRY, ARTHUR J., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1875	BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., *Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., *Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1886	BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., *"Moolbong," Booligal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891	BARTON, GEORGE W., *care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1892	BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896	BATES, G. DUDLEY, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1892	BATHURST, HENRY W., *Seremban, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
1886	BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, 88 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889	BATTEN, ROBERT, *Collector-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1882	†BATTLEY, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1895	BATTY, JAMES A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1889	BATY, HAROLD J. L., *Mount Sebert Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1889	BATY, SEBERT C. E., M.A., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1893	BAWDEN, WILLIAM H., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1887	BAYLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARDEN L., *West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.*
1885	†BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1892	BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE C., A.D.C., F.R.G.S., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
1885	†BAYNES, JOSEPH, M.L.A., J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.*
1896	BAYNES, W. H., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1893	BAYNES, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
1891	BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., *Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, *Solicitor-General, St. John's, Antigua.*

Year of Election.

1895 BEAR, EDWARD G., *The Club, Rangoon, Burma.*
1893 BEAR, GEORGE ARCHIBALD, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1893 BEAUFORT, HON. LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1889 BECK, ARTHUR W., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
1889 †BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
1882 †BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1889 †BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1884 BEETHAM, GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1891 BEGG, ALEXANDER, 22 *Kingston Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1893 BELL, ANTHONY, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 BELL, F. H. DILLON, *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1895 BELL, GEORGE DAVID T., *Newton, Lindula, Ceylon.*
1884 BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, *Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.*
1886 BELL, JOHN W., Attorney-at-Law, *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1889 BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1895 †BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, *P.O. Box* 578, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 †BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, 69 *Main St., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1888 †BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.M.S, *Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1893 BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., *Durban, Natal.*
1885 BENINGFIELD, S. F., *Durban, Natal.*
1884 †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, *Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 BENNETT, ALFRED C., M.D., *District Surgeon, Griqua Town, Cape Colony.*
1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS., *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, *H.B.M. Consul, Réunion.*
1880 BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, *Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897 BENNETT, WILLIAM H., *Assistant Government Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1896 BENNIE, ANDREW, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 BERDOE-WILKINSON, EDMOND, *Straits Development Co., Singapore.*
1897 BERESFORD, H. LOWRY L., *Umtali, Mashonaland.*
1878 BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY S., *Suva, Fiji.*
1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, *Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
1894 †BERLHIN, JULIUS, *P.O. Box* 550, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 BERNACCHI, SIGNOR A. G. DIEGO, *Maria Island, Tasmania.*
1897 BERTRAM, BEN, M.D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., *P.O. Box* 128, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.*
1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *P.O. Box* 1112, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
1897 BEYERS, F. W., *P. O. Box* 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 BIANCARDI, CAPT. N. GRECH, A.D.C., *The Palace, Malta.*

Year of Election.	
1884	†Bickford, William, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1881	†Biden, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889	†Biden, William, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1884	Bidwell, John O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886	†Biggs, T. Hesketh, F.S.S., *The Treasury, Calcutta.*
1895	Birbeck, John, *P.O. Box* 19, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1877	Birch, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1883	Birch, James Kortright, *Singapore.*
1893	Birch, William C. Caccia, *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
1873	Birch, W. J., *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
1887	†Birch, William Walter, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1895	Bishop, Hon. T. C., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1896	Bissenberger, Frank, *White Feather, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1896	Bisset, A. H., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1891	Black, Ernest, M.D., *Resident Magistrate, Esperance, viâ Albany, Western Australia.*
1889	†Blackburn, Alfred L., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1888	Blackwood, Arthur R., *Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886	Blackwood, Robert O., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1888	Blaine, Captain Alfred E. B., C.M.R., *Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
1889	†Blaine, Sir C. Frederick, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889	†Blaine, Herbert F., *Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1884	Blair, Captain John, *Singapore.*
1892	Blair, William, *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1884	†Blaize, Richard Beale, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888	†Blake, H.E. Sir Henry A., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896	Blanchard, William, *African Direct Telegraph Co., Lagos, West Africa.*
1889	Bland, R. N., *Collector of Land Revenue, Singapore.*
1886	Blank, Oscar, *Hamburg.*
1897	Bleloch, William, *P. O. Box* 738, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	Blenkiron, James E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
1889	†Blow, John Jellings.
1891	Blyth, Daniel W., *Civil Service, Galle, Ceylon.*
1890	†Body, Rev. Professor C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*
1890	†Boggie, Alexander, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1881	Bois, Frederic W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1892	Bois, Stanley, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1879	Bompas, Frederick William, *P.O. Box* 345, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	†Bonar, Thomson, M.D., 114 *Via de Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*
1889	Bond, Herbert W., *Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1890	Bond, Hon. Robert, M.L.A., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1891	Bonnin, P. Fred., J.P., *Tchaba, Glenelg, South Australia.*
1892	Bonnyn, William Wingfield, A.M.Inst.C.E., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1895	Booth, Karl E. O., *P.O. Box* 1037, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	Booth, Robert, M., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
1897	Borrowe, George, W., *P. O. Box* 485, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	†Borton, John, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1896	†Boss, Aaron A., *P.O. Box* 909, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	Botsford, Charles S., 524 *Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1883	Bottomley, John, *P.O. Box* 1366, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1879	Boucherville, A. de, *Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).*
1888	Boult, Percy S., *Barberton, Transvaal.*
1883	Bourdillon, E., *Poundisford, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
1897	*Bourinot, John G., C.M.G., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1892	†Bourke, Edmund F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1879	Bourke, Wellesley, 155 *King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1892	†Bourne, E. F. B., *Government Secretariat, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1878	†Bousfield, The Right Rev. H. B., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1887	†Bovell, Hon. Henry A., Q.C., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1894	Bovell, John R., *Dodds, St. Philip, Barbados.*
1896	Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., *Belleville, Canada.*
1882	Bowen, Hon. Charles Christopher, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1886	Bowen, Thomas, M.D., *Health Officer, Barbados.*
1886	†Bowen, William, *Kalimna, Balnarring, Victoria, Australia.*
1889	Bowker, John Mitford, *Tharfield, Port Alfred, Cape Colony.*
1893	Boyd, Captain E. N. Buchanan, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1886	Boyle, Arthur Edward, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889	Boyle, Hon. Sir Cavendish, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1885	†Boyle, Frank.
1881	†Boyle, Moses, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1879	Bradfield, Hon. John L., M.L.C., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
1896	Bradfield, Thomas J., *Attorney-at-Law, Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
1883	Bradford, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897	Bradley, Benjamin, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1893	Braine, C. Dimond H., C.E., *Bangkok, Siam.*
1886	Branday, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1878	Brassey, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B., *Government House, Melbourne, Australia.*
1890	Brassey, Major W., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1884	†Braud, Hon. Arthur, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
1887	Breakspear, Thomas J., *Mount Bay, Jamaica.*
1889	Brett, J. Talbot, M.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1874	Bridge, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*
1895	Bridges, George J., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1881	Bridges, Captain Walter B., R.N., *Trawalla, Victoria, Australia.*
1880	Bridges, W. F., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1890	Briggs, Hon. Joseph, M.L.C., *Stoney Grove, Nevis, West Indies.*
1890	†Brink, Andries Lange, *P.O. Box* 287, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	Bristowe, Lindsay Wm., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896	†Britten, Thomas J., *P.O. Box* 494, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	Broad, Arthur J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*

Year of Election.	
1892	BROCK, JEFFREY HALL, 453 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1883	†BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	BRODRICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1887	BRODRICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1896	BRODRICK, HAROLD, *P.O. Box 77, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1897	BROOKS, GEORGE L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889	BROOKS, JAMES H., M.R.C.S.E., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1892	BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1890	BROWN, A. SELWYN, C.E., *Hayes St., Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891	BROWN, CAPTAIN HOWARD, 8 *Andrassy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.*
1896	BROWN, EDMUND A. B., *Prye, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
1896	BROWN, HON. JAMES J., M.C.G., *Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1884	BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
1888	BROWN, JOHN E., *Standard Bank, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1892	BROWN, J. ELLIS, *Durban, Natal.*
1893	BROWN, J. H., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1889	†BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
1894	†BROWN, LESLIE E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
1882	†BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1889	BROWN, HON. RICHARD MYLES, M.L.C., *District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1890	BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1892	BROWN, WILLIAM VILLIERS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1895	†BROWNE, EVERARD, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
1880	†BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1888	BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., *Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895	†BROWNE, SYLVESTER, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	†BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1897	BROWNELL, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1884	BRUCE, H.E. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1889	†BRUCE, GEORGE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890	†BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887	†BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P., *Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886	†BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, *Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.*
1895	BRUNSKILL, JOHN S., *P.O. Box 313, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	BRUNTON, JOHN SPENCER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	†BRYANT, ALFRED T., *District Officer, Dindings, Straits Settlements.*
1897	†BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *Mount Magnet, viâ Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1880	BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1883	BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1881	BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, *Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakelle, Ceylon.*
1886	†BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	BUCKLE, ATHANASIUS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897	BUCKLE, JAMES A. T., F.R.G.S., *Chama, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897	BUCKLEY, G. A. MCLEAN, *Logmohr, Ashburton, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1889 †BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891 BUDD, JOHN CHAMBRE, *Chartered Bank of India, Yokohama, Japan.*
1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, *Yeo, Irrewarra, Victoria, Australia.*
1881 BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., *Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1891 †BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1871 BURKE, HON. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1884 †BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Singapore.*
1892 BURMESTER, JOHN A., *Ratwatti, Ukuwala, Ceylon.*
1897 BURNIE, EDWARD, *Hong Kong.*
1895 BURNIE, JOHN D., *Howmains, Nirranda, Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia.*
1891 BURROWS, STEPHEN M., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1892 BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
1893 BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1889 BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
1878 BUXTON, H.E. SIR T. FOWELL, BART., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895 BYRD, FREDERIC, *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1893 †CACCIA, ANTHONY M., *Jubalpore, Central Provinces, India.*
1892 †CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.*
1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *P.O. Box 574, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1890 CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C.E., *Public Works Department, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1892 CALVERT, ALBERT F., F.R.G.S., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1893 CAMERON, ALLAN, *P.O. Box 716, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 CAMERON, DONALD A., *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.*
1874 CAMPBELL, A. H., 17 *Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*
1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., *State Railways, Bangkok, Siam.*
1890 CAMPBELL, J.P., *Temple Chambers, Featherston St., Wellington New Zealand.*
1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
1896 †CAMPBELL, MARSHALL, *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*
1896 CAMPBELL, REV. JOSEPH, M.A., F.G.S., *St. Nicolas College, Randwick, New South Wales.*
1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
1896	CAPE, JOHN S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1897	CAPPER, H. H., "*Times*" *Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1880	CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1897	CARDEN, THOMAS F., *P.O. Box*, 927, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	CARDEW, H.E. COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Sierra Leone.*
1897	CARDIGAN, GEORGE H., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1877	CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1895	CARGILL, H. E., *care of Messrs. Barlow & Co., Calcutta.*
1889	†CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
1889	†CARGILL, WALTER, *care of Colonial Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1884	CARLILE, JAMES WREN, *Barrister-at-Law, Napier, New Zealand.*
1872	CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1894	CARPENTER, P. T., M.R.C.S.E., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Stann Creek, British Honduras.*
1886	†CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1897	CARR, WM. ST. JOHN, *P.O. Box* 130, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894	CARRICK, ALEXANDER, *Canterbury Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1888	†CARRINGTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., *Gibraltar.*
1890	CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Carrington, Barbados.*
1883	†CARRINGTON, HIS HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. WORRELL, C.M.G., *Hong Kong.*
1884	†CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891	CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., 453 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1886	CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
1878	CARTER, SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G.
1878	CASEY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. J., C.M.G., 36 *Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895	†CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 18 *Strada Zacoaria, Valletta, Malta.*
1893	CASTENS, EMIL, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., M.B., *Mahaica, British Guiana.*
1886	CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893	CATTO, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1892	CAVEY, GEORGE, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1888	†CENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1887	CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1882	†CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings*, 418 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891	CHAFFEY, WILLIAM B., *Mildura, Victoria, Australia.*
1893	*CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, *Auxerre, Yonne, France.*
1892	CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, *Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.*
1886	CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
1891	CHAMBERS, ROLAND, J.P., F.R.G.S., *Middlemount, Richmond Division, Cape Colony.*
1881	CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., *Auditor-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1890	CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1890	CHAPMAN, STANFORD, 189 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881	CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1888	CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*

Year of Election.

1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand.*

1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, 167 *Paddington Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1893 CHEETHAM, GEORGE ROCHE, 5 *Mission Row, Calcutta.*

1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., *P.O. Box* 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, PH.D., F.G.S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*

1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND, 28 *Apollo Street, Bombay.*

1892 CHISHOLM, EDWARD, *Iona, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1896 CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, *Limassol, Cyprus.*

1876 †CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1897 CHRISTIE, HON. THOMAS NORTH, M.L.C., *St. Andrews, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*

1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.*

1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., *Chalfont, Gillitt's Station, Natal.*

1884 CHURCHILL, HON. CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*

1890 CLARK, JOHN, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1895 CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, M.A., LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law,* 27 *Wellington Street East, Toronto, Canada.*

1889 CLARK, JOHN P., *Shooter's Hill, Jamaica.*

1882 †CLARK, WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*

1880 CLARK, WILLIAM, *Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.*

1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*

1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDING, *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY (*Police Magistrate*), *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1886 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, Eshowe, Zululand.*

1886 CLARKSON, CAPTAIN J. BOOTH, *Reform Club,* 233 *Fifth Avenue, New York.*

1896 CLAUSEN, CAREY A., *Royal Exchange, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1895 CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., *Colonial Secretariat, Belize, British Honduras.*

1897 CLEUGH, JOHN, *Postmaster-General, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*

1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1896 CLIFFORD, HON. HUGH C., *British Resident, Pekan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*

1888 COATES, JOHN, 285 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., *Peddie, Cape Colony.*

1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, *Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua* (*viâ Grey Town*).

1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Belize, British Honduras.*

1880 CODD, JOHN A., *P.O. Box* 407, *Toronto, Canada.*

1894 CODRINGTON, ROBERT, *Zomba, British Central Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1889	COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889	COGHLAN, JAMES J., J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897	COHEN, ABNER, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1897	COHEN, ALFRED, *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1895	COHEN, HERSCHEL, *Badminton Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1888	COHEN, NAPH. H., *P.O. Box* 1892, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883	COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
1888	COLE, FREDERICK E., *Clerk of the Courts, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.*
1893	COLE, SAMUEL S., *Jubilee House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894	COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, 622 *Walpole Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1891	COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., 142 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1885	COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., *Messrs. Lilley, Skinner, & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892	†COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
1897	COLENBRANDER, J. W., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1896	COLLEDGE, JOSEPH C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1888	†COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889	COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1892	COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia; and Australian Club.*
1885	COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	COLLINS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *P.O. Box* 170, *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1897	COLLINS, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *British Columbia.*
1880	COLLYER, HON. WILLIAM R., *Attorney-General, Singapore.*
1894	COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R., *Public Works Department, Calcutta.*
1884	†COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1883	COLTON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1876	COMISSIONG, HON. W. S., Q.C., M.E.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1881	COMPTON, CAPTAIN J. N., R.N., *Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.*
1893	CONNOLLY, J. F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1881	CONNOLLY, R.M., *care of Dr. Davies, Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
1889	CONNOR, HON. EDWIN C., M.L.C., *Belize Estate and Produce Co., British Honduras.*
1891	COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
1885	COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
1889	COOPE, COLONEL WM. JESSER, *Mariedahl Cottage, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895	†COOPE, J. C. JESSER, *care of Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1895	COOPER, ARNOLD W., *Richmond, Natal.*
1890	COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1897	CORDER, FREDERICK H. S., *P.O. Box* 1449, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	CORDER, W. J., *P.O. Box* 433, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889	†CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 1156, *Johannesburg Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1882 CORK, HON. PHILIP C., M.L.C., *Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*

1892 CORNER, CHARLES, A.M.Inst.C.E., 910 *Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.*

1896 CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN J., *care of Surveyor-General, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1883 CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1897 CORNWALL, WILLIAM L., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*

1895 CORRIE, ALEXANDER, *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1891 COSBY, MAJOR A. MORGAN, *London and Ontario Investment Co., Toronto, Canada.*

1892 COTTON, ALFRED J., *Bromby Park, Bowen, Queensland.*

1895 COTTERILL, A. J., *Napier, New Zealand.*

1886 COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., *care of Syria-Ottoman Railway Offices, Haifa, Palestine.*

1895 †COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1895 COUPER, JOHN L., *Natal Bank, Durban, Natal.*

1880 COURTNEY, J. M., C.M.G., *Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.*

1889 COUSENS, R. LEWIS, *P.O. Box* 1161, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, 60 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1895 COWERN, WILLIAM, *Hawera, New Zealand.*

1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1896 †COWLEY, W. H.

1882 COX, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1896 COX, GEORGE CURLING, "*Daily Press*" *Office, Hong Kong.*

1897 COX, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR LIONEL, *Singapore.*

1877 †COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Mudgee, New South Wales.*

1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH C., *Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1889 CRAIG, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Chapelton, Jamaica.*

1897 CRAIG, WILLIAM J., 14 *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1892 †CRAIGEN, HON. WILLIAM, M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1897 CRAMER, HERMANN J., *Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*

1890 CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1890 †CRAWFORD, HON. ALFRED J., M.L.C., *Newcastle, Natal.*

1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Westmount, near Montreal, Canada.*

1896 CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G.

1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 CREIGHTON, CAPTAIN FITZMAURICE DE VERE, *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*

1890 CRESSALL, PAUL.

1883 †CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., *P.O. Box* 2187, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., *District Surgeon, Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*

1892 CROPPER, GEORGE P., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1896 CROSBY, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 2337, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., *The Residency, Stanger, Natal.*

1895 CROWE, JAMES, *The Loquats, Berea, Durban, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, *Auditor, St. George's, Grenada.*
1883 †CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD.
1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1896 CUMMING, JAMES, *Wessell's Nek, Natal.*
1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, *District Magistrate, Kokstad, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
1897 CUMMINGS, HENRY, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 CUNINGHAM, ALURED A., *care of W. J. Cuningham, Esq., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary, Calcutta.*
1890 CUNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 271 *University Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lanyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
1895 †CURRIE, OSWALD J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 60 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1896 †CURRIE, WALTER, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1893 CURTIS, JOSEPH WM., *Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.*
1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Bay St., Port Melbourne, Australia.*
1892 CUTHBERT, HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*

1878 DALE, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894 DALRYMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, *Waitatapia, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*
1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING, *Registrar of the Supreme Court, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896 DALTON, GORING E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1884 †DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895 DARBYSHIRE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., *Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 DAVENPORT, HOWARD, 12 *Waymouth St., Adelaide, South Australia.*
1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 DAVERIN, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895 DAVIDSON, JAMES, *Sussex Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1894 DAVIDSON, T., *North British Insurance Co.,* 215 *Peel St., Montreal, Canada.*
1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (*late Surveyor-General*), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1894 DAVIES, CHARLES ALLAN WM.
1892 DAVIES, J. A. SONGO, *Customs Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1897 DAVIES, PHILIP V., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1892 DAVIS-ALLEN, JOHN.

Year of Election.

1873 †DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1897 DAVIS, MONES, *P.O. Box* 249, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1875 †DAVIS, P., JUN., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1896 DAVSON, CHARLES S., *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1878 DAVSON, GEORGE L., *British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana*

1895 DAWE, ALFRED J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*

1896 DAWES, RT. REV. NATHANIEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Rockhampton, Lis Escop, Rockhampton, Queensland.*

1897 DAWSON, A. W., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*

1896 *DAWSON, SIR J. WILLIAM, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., *Montreal, Canada.*

1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.

1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, *Kaikoura, Princes Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*

1893 †DAWSON W. H., *care of Post Office, Rangoon, Burma.*

1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1892 DEBNEY, STANLEY T., *Kuala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*

1897 DE HAMEL, CAPTAIN H. BARRY, *Police Department, Singapore.*

1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, *care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*

1892 DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., *St. George's, Grenada.*

1895 DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., *Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*

1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1890 DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*

1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.

1881 DE PASS, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1894 DESAI, JIVANLAL V., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Ahmadabad, Bombay, India.*

1894 DES MAZURES, ALCIDE, *Noumea, New Caledonia.*

1889 DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., *George, Cape Colony.*

1894 DESTREE, A. C., 435 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1892 DETMOLD, JOHN A., 277 *Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*

1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, *P.O. Box* 428, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 †DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., *P.O. Box* 118, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 DE VILLIERS, JOSIAS E., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Ambleside, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1889 DE VILLIERS, TIBLMAN N., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1892 DE WOLF, JAMES A., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1891 DIAMOND, FREDERICK WM., *P.O. Box* 360, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., *Crown Counsel, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1892 †DIBBS, THOMAS A., *Commercial Banking Co.,* 347 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1896 DICKINSON, FRANCIS M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1896	DICKSON, HON. GEORGE W., B.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Colonial Civil Engineer, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1890	DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Toorâk, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1888	†DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
1889	†DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
1893	DIETRICH, H., *P.O. Box* 12, *Zeerust, Transvaal.*
1895	DIGBY-JONES, C. K., *P.O. Box* 242, *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
1887	DIGNAN, PATRICK L., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1881	†DISTIN, JOHN S., *Edendale, Carlton, Cape Colony.*
1894	DIXON, GEORGE G., C.E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1892	DIXON, M. THEODORE, *P.O. Box* 1816, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	DIXSON, HUGH, JUN., *Yandilla, Henson Street, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889	DOBBIE, A. W., *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1880	†DOBELL, HON. RICHARD R., M.P., *Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, Canada.*
1891	DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, *Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1889	DOBSON, HON. HENRY, M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1886	DOBSON, JAMES M., M.Inst.C.E., *Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.*
1885	DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, K.C.M.G., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1890	DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882	DOCKER, WILFRID L., *Nyramble, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1893	DODDS, MAJOR A. J., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893	DODDS, FREDERIC, *Ellalong, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
1895	DOLLAR, EDWARD, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1896	DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES, M P., *Rothesay, New Brunswick.*
1895	DON, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
1889	†DONALD, J. M., *Robinson Gold Mining Company, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	DONOVAN, FERGUS, *P.O. Box* 4, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†DONOVAN, JOHN J., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., 165 *King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894	DOOLETTE, GEORGE P., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895	DORNING, HENRY B., *Messrs. Pickering & Berthoud, Sherbro, West Africa.*
1896	DOUGHTY, ARTHUR G., M.A., 142 *St. Luke Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1886	DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1884	DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., *Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Straits.*
1894	DOUGLAS, REV. R. GRESLEY, M.A.
1875	DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1896	DOVE, FREDERICK W., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889	DOWLING, ALFRED, *P.O. Box* 158, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894	DOYLE, DENIS, *P.O. Box* 183, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	DRAPER, DAVID, *P.O. Box* 460, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	DREW, HENRY WM., M.B., *District Surgeon, Beaufort West, Cape Colony.*
1894	DRIVER, HON. JAMES, B.A., M.L.C., *Mahé, Seychelles.*

Year of Election.

1880 DUDLEY, CECIL.
1889 DUFF, ROBERT, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1872 DUFFERIN & AVA, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1896 DUIRS, DAVID P., M.D., *P.O. Box* 610, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 370, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896 DUNCAN, HON. ALEXANDER M. T., M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *care of The Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., *Hughes Park, Waterveale, South Australia.*
1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, F.R.G.S., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1897 DUNCOMBE, H. F., *Resident Justice, Great Abaco, Bahamas.*
1895 DUNLOP, ALEXANDER R., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1880 DUNLOP, CHARLES E., *Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.*
1892 †DUNLOP, W. P., *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1884 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
1883 DYASON, DURBAN, *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *Katni Murwani, Central Provinces, India.*
1894 DYER, JOSEPH RUBIDGE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1896 DYER, STEPHEN, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
1891 DYER, THOMAS NOWELL, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1894 DYETT, WM. C. L., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
1896 EARLE, PERCY M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Morawhanna, North-West District, British Guiana.*
1897 EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1880 †EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 EATON, HENRY F., *Yatala, Walsh St., South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 EBDEN, L. P., *Collector of Land Revenue, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, *P.O. Box* 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 EDE, N. J., *Hong Kong.*
1892 EDEN, DAVID R., *George Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1889 †EDENBOROUGH, WELLESLEY M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, *P.O. Box* 685, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 EDLIN, FRANCIS O., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1890 EDWARDS, DAVID, R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Albury, New South Wales.*
1889 EDWARDS, E. H., *Forest Side, Mauritius.*

Year of Election.	
1897	EDWARDS, G. BAKER, *P.O. Box* 1023, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1877	†EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1886	EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
1874	†EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Rd., Mauritius.*
1887	EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1883	EGERTON, WALTER, *Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1889	EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1894	ELLIOT, HARRY M., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894	ELLIOT, JOHN WM., *Stipendiary Magistrate, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1882	ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *The Parsonage, Friendship, East Coast, British Guiana.*
1886	ELLIS, J. CHUTE, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
1894	ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *Croydon, Queensland.*
1885	ELSTOB, ARTHUR, *Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.*
1888	ELWORTHY, EDWARD, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
1894	EMLEY, FRANK, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889	ENGLAND, EDWARD, *Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	†ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1884	ERSKINE, CAPTAIN W. C. C., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1874	†ESCOMBE, RT. HON. HARRY, Q.C., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
1883	ESCOTT, HON. E. B. SWEET, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.*
1895	†ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, viâ Durban, Natal.*
1897	ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCHANAN, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894	ETTLING, CAPTAIN GUSTAV A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1880	EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1883	EVANS, GOWEN, "*Argus*" *Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	EVANS, J. EMRYS, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	EVANS, JOHN, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1897	EVANS, SAMUEL, *P.O. Box* 1602, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883	EVANS, WILLIAM, *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
1890	EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, *P.O. Box* 558, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	EVELYN, JULIAN B., *care of Messrs. M. Cavan & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1890	EVILL, FREDERICK C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *care of National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892	†EWING, CAPTAIN ANDREW, *Beira, East Africa.*
1887	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	FAIRBRIDGE, RHYS S., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1891	FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882	FAIRFAX, JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., *5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889	FANNING, JOHN.
1896	FARDO, FREDERICK R. H., *African Direct Telegraph Company, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889	†FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of Election.

1887 FARQUHARSON, CHARLES S., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1887 FARQUHARSON, JAMES M., JUN., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
1896 †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
1889 FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., *Elim, Balaclava, Jamaica.*
1886 †FAULKNER, ENOCH, *District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*
1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, *care of Bank of Australasia, Perth, Western Australia.*
1890 †FAWCETT, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., B.Sc., F.L.S., *Director, Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.*
1894 FEEZ, COLONEL ALBRECHT, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895 FEILDEN, CAPTAIN ROBERT B., R.A., A.D.C., *Government House, Cyprus.*
1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1896 FELTON, HON. J. J., M.L.C., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1887 FENWICK, JOHN, *St. Aidan, Merivale Street, South Brisbane, Queensland.*
1893 †FERGUSON, DONALD W., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1889 FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1897 FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, *Durban, Natal.*
1890 †FERGUSON, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1879 †FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1896 FERGUSON, JOHN HENRY, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1886 FERGUSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.
1895 FIEDLER, HENRY M., 359 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1890 FIELD, A. PERCY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1880 FIELD, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
1895 FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1882 FILLAN, JAMES COX, *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*
1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891 FINDLAY, JAMES M., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, *Seaforth, Mackay, Queensland.*
1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 FINLAYSON, ROBERT A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1878 †FINNEMORE, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT I., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Suva, Fiji.*
1896 †FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., M.A., *Universities Mission, Zanzibar.*
1893 FISHER, FRANCIS CONRAD, *Government Agent, Badulla, Ceylon.*
1889 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, *P.O. Box* 339, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 FISHER, R. H. U., J.P., *Durban, Natal.*
1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892 FITZGERALD, FRANCIS, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1886 FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1884 FITZGERALD, SIR THOMAS N., F.R.C.S.I., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1876 FITZGIBBON, E. G., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.

1895 FITZPATRICK, G. C., *P.O. Box* 377, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 FLACK, EDWIN H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892 FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., *Judicial Commissioner, P.O. Box* 2205, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881 †FLEMING, H.E. SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Antigua.*
1880 FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
1896 FLEMING, RICHARD, *P.O. Box* 393, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1878 FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada* (*Corresponding Sec.*)
1897 FLEMMER, A. S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, *Orandunbie, Walcha, New South Wales.*
1875 FLOWER, JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1884 FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, *Levuka, Fiji.*
1896 FOOTE, MYER J., *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., M.E.C., C.M.G., *Parham Hill, Antigua.*
1885 †FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 †FORBES, HENRY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1896 FORBES, JAMES, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894 FORBES, MAJOR PATRICK W. (*6th Dragoons*), *Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
1897 FORD, HENRY B., *Lot* 91, *Middle Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889 †FORD, JAMES P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 FORD, JOSEPH C., 117 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1889 FORD, ROBERT, *Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1896 †FORDE, ROBERT M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1882 †FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1881 FORREST, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1881 FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1882 FORSAITH, REV. T. SPENCER, *Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales,*
1893 FORSHAW, E. RONEY, Barrister-at-Law, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 FORSTER, J. J., *Bank of Madras, Madras, India.*
1892 FORSTER, LIEUT. STEWART E., R.N., H.M.S. "*Katoomba,*" *Australian Station.*
1894 FORTIER, LOFTUS M., *Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.*
1890 FORTUNO, JOSEPH, *Melmoth, Zululand.*
1896 FOSKEY, LAWRENCE, *Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885 FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, *Auditor-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
1883 FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888 FOWLER, GEORGE M., *Civil Service, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*
1889 †FOWLER, JAMES, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893 FRAMES, PERCIVAL ROSS, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1896 FRANCIS, JOHN JOSEPH, Q.C., *Hong Kong.*
1892 FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., *New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York.*
1882 FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, *The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.*

Year of Election.

1892 FRANKLIN, ROBERT H., *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*
1883 FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1895 FRANKS, GODFREY F., M.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1892 FRASER, ALEXANDER W., *Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 FRASER, CHARLES A., *Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1889 FRASER, HUGH, *Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.*
1896 FRASER, JAMES L., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1895 FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 FRASER, ROBERT A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1879 FRASER, ROBERT S., *Kandanewera, Elkadua, Ceylon.*
1893 FRASER, WILLIAM PERCY, *P.O. Box 26, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 FREEMAN, JOHN, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1886 FREMANTLE, H.E. GENERAL SIR A. LYON, K.C.M.G., C.B., *The Palace, Malta.*
1892 FRENCH, MAJOR-GENERAL G. A., R.A., C.M.G., *Commandant of Local Forces, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 FRICKER, WILLIAM C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 †FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., *P.O. Box 1984, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 FROST, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1896 FROST, W. T. H., *P.O. Box 306, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 FRYE, MAURICE W., *care of E. R. Syfret, Esq., 39 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
1884 †FULLER, WILLIAM, *Thomas River Station, viâ King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 FULTON, FRANCIS CROSSLEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1897 FURSE, FREDERICK J., *Gwelo, Matabeleland.*
1878 †FYSH, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *Baroda, India.*
1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
1886 GALGEY, OTHO, M.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1895 GARDINER, FRANCIS J., J.P., *Board of Executors, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 GARLAND, P. J., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Johore, Straits Settlements.*
1887 GARNETT, HARRY, *Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.*
1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J.
1893 GARRAWAY, THOMAS S., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1894 GARRETT, HENRY E., M.R.C.S.E., *Australian Mutual Provident Society, 87 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888 GASKIN, C. P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1891 GATTY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE STEPHEN H., *Gibraltar.*
1897 GAU, J., *P.O. Box 209, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 GAUL, RT. REV. WILLIAM T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Mashonaland, Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
1895 †GAY, E. T., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*

Year of Election.	
1880	†GEARD, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1893	GEARY, ALFRED, *Durban, Natal.*
1897	GEE, GEORGE F., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886	GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., *Hampstead, Falmouth P.O., Jamaica.*
1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1883	GEORGE, HON. CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.*
1894	GIBBON, CHARLES, *Goonambil, Wattegama, Ceylon.*
1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1885	GIBBON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
1896	GIBBS, ISAAC, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1889	GIBSON, HARRY, *South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
1896	GIDEON, Hon. D. S., M.L.C., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
1894	GIFFORD, CHARLES MILWARD, *Brown's Town, P.O., Jamaica.*
1886	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	GILES, MAJOR GEORGE E., *Victoria, Mashonaland.*
1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1889	GILL, DAVID, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897	GILL, HENRY H., *Woodbourne, Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1889	GILLES, ALFRED W., *Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895	GILLES, DAVID, *Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Hong Kong.*
1887	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 19 *Charnwood Crescent, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891	†GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria, Australia.*
1892	GILLOTT, SAMUEL, 9 *Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882	GILMOUR, ANDREW, 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1885	GILZEAN, HON. ALEXR. RUSSEL, M.C.P., *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*
1889	†GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895	GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., *P.O. Box* 16, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland (Corresponding Secretary).*
1889	GITTENS, JOSEPH A., *Oughterson, St. Philip, Barbados.*
1896	GLADWYN, ARTHUR G.
1877	†GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
1881	GLENNIE, THOMAS H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1897	GLOSSOP, F. G., *District Commissioner, Kyrenia, Cyprus.*
1885	GLOSSOP, W. DALE, *Quinta do Caima, Estarriga, Portugal.*
1897	†GLUYAS, CHARLES, *P.O. Box* 8, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884	GOCH, G. H., *P.O. Box* 163, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	GOCH, SAMUEL F., B.A., LL.B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	GODDARD, HARRY, *P.O. Box* 418, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889	†GODDARD, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 418, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1895	GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, *care of Messrs. Rutherfoord Bros., Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	GODLEY, J. C., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
1895	GOLDIE, A. R., *Sebrof, Orrong Road, Armadale, Victoria, Australia.*
1891	GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, *P.O. Box* 485, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	GOLDMANN, RICHARD, *P.O. Box* 485, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880	†GOLDNEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. TANKERVILLE, *Trinidad.*

Year of Election.

1885 GOLDRING, A. R. *Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 809, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1880 GOLDSWORTHY, SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G.

1890 GOLLIN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1896 GOODALL, CHARLES, M.B., *Grey Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1893 †GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, *P.O. Box 176, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1894 GOODENOUGH, LT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.B., *Commanding the Troops, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, 328 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, *Attorney-General, Hong Kong.*

1888 GOOLD-ADAMS, LT.-COLONEL H. J., C.M.G., *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*

1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1890 †GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E., *Club de Residentes Etrangères, Buenos Ayres.*

1889 †GORDON, GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1891 †GORDON, JOHN, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1889 †GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*

1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Government Offices, St. John's, Antigua.*

1895 GORE, HON. LT.-COLONEL J. C., *Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington New Zealand.*

1896 GOULD, JOSEPH, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1893 GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.*

1886 GOWANS, LOUIS F., *care of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1891 GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 20, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*

1878 GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1889 GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1896 GRAFTON, FERDINAND, *Polela, Natal.*

1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*

1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*

1889 GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., *Albany, Western Australia.*

1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., *P.O. Box 1155, Johannesburg, Transvaal* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1883 GRAINGER, RICHARD KRAT, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*

1897 GRANNUM, CLIFTON, *Auditor, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1891 GRANT, HON. CHARLES HENRY, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1897 GRANT, DUNCAN, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1879 †GRANT, E. H., *Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua.*

1888 GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., *Principal, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1889 GRANT, HENRY E. W., *Harbour Island, Bahamas.*

1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1877	GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *care of William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
1890	GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Graaff-Reinet, Cape Colony.*
1894	GRANT-DALTON, HORACE, *care of Standard Bank, Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
1897	GRAVES, SOMERSET H., *Ashburton, New Zealand.*
1884	GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1888	†GRAY, ROBERT, *Hughenden, Queensland.*
1892	GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *care of Post Office, Gwanda, New Tuli Road, Matabeleland.*
1890	GRAY, WILLIAM BAGGETT, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1887	†GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1897	GRECH, SALVATORE, M.D., *Margherita House, Cospicua, Malta.*
1888	†GREEN, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
1896	GREEN, FRANK J., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889	GREEN, JOHN E., *P.O. Box* 340, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, *Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.*
1877	†GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1880	†GREENACRE, BENJAMIN W., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
1896	GREENACRE, WALTER, *Durban, Natal.*
1889	GREENE, EDWARD M., *Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, *Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.*
1893	†GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, *P.O. Box* 474, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894	†GREENLEES, THOMAS D., M.B., C.M., *The Asylum, Fort England, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1897	GREENSLADE, HENRY J., *Thames, New Zealand.*
1895	GREENWOOD, G. D., *Teviotdale, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1896	GREIG, GEORGE, *Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
1894	GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1895	GREY, CAPTAIN RALEIGH.
1881	†GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1879	†GRICE, JOHN, *Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
1885	GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Superintending Medical Officer, Haputale, Ceylon.*
1895	GRIFFITH, ARTHUR E., *District Commissioner, Prampram, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895	GRIFFITH, ARTHUR G., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
1884	GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., *East London, Cape Colony.*
1882	†GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1881	GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1875	GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR T. RISELY, C.M.G., *Administrator, St. Kitts.*
1877	GRIFFITH, SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., *Barbados.*
1883	†GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1889	†GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890	GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
1896	GRIMMED, WM. P., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*

Year of Election.	
1884	†GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*
1885	GRINLINTON, HON. SIR JOHN J., M.L.C., A.Inst.C.E., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1897	GRINTER, REV. JOHN, *The Rectory, Orange Walk, British Honduras.*
1897	†GROVE, DANIEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1884	GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1890	GUERIN, THOMAS A., *Barrister-at-Law, Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1884	GUERITZ, E. P., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1895	GUNTER, COLONEL HOWEL, *Commandant of Defence Force, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1889	GURDEN, R. L., 346 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	†GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1887	GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., 188 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1877	†GZOWSKI, COLONEL SIR CASIMIR S., K.C.M.G. (*A.D.C. to the Queen*), *Toronto, Canada.*
1890	†HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895	†HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *East London, Cape Colony.*
1895	HADDON-SMITH, G.B., *Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894	HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1881	HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1896	HAINES, CHARLES H., M.A., M.D., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1893	HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	HALDER, ALBERT H., M.A.I.M.E., F.R.I.B.A., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1890	HALES, WILLIAM G., C.E., *P.O. Box* 149, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1895	HALEY, ALLEN, *Windsor, Nova Scotia.*
1893	HALL, CARL, *P.O. Box* 172, *Durban, Natal.*
1897	HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1893	HALL, JAMES WESLEY, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1883	HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1889	HALL, JOHN, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892	HALL, ROBERT E., *P.O. Box* 12, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887	HALL, THOMAS S., *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1887	HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893	HALLENSTEIN, BENDIX, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896	HALLIDAY, GEORGE C., M.A., *Murwillumbah, Tweed River, New South Wales.*
1885	HAMILTON, HON. C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1894	HAMILTON, HON. HENRY DE COURCY, M.E.C., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
1897	HAMILTON, H. W. B., *care of Bank of New South Wales, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1889	HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Shanghai, China.*
1883	HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
1895	HAMPDEN, H.E. RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888	†HAMPSON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1888	†HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1897	HANBURY-WILLIAMS, MAJOR JOHN, *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889	HANCOCK, EDWARD, *P.O. Box* 158, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	HANCOCK, H. R., *Wallaroo & Moonta Mines, South Australia.*
1897	HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, *P. O. Box* 77, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	†HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1897	†HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1884	HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Ashburton, New Zealand.*
1885	†HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889	†HANSEN, VIGGO J.
1888	†HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
1897	HARDING, GEORGE MAY, *Umtata, Tembuland, Cape Colony.*
1889	HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1889	†HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1886	HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., L.R.C.P., *care of Post Office, Durban, Natal.*
1884	HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1883	HAREL, PHILIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
1893	HARFORD, FREDERICK, M.L.C., *St. Andrew's, Grenada.*
1892	HARGER, HAROLD ROBERT.
1886	HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1890	HARNETT, RICHARD, *Bradley's Head Road, St. Leonard's, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882	†HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
1884	HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891	HARRAGIN, JOHN A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1889	HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.I., *Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881	†HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1891	HARRIS, FREDERIC E., 11 *Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1883	†HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897	HARRIS, HERBERT, *Barrister-at-Law, Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	HARRIS, JOHN MYER, *Sulymap, Sierra Leone.*
1892	HARRIS, S. ALICK, *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*
1897	HARRIS, SAUL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897	HARRISON, ERIC F., *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890	†HARRISON, FRANK, *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1892	HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Orange Walk, British Honduras.*
1889	†HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, *P.O. Box* 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	HARRISSON, SYDNEY T., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1889	HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1885	†HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1896	HARROWER, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881	†HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	HART, FRANCIS, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1885	HARTLEY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDMUND B., V.C., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1889 HARTLEY, EDWIN J., 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891 HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1881 HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1897 HARWOOD, DAVID W., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 HARWOOD, JOSHUA J., *Architectural Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
1891 HASSARD, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
1896 HASKINS, HENRY GORE, *P. O. Box* 793, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1884 HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Government House, Madras.*
1889 HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897 HAWKER, MICHAEL S., *Bungaree, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.*
1897 HAWKER, RICHARD M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 *Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1881 HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., *Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*
1894 HAWTAYNE, MAJOR T. M., *Travelling Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
1883 †HAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.*
1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collindina, New South Wales.*
1885 †HAY, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 152, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, *Cue, Western Australia.*
1897 HAY, JAMES M. ALLEN, *Timber Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados.*
1891 †HAY, JOHN, LL.D., *Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
1878 †HAY, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 HAYGARTH, GRAHAM A., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, *Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1896 †HAYWARD, EDWARD W., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897 HEAD, WM. BEACHY, *P. O. Box* 1315, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 HEATH, WALTER, M.A., *care of Messrs. Hart & Flower, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1891 HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
1886 †HEBRON, A. S., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1897 HELISON, JOHN C., *Port Darwin, South Australia.*
1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1886 †HEMERY, PERCY, *Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896 HEMMING, H.E. SIR AUGUSTUS W. L., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1881 HEMMING, JOHN, *Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1869 HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1889	HENDERSON, SAMUEL, *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
1896	HENDRIKS, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*
1891	†HENNESSY, DAVID V., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	HENNING, RUDOLF H., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1893	HENRY, JOHN MCKENZIE, *Walker Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896	HENRY, HON. JOHN, M.H.A., *Devonport West, Tasmania.*
1897	HENRY L. CLEMENTS, *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883	HENSMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED PEACH, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1893	HERMAN, C. LAWRENCE, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 42 *Burg Street, Cape Town Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club.*
1890	HERMAN, ISAAC, 16 *Barrack Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893	HEWICK, JOHN E., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1894	†HICKS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WALE, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bloemfontein, Bishop's Lodge, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
1888	†HIDDINGH, J. M. F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886	†HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony.*
1893	HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1884	HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, *Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1883	†HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE.
1892	HILL, CHARLES WM., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1887	HILL, EDWARD C. H., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*
1895	HILL, GEORGE, *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887	HILL, LUKE M., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1888	†HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
1891	HILL, WARDROP M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1888	†HILLARY, GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*
1886	HILLMAN, GEORGE F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1889	HILLS, T. AGG, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1888	†HITCHINS, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
1884	HODGSON, HON. FREDERIC M., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894	†HOEY, UNG BOK, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1886	†HOFFMEISTER, C. R., *Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.*
1885	HOFMEYR, HON. J. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894	HOGG, CHARLES EDWARD, C.E., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1891	HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 16 *Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
1890	HOLDSHIP, GEORGE, J.P., 3 *Brent Terrace, Roslyn Gardens, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	HOLDSHIP, THOMAS H., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894	HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, *Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1886	HOLE, WILLIAM, *Jahore, Straits Settlements.*
1889	HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
1889	HOLLAND, JOHN A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889	†HOLLINS, RICHARD R., *P.O. Box* 289, *Johannesburg, Transvaal; and Pretoria.*
1896	†HOLLIS, A. CLAUD, *H.B.M. Consulate, Zanzibar.*
1889	HOLMES, JOHN R., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891	HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.

1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Croydon, Queensland.*
1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 HOLTON, HAROLD, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1888 HOLWELL, CHARLES A., *care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.*
1889 †HOMAN, LEONARD E. B., *P.O. Box* 178, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 HONEY, RICHARD, 12 *San Juan de Letran, Mexico.*
1893 HOOD, AUGUSTUS W. *Governor of the Prison, Belize, British Honduras.*
1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., *Maretimo, Glenelg, South Australia.*
1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1897 HOPE, T.C., M.D., *Geelong, Victoria, Australia.*
1892 HOPGOOD, JOHN EDGAR, *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, *Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1884 HORSFORD, HON. DAVID BARNES, M.L.C., *Receiver-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1894 HORSFORD, SAMUEL L., M.L.C., *St. Kitts.*
1881 HORTON, ALFRED G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897 HOSE, RT. REV. GEORGE F., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak, Bishop's House, Singapore.*
1896 HOSKEN, JOSIAH R., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896 HOSKEN, WILLIAM, *P. O. Box* 667, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 †HOSMER, CAPTAIN EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
1887 HOTSON, JOHN, *Newport Freezing Works, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 HOWARD, JOHN WM., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1895 HOWAT, GEORGE, 130 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1879 HOWATSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1896 HOWIE, JAMES, *Fort George, Bakana, New Calabar, West Africa.*
1895 HUBBARD, H. MALCOLM, *care of Messrs. McPhillips, Wootten & Barnard, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1887 HUDSON, G. WEREFORD, *care of G. Hudson, Esq., Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 HUDSON, HERBERT L., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., *P.O. Box* 189, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N.
1895 HUGHES, OSWALD, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W.
1894 HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, P.O. Box* 230, *Durban, Natal.*
1884 HULETT, JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY.
1893 HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., *Verulam, Natal.*
1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, *Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*

Year of Election.	
1889	HUNT, WALTER R., *Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1894	HUNTER, CECIL W., *care of H. Benton, Esq., Renmark, South Australia.*
1894	HUNTER, CHARLES H., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1883	HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889	HUNTER, DAVID, *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
1884	HUNTER, HAMILTON, *Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji (Corresponding Secretary).*
1896	†HUNTER, THOMAS A., 27 *Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897	HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Matabeleland.*
1890	HUTCHINS, DAVID E., *Conservator of Forests, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896	HUTCHINSON, GEORGE H., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1897	HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., *Grenada, West Indies.*
1883	HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1893	HUTTON, EDWARD M., M.A., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.*
1894	HUTTON, JOHN KNOX, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1887	†HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Goongarrie Gold Mining Co., Goongarrie, Western Australia.*
1892	HUTTON, WILLIAM, *Fort George, Bakana, New Calabar, West Africa.*
1885	HYAM, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box* 234, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897	HYAMS, FRANK, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897	IEVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, *Mount Ievers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884	IKIN, REV. ALFRED, D.D., *Point, Natal.*
1880	IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G., *Pomeroon River, British Guiana.*
1894	INGALL, WILLIAM, F.R., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1894	†INGLIS, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., *Dean's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	INGLIS, WM. WOOD, *P.O. Box* 2056, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	INNIS, THOMAS WALROND, *Britannia Estate, Mauritius.*
1891	I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *Kenilworth Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1892	IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent Indian Emigration Service*).
1884	IRISH, GEORGE H., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
1891	IRVINE, HANS W. H., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.*
1891	IRVING, ROBERT J., *Western Australian Pastoral and Colonization Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.*
1897	ISAAC, GEORGE MICHAEL, *P.O. Box* 75, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1886	†ISAACS, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891	ISAACS, EMANUEL, *P.O. Box* 1, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
1883	ISEMONGER, HON. EDWIN E., *Colonial Treasurer, Singapore.*
1883	JACK, A. HILL, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1881	JACKSON, HON. CAPT. H. M., R.A., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*
1890	JACKSON, ROBERT E., Q.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1897	†JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1883	†JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	JACOBS, MONTAGU, *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1893	JACOBSEN, H. R., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of Election.

1897 JAGGER, JOHN WM., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1884 †JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 2 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1894 JAMES, PHILIP HAUGHTON, *Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.*

1893 JAMESON, ADAM, M.B., C.M., *Perth, Western Australia.*

1895 JAMESON, GEORGE, *Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., C.B., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*

1895 JAMESON, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*

1897 JAMIESON, EDMUND C., *P. O. Box* 357, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul, Shanghai, China.*

1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T.

1884 JARDINE, C. K., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1895 JARDINE, JOHN F., *Napier, New Zealand.*

1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro, West Africa.*

1893 JARVIS, LESLIE, *Dominica, West Indies.*

1893 JELLICOE, R. VINCENT, *Buxton House, George Street, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*

1893 JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, *Durban, Natal.*

1889 †JEPPE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 60, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1895 †JEPPE, JULIUS, JUN., *P.O. Box* 60, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 JERNINGHAM, H.E. SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1895 JESSOP, WILLIAM H., *Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 †JOEL, LOUIS, *P.O. Box* 232, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 JOEL, WOOLF, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department Colombo, Ceylon.*

1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1895 JOHNSON, JOSEPH C. F., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1891 †JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., *P.O. Box* 2022, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 JOHNSTON, DOUGLAS H., *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1888 JOHNSTON, SIR HARRY H., K.C.B., *H.B.M. Consul-General, Tunis.*

1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*

1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*

1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., *care of Hon. W. D. Stewart, M.L.C., Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1894 JOHNSTONE, H. W., *Barrister-at-Law, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, *Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.*

1894 JONES, ALFRED, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*

Year of Election.

1889 †JONES, CHARLES T., M.L.A., *St. David's, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., *Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide South Australia.*
1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, *Albany, Western Australia.*
1891 JONES, JOHN R., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, *Bradfield, Barbados.*
1881 JONES, MATHEW, *Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1891 JONES, RONALD M., *South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1882 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. H. HYNDMAN, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, 278 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 †JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE.
1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., 8 *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 †JONSSON, F. L., *Durban, Natal.*
1897 JORDISON, FRANK, *Gwelo, Matabeleland.*
1894 JOSEPH, HUGH GORE, *Trichinopoly, India.*
1884 JOSEPH, S. A., *Midhurst, Nelson Street, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893 JUDD, ALBERT G., *P.O. Box* 127, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 JUNIUS, HENRY G., *P.O. Box* 426, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G.
1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., Q.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1890 KEATS, HERBERT F. C., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 KEEP, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †KEITH, JOHN T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1896 KELLY, HON. MR. JUSTICE H. G., *Akassa, Niger Territories, West Africa.*
1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, *Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Albany, Western Australia.*
1880 KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 KEMSLEY, JOHN, *Rustenburg, Transvaal.*
1893 KENNEDY, CHARLES DUGALD, *Browning Street, Napier, New Zealand.*
1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Treasurer, Chartered Co., Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1889 KENT, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box* 294, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 KERGARIOU, E. DE, *Paramaribo, Surinam, Dutch Guiana.*
1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remmauaa, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1897 KETTLE, NATHANIEL, *Napier, New Zealand.*

1895 KEWLEY, CHARLES, M.A., *St. Cyprian's Grammar School, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*

1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*

1894 KIDSON, JOHN PEXALL WM., *Mahé, Seychelles.*

1886 KILBY, HENRY G., *Bentham, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1891 KINCAID, JOHN, *P.O. Box* 2186, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1888 KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., *Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1882 †KING, THOMAS A., *East London, Cape Colony.*

1888 KINGSMILL, W. T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1897 KINSMAN, W. H., *Durban, Natal.*

1886 †KIRK, WILLIAM, *Townsville, Queensland.*

1897 KIRKER, JAMES, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*

1897 KIRKWOOD, JAMES C., *P. O. Box* 228, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 KIRTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, *Feilding, New Zealand.*

1884 KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 668, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 KITCHEN, JOHN H., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

1886 KITHER, WILLIAM, *Glenelg, South Australia.*

1896 KNAPP, J. C., *P.O. Box* 98, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*

1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 2 *Rue de Loxum, Brussels.*

1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Audit Office, Singapore.*

1895 KNIGHT, CLAUD HOPE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Jaltipan, Estado de Vera Cruz, Mexico.*

1886 KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., *Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.*

1896 KNOLLYS, HON. SIR CLEMENT C., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1893 KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS F., C.M.G., *Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1878 KNOX, HON. EDWARD, M.L.C., *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1897 KNOX, EDWARD B. J., M.Inst.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1887 KNOX, WILLIAM, 74 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1893 †KŒNIG, PAUL, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*

1890 †KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*

1896 KOLL, OTTO H., *P. O. Box* 1401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 KOPKÉ, HERMANN, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1890 †KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., *Karachi, India.*

1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T.

1889 †KUHR, HENRY R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1884 KYNSEY, SIR WILLIAM R., C.M.G., *Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1882 KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, *Registrar of the Courts, Hong Kong.*

1883 †LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, K.C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*

1885 LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1895 LAMINGTON, H.E. RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1880 LAMPREY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., F.R.G.S., *Army Medical Staff.*
1897 LANCE, THOMAS H., *Horsley Down, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1885 LANDALE, ROBERT H., *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
1884 †LANG, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 LANGDALE, CAPTAIN FREDERICK LENOX, *Wakaya, Fiji.*
1897 LANGDON, CHARLES P., 122 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., 122 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1895 LANGTON, HON. EDWARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 †LANGTREE, CHARLES WM., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1878 †LARNACH, HON. W. J. M., C.M.G., M.H.R., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897 LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1895 LAW, CHARLES F., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Beira, East Africa.*
1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong.*
1892 †LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
1896 †LEAKE, GEORGE, M.L.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Perth, Western Australia.*
1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, LL.D., *State Treasurer, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
1897 LEEFE, HENRY E., *The Residency, Rotumah, Fiji.*
1895 LEFEVER, J. M., M.D., C.M., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., *Cullenswood House, St. Mary's, Tasmania.*
1894 LE HUNTE, HON. GEORGE RUTHVEN, M.E.C., *Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1877 LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *The Carnac Mills, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1896 †LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 †LENZ, OTTO, *P. O. Box* 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 LEONARD, CHARLES, *P.O. Box* 46, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., Q.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 182, *Durban, Natal.*
1896 LE ROUX, D. M., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 †LESLIE, J. H., *P.O. Box* 894, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
1891 †LEVEY, JAMES A., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1897 LEVI, JOSEPH, *Lulington, Princes Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 LEVI, HON. NATHANIEL, M.L.C., *Liverpool, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*

Year of Election.

1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
1893 LEWIS, JACOB WM., *Lumley Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.H.A., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
1891 LEWIS, ROBERT E., 414 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1880 LEWIS, HON. SIR SAMUEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *P.O. Box* 1618, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 LIDDLE, HORACE S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 LIEBMANN, HENRY B., *Wynyard Square, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 LIEBMANN, PROF. JAMES A., *Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1894 LINCOLN, GABRIEL, *Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1896 LINDSAY, DAVID, F.R G.S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1895 LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
1892 LINDSAY, JOHN H., *Royal Survey Dept, Bangkok, Siam.*
1896 †LINDUP, WALTER, *Fairview Tower, Maritsburg, Natal.*
1897 LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., *African Banking Corporation, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1887 LISSNER, HON. ISIDOR, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1886 †LITKIE, EMIL M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895 LITTLE, ROBERT MCEWEN, *Kudah, West Coast, British North Borneo.*
1879 †LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 LLEWELYN, HIS HONOUR ROBERT B., C.M.G., *Administrator, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1892 LLOYD, CHARLES WM., *Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 LLOYD, G. HAMILTON.
1894 LLOYD, LANCELOT T., 127 *Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 LOCKE, JOHN, *care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.*
1896 †LOCKWARD, HENRY, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., *Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.*
1886 LOGAN, JAMES D., M.L.A., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
1889 LONG, EDWARD M., *Havana, Mackay, Queensland.*
1897 LONG, HON. W. A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 LONGDEN, HERBERT T., *Gwelo, Matabeleland.*
1893 LONGDEN, W. H., *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
1895 LONGLEY, HON. J. WILBERFORCE, Q.C., M.E.C., M.P.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
1883 LOOS, F. C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1888 LOVE, J. R., 99 *Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, M.V.R., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1891 LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph. D., *Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.*
1878 LOVELL, HON. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.E.C., M.R.C.S.E., *Surgeon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.

1896 †LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1896 LOVEMORE, HARRY C., *P.O. Box* 238, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 LOW, HENRY J., 321 *Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1897 LOWE, FREDERICK G., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1895 LOWLES, JOHN I., *care of Bank of Australasia, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1886 †LUARD, HON. EDWARD CHAUNCY, M.C.P., *Plantation La Bonne Intention, British Guiana.*
1895 †LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1890 LUCAS, A. R. B., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1894 LUCAS, REV. D. V., M.A., D.D., *Grimsby, Ontario, Canada.*
1897 LUCAS, CAPTAIN GOULD A., *Durban, Natal.*
1895 †LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1886 LUMGAIR, GEORGE, *Store-keeper General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1896 LYELL, ANDREW, 37 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1880 LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
1883 LYONS, CHARLES, *Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893 LYONS, HARRY S., "*Moon*" *Office, Pritchard Street East, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 LYS, GODFREY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*

1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1887 MABEN, A. W., *Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., 87 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, *P.O. Box* 499, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1889 MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, *care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893 MACARTHY, THOS. G., *Phœnix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1896 MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*
1897 MACAULAY, JOHN MAY, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E.
1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
1894 MACDONALD, H.E. SIR CLAUDE M., K.C.M.G., *Peking, China.*
1891 MACDONALD, DUNCAN, *P.O. Box* 3051, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, *Kamilaroi, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, *Director of Education, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON, *H.M. Bengal Chaplain, Nowgong, Central India.*
1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, M.P., *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*

Year of Election.

1889 MacEwen, Hon. Alexander P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
1884 †Macfarlane, James, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1888 Macfarlane, Thomas, *Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada.*
1881 Macfarlane, Robert, M.V.R., *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
1886 MacFarlane, Roderick, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
1890 Macfee, K. N., 45 *St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1897 †Macfie, Robert A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies.*
1896 MacGill, William G., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1881 Macglashan, Lieut.-Colonel John C., C.M.G.
1885 Macglashan, Neil, J.P., *c/o Chartered Company, Umtali, Mashonaland.*
1883 MacGregor, William, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1893 Machattie Thomas, Alexander, M.B., C.M., *Bathurst, New South Wales.*
1891 Macintosh, James, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Townsville, Queensland.*
1895 Mackay, Æneas D., *Hand-in-Hand Insurance Co., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1895 †Mackay, A. W., *Newington College, Stanmore, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 Mackay, George, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
1891 Mackay, James, *Strathreay, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1890 †Mackay, John Kenneth, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
1887 Mackellar, Hon. Charles K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 †MacKenzie, Rev. John, *Hankey, Cape Colony.*
1886 Mackenzie, John Eddie, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1892 Mackenzie, William, *Castlereagh, Dikoya, Ceylon.*
1891 †Mackinnon, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.*
1895 †MacLaren, David, 62 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1895 †Maclean, Norman, M.D., *P.O. Box* 68, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 MacLeod, Murdoch, *Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 Macpherson, John, 3348 *G Street, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
1880 McAdam, Hon. Alex., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1883 McCallum, H.E. Major Henry Edward, R.E., C.M.G., *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*
1897 McCallum, William, *P. O. Box* 155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 McCarthy, James A., *Solicitor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 McCarthy, Robert H., *Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1886 †McCaughan, Patrick K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 †McCaughey, Samuel, *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
1895 †McConnell, James, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
1897 McCowat, Robert L., *P.O. Box* 318, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 McCrae, Farquhar P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 McCulloch, Alexander, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1879 McCulloch, Hon. William, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 McCullough, Hon. William, M.L.C., *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1893 McDonald, Darent H., *Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 McDonald, Ernest E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1882 McEacharn, Malcolm D., *Goathland, Balaclava Road, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 McEvoy, William, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1880 McFarland, Robert, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
1887 McGavin, E. W., *East Street, Poona, India.*

Year of Election.

1893 McGibbon, R. D., Q.C., *St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1895 †McGoun, Archibald, Jun., 181 *St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1889 McGowan, Robert J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1883 McGrath, Hon. George, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
1887 †McGregor, Alexander, J.P., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1895 McGuire, Felix, M.H.R., *Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.*
1888 McHardy, Alexander, *Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.*
1888 McHarg, James A., *Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan, & McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 McIlwraith, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1889 †McIlwraith, John, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1891 McIlwraith, John, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 McIvor, James Balfour, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
1891 McKilligan, John B., *P.O. Box* 125, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1883 McKinnon, Neil R., F.R., *Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1895 McLaren, J. Gordon, *care of Bank of Australasia, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1883 †McLean, George, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1878 †McLean, R. D. Douglas, M.H.R., *Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1884 †McLeod, Edwin, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1894 †McMillan, Frederick D., *P.O. Box* 1541, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 McNaughton, Colin B., *Forest Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 McNellan, John F., *P.O. Box* 2162, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 McNess, James E., *Natal Government Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 Magarey, William J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1892 †Mager, Wm. Kelk, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1884 Mair, George, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
1890 Major, Hon. Charles, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
1895 Malan, Commander C. F. de M., R.N., *Merindol, Kearsney, Natal.*
1895 †Malcolm, George W., *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1894 Malcolm, James, *Exchange Corner,* 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1880 Malcolm, Hon. O. D., Q.C., *Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1896 Mallett, Percy Wm., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895 †Man, Colonel Alexander, C.M.G.
1890 Mancher, John C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
1897 Mandy, Frank, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1882 Manifold, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
1897 Mant, Charles F., *Grand Canary Coaling Co., Las Palmas, Grand Canary.*
1890 †Marais, Christian L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
1890 †Marais, Johannes H., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
1893 Marais, Peter H., *Highbury, Wynburg, Cape Colony.*
1887 †Marks, Alexander, J.P., *Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 †Marks, Herbert T., *P.O. Box* 1941, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 Marks, Percy J., B.A., 80 *Victoria Street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 †Marshall, Alfred Witter, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896 Marshall, Arthur H., *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*

Year of Election.

1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*

1896 †MARSHALL, MAJOR ROBERT S., *Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown British Guiana.*

1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, *Avonside, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., *St. John's, Antigua.*

1892 MARTIN, COLONEL SIR RICHARD E. R., K.C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*

1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1896 †MARZETTI, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Rowley, Balangoda, Ceylon.*

1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*

1889 †MATCHAM, JOHN E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, *Chief Commissioner of Railways, Melbourne, Australia.*

1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., *P.O. Box* 437, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*

1894 MAUNSELL, HORATIO E., M.B., 4 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*

1892 MAURICE, M. SIDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1894 MAURICE, RICHARD THELWALL, *Fourth Creek, Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1889 †MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., *Local Commandant of Police, Papho, Cyprus* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1891 †MAXWELL, FREDERIC M., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*

1882 MAXWELL, HON. JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L., *Chief Magistrate, Gambia, West Africa.*

1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Lower Umfolosi, Zululand.*

1893 MAXWELL, WIGRAM M., *P.O. Box* 689, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 MAXWELL, H.E. SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1891 MAY, CORNELIUS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1894 MAYDON, JOHN G., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*

1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *Plantation Wales, British Guiana.*

1889 †MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., *The Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 MEAD, FREDERICK, *South African Breweries, Lim., Maritzburg, Natal.*

1883 MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, *Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1897 MEESON, JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1894 †MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, *Carolina, Watawala, Ceylon.*

1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*

1890 MELVILL, SAMUEL, *Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1894 †MELVILL, E. H. V., *Land Surveyor, P.O. Box* 719, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1880 MELVILLE, HON. GEORGE, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Antigua.*

1890 MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*

1896 MENENDEZ, M. R., *Deputy Consul-General, Old Calabar, West Africa.*

1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1890 MERCER, JOHN, *Otto's Kopje Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1884 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Singapore.*

1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, *Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.*

Year of Election

1883 MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, *Inspector of Prisons, Singapore, Straits Settlements.*

1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1884 MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1892 MESSER, ALLAN E., *Attorney-at-Law, 3 Croal Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1885 MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., *Rector, Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1889 MEUDELL, WILLIAM, *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*

1889 MICHAELIS, GUSTAVE E., *care of Messrs. L. & E. Wertheimer, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Germany.*

1892 †MICHAU, J. J., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1891 MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*

1890 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *c/o Chartered Bank of India, Shanghai, China.*

1893 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1892 MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., *Premier Studio, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1891 MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., 8 *Rue des Capucines, Paris.*

1882 MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, *Larnaca, Cyprus.*

1891 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1883 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*

1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*

1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1895 MILES, E. D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1891 MILEY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).

1891 MILFORD, ERNEST A., *Cairns, Queensland.*

1894 MILLAR, C. GIBSON, 60 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1896 MILLEN, HENRY, *Curator, Botanical Station, Lagos, West Africa.*

1896 MILLER, ALLISTER M., *Goldfields of Matabeleland Ltd., Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*

1894 MILLER, WILLIAM AKERMAN, C.E., *Public Works Department, Jamaica.*

1896 MILLS, EDWARD C. E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1886 MILLS, JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1891 MILNE, WILLIAM, 12 *Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1897 MILNER, H.E. SIR ALFRED, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1887 MINCHIN, EDWARD C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1886 MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1878 MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*

1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Etham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1886 MITFORD, HON. C. BURNEY, *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1891 MIZZI, M. A. M., *Valletta, Malta.*

1883 †MOGG, J. W., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1885 MOIR, ROBERT N., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., *P.O. Box* 2636, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1892 MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., *Mittagong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*

1879 MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada, West Indies.*

1889 †MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 MOON, JAMES, *African Direct Telegraph Co., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *New River Club, Red House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1886 †MOORE, JAMES, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*

1897 MOORE, KENTISH, *P.O Box 7, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 †MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*

1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *District Medical Officer, Stony Hill, Jamaica.*

1886 MOREHEAD, HON. BOYD D., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1895 MOREY, EDMUND, *Maryborough, Queensland.*

1890 MORGAN, HENRY FOSCUE, *Croydon, Queensland.*

1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*

1896 MORKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1881 MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*

1892 MORRIS, JOHN, *Berwick, Fullarton, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1896 †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*

1889 †MORRIS, SYDNEY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*

1893 MORT, EDWARD MONTAGUE, *c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1877 MORT, LAIDLEY, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1890 †MORTON, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 148, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1881 MOSELEY, HON. C. H. HARLEY, *Treasurer, Lagos, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*

1886 †MOSMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1895 MOSS, E. J., *Foochow, China.*

1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E., *Eastern & Ocean Steam Ship Co., Singapore.*

1895 MOWAT, HON. SIR OLIVER, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*

1888 †MOYSEY, HENRY L., *Assistant Government Agent, Matale, Ceylon.*

1891 MUECKE, H. C. E., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., *Las Horquetas, Sauce Corto, Buenos Ayres, South America.*

1882 MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, M.A., M.D., 293 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 97 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., *Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.

1894 MURDOCH, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., *P.O. Box* 1146, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., *Claremont, Cape Colony.*
1888 MURRAY, DAVID, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1894 †MURRAY, CAPTAIN R. GRANT, R.N.R.
1888 MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, *Bothwell, Glen Murray, Auckland, N.Z.*
1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1892 MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, *Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.*
1887 MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
1897 MUTTIAH, CHRISTIAN RAJAH R., *Bishop's Gate, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1895 MYERS, BERTIE CECIL, *Durban, Natal.*
1886 MYERS, HERMAN, *P.O. Box* 2125, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 MYERS, ISAAC, *P.O. Box* 180, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 MYERS, PHILIP S., *P.O. Box* 125, *Durban, Natal.*
1891 MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1896 †NAPIER, W. J., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1886 NASH, FREDERIC W., *Oriental Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, *Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
1895 NATHAN, EMILE, *P.O. Box* 195, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE I., *P.O. Box* 221, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1891 NAUDI, HON. ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., *Valletta, Malta.*
1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, *Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.*
1897 NEEDHAM, R. R., *P. O. Box* 62 *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
1895 NEGUS, F. H. D., *Auditor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1884 NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897 NEL, PAUL, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1880 NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1895 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888 NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. S. T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Dunedin, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896 NEVILLE, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange Free State.*
1893 NEWDIGATE, WM., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*
1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897 NEWMAN, ALFRED KINGCOME, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1884 NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., *Lucknow, New South Wales.*
1885 †NEWMAN, WALTER L., *Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1883 †NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., *Selborne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1896 NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., *P.O. Box* 2022, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Port Said, Egypt.*
1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Hanford, Julare Co., California, U.S.A.*
1891 NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1891 NICOLL, WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., *Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.*
1893 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY ATHELSTAN, M.B., *Bangkok, Siam.*
1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893 NISBET, ROBERT, *P.O. Box* 201, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 NOAD, WELLESLEY J., *Government Railways, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1879 NOBLE, JOHN, C.M.G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 NOBLE, ROBERT D'OYLEY,, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
1896 NORRIE, E. S., *P. O. Box* 135, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 NORRIE, WILLIAM, M.A., *P.O. Box* 1044, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 †NORRIS, MAJOR R. J., D.S.O., *West India Regiment, Barbados.*
1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada.*
1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, *The Mount, Bowral, New South Wales.*
1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, *P.O. Box* 126, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Durban Club, Natal.*
1887 NOYES, EDWARD, 26 *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 NUGENT, FRANK S., *Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1894 NUTTALL, THE MOST REV. ENOS, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica.*

1894 OAKESHOTT, WALTER F., M.D., *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
1897 O'BRIEN, H.E. SIR GEORGE T. M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
1895 †O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1897 O'CONNOR, CHARLES Y., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Perth, Western Australia.*
1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1894 O'CONNOR, HON. RICHARD E., M.L.C., *Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895 O'CONOR, JAMES E., C.I.E., *Director General of Statistics to the Government, India.*
1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 O'FLAHERTY, C. R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, *c/o Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
1895 †OHLSSON, ANDRIES, 10 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1884 OLDHAM, JOHN, 51 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
1885 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., *Maori Hill, Otago, New Zealand.*
1892 OLIVER, ROBERT R., *Isis Downs, Isisford, Queensland.*

Year of Election.	
1896	OMANT, ALFRED G., *Zeehan, Tasmania.*
1887	ORGILL, B. C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1881	†ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1894	ORMSBY, THE RT. REV. G. ALBERT, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Honduras, Belize, British Honduras.*
1896	O'BORKE, SIR G. MAURICE, M.H.R., *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1879	†ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, *Surveyor General, Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1893	ORR, WILLIAM, *Broken Hill, New South Wales.*
1880	ORRETT, JOHN, *Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
1891	OSBORN, SIR MELMOTH, K.C.M.G., *care of Post Office, Maritsburg, Natal.*
1892	OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888	OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Foxlow, viâ Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1886	†OSBORNE, JAMES, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882	OSBORNE, P. HILL, J.P., *Bungendore, New South Wales.*
1889	†O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1886	†OSWALD, HERM E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889	OTTERSON, ALFRED S., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1889	OUGHTON, T. BANCROFT, *Barrister-at-Law, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1887	OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, *Wollongong, New South Wales.*
1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	PAGET, EDWARD, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1896	PAGET, OWEN FRANK, M.B., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., *Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, Canada.*
1889	PALACHE, HON. J. THOMSON, M.L.C., *Advocate, Mandeville, Jamaica.*
1890	PALFREY, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 131, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	PALMER, ERNEST G., *Inglewood, Claremont, Western Australia.*
1889	PALMER, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 14, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1891	PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894	†PARIKH, JETHALAL M., *Ahmadabad, Bombay Presidency, India.*
1890	PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1882	†PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
1888	PARKER, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 2666, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890	†PARKER, HON. STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1883	PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1896	PARKER, WALTER E., *P.O. Box 109, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891	PARKES, J. C. ERNEST, *Aborigines Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, *Mossgiel Station (viâ Booligal), New South Wales.*
1896	PARSONS, HON. HAROLD G., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1893	PART, CAPTAIN JAMES HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891	†PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
1892	PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., *Heathfield, Hobart, Tasmania.*

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], *P.O. Box* 185, *Barberton, Transvaal.*

[illegible] [illegible], F.C.S., *Maradana, Colombo, Ceylon.*

[illegible] [illegible], *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*

[illegible] [illegible], M.L.A., *Pinetown, Natal.*

[illegible] [illegible] Francis, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 92, *Maritsburg, Natal.*

[illegible] [illegible] W., Jun., *Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*

[illegible] [illegible] A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*

1877 [illegible] [illegible] John M., M.L.C., *Addiscombe, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

[illegible] [illegible] J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

[illegible] [illegible] A.W.H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1877 †[illegible], Edward, *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1882 [illegible], Wm. Silas, M.L.A., *Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.*

1884 [illegible], Walter Henry, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box* 332, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1882 [illegible], Ernest Yates, *Durban Club, Natal.*

1882 [illegible], Joseph Waldie, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 561, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 [illegible], Hon. Sholto R., M.E.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Vancourt House, Dominica, West Indies.*

1896 [illegible], William C., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*

1886 †[illegible], F. W., LL.D., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*

1886 [illegible], George J., *Ipoh, Perak, Straits Settlements.*

1889 †[illegible], Alexander, M.B., *care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1883 [illegible], L. N., *District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1887 Perks, Thomas, *care of Messrs. Mackie, Dunn & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1886 Perrin, Harry W., *P.O. Box* 219, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1895 Perrin, Rt. Rev. W. W., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Columbia, Bishopsclose, Victoria, British Columbia.*

1894 Perrins, George F., *P.O. Box* 1422, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1893 Perrins, George R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1883 Persse, De Burgh F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1893 Peter, William, *Glenloth Estate, Victoria, Australia.*

1889 Peterkin, Thomas, M.L.A., *Edgeton, Barbados.*

1878 Peterson, William, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1889 †Pettit, Robert, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1882 Pharazyn, Charles, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1897 Philip, William M., *P. O. Box* 431, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1871 Phillippo, Sir George.

1890 Phillipps, W. Herbert, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1876 Phillips, Coleman, *The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1882 Phillips, Lieut.-Colonel George Braithwaite, *Superintendent of Police, Perth, Western Australia.*

1878 Phillips, Hon. Joseph H., C.M.G., M.E.C., *Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*

1896 †Phillips, Lionel, *P.O. Box* 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1896	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM A., *P.O. Box 426, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	PIERCE, JOHN M., *Natal Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	†PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, B.A., *Sriwardhana, Walawwa, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1893	PIGDON, JOHN, *Morland Hall, Morland, Melbourne, Australia.*
1887	PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, *Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.*
1889	†PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
1897	PIM, HOWARD, *P. O. Box* 1331, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890	PINNOCK, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1884	PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1889	PIRIE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vlei, Richmond, Cape Colony.*
1886	PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1896	PITTMAN, EDWARD F., A.R.S.M., *Government Geologist, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893	PREIGHELLI, RICHARD, *P.O. Box* 2706, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., *P.O. Box* 377, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
1893	PLUMMER, GEORGE T., *La Villa, near Castries, St. Lucia.*
1892	PLUMMER, JOHN E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1895	†POCOCK, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889	POLLOK, MORRIS, JUN., *Durban, Natal.*
1879	POOLE, J. G., *P.O. Box* 594, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891	†POOLE, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889	POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.R.C.S.E., *Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
1895	POPE, EDWARD, *Gympie, Queensland.*
1897	POPE, RUFUS H., M.P., *Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.*
1897	POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889	†PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1883	†POWELL, FRANCIS, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1894	POWELL, WALTER C., *c/o G. Palfrey, Esq., St. Louis, Osbourne Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, *H.B.M. Consul, Stettin, Germany.*
1896	POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, *Arden, Cleveland Hill, Natal.*
1895	PRATT, ADOLPHUS, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1886	PRELL, STEWART H., "*Iona,*" *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1872	PRESTOR, HENRY.
1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889	PRICE, D. E., *Kyatpyin, Upper Burma.*
1888	†PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
1890	PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
1892	†PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1895	PRITCHARD, ATHOL C., L.D.S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1893	PROBYN, HON. LESLIE, *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*
1894	PROUT, WM. THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1892	PROVIS, JOHN, *Western Mine, Zeehan, Tasmania.*
1896	PUNCH, CYRIL, *Ilaro Estate, Soto, Lagos, West Africa.*
1889	†PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1894	PYKE, VINCENT A., *Bank of New Zealand, Gisborne, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1891 QUENTRALL, THOMAS, *H.M. Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895 QUINTON, FRANCIS J., *P.O. Box* 662, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 †RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., *Solicitor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1896 RAMSAY, WALTER B., *P.O. Box* 18, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 RAMSBOTTOM, ALFRED E. W., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *P.O. Box* 51, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 RANDOLPH, ROBERT FITZ, *Frederioton, New Brunswick.*
1897 RANFURLY, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., *Government House Wellington, New Zealand.*
1891 RANKIN, FRANCIS WM.
1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1895 RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, *P.O. Box* 2075, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 RAPHAEL, HENRY J. W., *P.O. Box* 424, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 RATHBONE, EDGAR P., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1885 RAWLINS, FREDERICK, F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895 †RAYMOND, THOMAS, *care of Post Office, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1888 RAYNER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE T. CROSSLEY, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., *P.O. Box* 500, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 †REED, REV. G. CULLEN H., *Bulilima, viâ Hope Fountain, Matabeleland.*
1894 REED, SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, M.D., J.P., *Herschel, Cape Colony.*
1892 REELER, JOHN WM., *care of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 REES, JAMES E., *P. O. Box* 115, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1894 REEVES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. CONRAD, *The Eyrie, St. Michaels, Barbados.*
1895 REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., 20 *South African Chambers, St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 †REID, DAVID, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. W. Reid & Co., Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1896 REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1897 REID, ALDERMAN MALCOLM, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1894 REID, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., 250 *Little Flinders St., Melbourne, Australia.*
1890 REID, ROBERT DYCE, *Armidale, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 †REID, ROBERT GILLESPIE, 275 *Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
1889 †REINKES, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1895 RELLY, HAMILTON, *P.O. Box* 209, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 RENNER, PETER A., *Barrister-at-Law, Quitta, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885 RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1893 REUBEN, HENRY E., *Falmouth, Jamaica.*
1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 REYNOLDS, HENRY, *New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1874	RHIND, W. G., *Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1881	†RHODES, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1880	RHODES, RIGHT HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1888	†RHODES, GEORGE H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1883	RHODES, R. HEATON, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1885	†RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1893	RHYS-JONES, MONTAGUE, C.E., *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1896	RIACH, WILLIAM C. A., *Bayin, Appolonia, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883	RICE, LIONEL K., *The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.*
1895	RICH, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box* 278, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881	RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., *Woodstock, Okoroire, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1887	RICHARDS, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD H., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1884	RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1887	†RICHARDSON, HORACE G., *Queensland.*
1895	RICHARDSON, RT. REV. WILLIAM M., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Zanzibar, Zanzibar.*
1894	RICHEY, HON. MATTHEW H., Q.C., D.C.L., 427 *Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, *Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1888	RICHTER, GUSTAV H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1890	RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., *care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
1882	RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1885	†RIDDOCH, GEORGE, M.P., *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*
1891	†RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., F.R.G.S., 257 *Victoria Parade East, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895	RIDGEWAY, H.E., RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1896	RIDLEY, ROBERT, *Saltpans Valley, Richmond, Natal.*
1891	†RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kyneton, Victoria, Australia.*
1881	†RIMER, J. C., *Kelvin Side, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	RISSIK, CORNELIS, *P.O. Box* 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1894	RIXON, JOHN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1893	ROBARTS, W. E., *Durban, Natal.*
1893	ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE, M.A., *Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1894	ROBERTS, CHARLES S., *Bromby Park, Bowen, Queensland.*
1890	†ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885	†ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Osterley, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	ROBERTS, ISAAC J., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891	ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., *P.O. Box* 304, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889	†ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*
1889	†ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., *The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.*
1884	ROBERTSON, A. DUNDAS, *Connewarran, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.*
1895	ROBERTSON, GEORGE D., 5 *John Street, Rae Town, Jamaica.*
1890	†ROBERTSON, JAMES, 90 *Grand Street, New York.*

Year of Election.

1890 ROBERTSON, MATHEW W., C.M.R., *St. Mark's, Tembuland, Cape Colony.*
1896 ROBERTSON, HON. WM. SLOANE, M.L.C., *San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1888 †ROBINOW, HENRY, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 ROBINSON, ARNOLD E., *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., 11 *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 ROBINSON, HON. GEORGE, M.C.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1869 †ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, *Messrs. Perdue & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1878 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
1895 ROCK, CHARLES WM., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1882 ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., *Palmerston North, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
1885 ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1889 RODGER, HON. J. P., *British Resident, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1896 †ROE, AUGUSTUS S., *Roebourne, Western Australia.*
1896 ROE, FREDERICK W., *Stonehenge, Tasmania.*
1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *P.O. Box* 310, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, *P.O. Box* 310, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 †ROHDE, M. H., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1897 ROHRWEGER, FRANK, *Police Magistrate, Lagos, West Africa.*
1897 ROOT, JOHN, JUNR., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894 ROOTH, EDWARD, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1883 †ROSADO, J. M., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1896 †ROSETTENSTEIN MAX, *P.O. Box* 49, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1885 ROSS, HON. DAVID PALMER, C.M.G., M.D., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 †ROSS, FREDERICK J. C., *Barrister-at-Law, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1894 ROSS, G. H. KEMP, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Alley P.O., Vere, Jamaica.*
1896 ROSS, JAMES M., *P.O. Box* 2428, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 †ROSS, JOHN K. M., *Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji.*
1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 ROSS, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 151, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 ROSS, W. O., *West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.*
1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893 ROUSSEAU, DANIEL J., *Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1891 ROWAN, ANDREW, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1883 ROWLAND, J. W., C.M.G., M.D., *Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.*
1896 ROWLANDS, CHARLES E., *Attabage, Gampola, Ceylon.*
1891 ROYCE, G. H., *Harbour Works, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 580, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 †RUCKER, WILLIAM S., 59 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
1883	RUNCHMAN, M. S., *P.O. Box* 136, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1871	RUSDEN, GEORGE W., *Cotmandene, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	RUSH, EDWIN, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Château de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.*
1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897	RUSSELL, JAMES W. H., *Army Service Corps, Egypt.*
1891	RUSSELL, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1883	†RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, *Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1895	RUSSELL, JOSEPH H., *Durban, Natal.*
1877	RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
1889	†RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., *P.O. Box* 977, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	†RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., *Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.*
1895	RUTHERFURD, J. S., *Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1896	†SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1881	†SACHER, CHARLES, *Wall Street* 93, *Berlin, Germany.*
1890	†SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box* 124, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886	SADLER, E. J., J.P., *Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
1886	†ST. HILAIRE, N. A., *Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1893	ST. HILL, COLONEL W. H., *New Town, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1883	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1886	SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 231 *Mercer Street, New York.*
1885	SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1882	†SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1884	SALOM, MAURICE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1887	SALOMON, MAX G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1888	SALOMONS, FREDERICK B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1892	SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, & Co., Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*
1889	SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1880	SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1876	†SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1886	SAUER, HANS, M.D., *c/o Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1893	SAUER HELFERIUS B., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1877	SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896	†SAUNDERS, CHARLES J. R., C.M.G., *Resident Magistrate, Eshowe, Zululand.*
1893	SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tongaat, Natal.*
1893	SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., M.L.C., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1886	SAUNDERS, HERBERT W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880	SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Sea Cliff, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *P.O. Box 92, Perth, Western Australia.*

1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, *Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1890 SAVARIAU, N. S., *Lochiel, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*

1895 SAVILLE-KENT, WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.Z.S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

1897 SAW, WILLIAM A., *Lands and Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*

1895 SAWERS, JOHN, *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*

1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A., C.E., *Harbour Works, Rio Grande, Brazil.*

1893 SAWYERR, HAMBLE C., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1887 SCARD, FREDERIC L., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1882 SCARTH, WILLIAM B., *Ottawa, Canada.*

1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1895 SCHAUMANN, CLAUS E., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*

1885 SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony; and King William's Town.*

1888 SCHOEPS, MAX, *Tete, viâ Kilimane, East Africa.*

1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1897 SCHOLTZ, WILLIAM C., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1878 SCHOOLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, *Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*

1897 SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., Q.C., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1896 SCHULLER, WILHELM C., *P.O. Box 1077, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 †SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*

1895 SCOBLE, JOHN, "*Transvaal Advertiser,*" *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1895 SCOTT, CHARLES, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*

1894 SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Inspector-General of Constabulary, Acora, Gold Coast Colony.*

1876 SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1892 SCOTT, JAMES PHILIP, *Messrs. William Dow & Co., Montreal, Canada.*

1897 SCOTT, JOHN, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Great Western of Brazil Railway, Pernambuco, Brazil.*

1894 SCOTT, WILLIAM, *Pamplemousses Botanical Gardens, Mauritius.*

1893 †SCOTT, WILLIAM J., M.B., C.M., *Maritsburg, Natal.*

1895 SEAVER, JONATHAN C. B. P., F.R.G.S., *Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1893 SEAVILLE, CECIL ELIOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*

1894 *SELOUS, FREDERICK C., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*

1885 SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*

1881 †SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*

1879 †SEWELL, HENRY, *Trelawny, Jamaica.*

1891 †SHACKELL, JAMES, *Huntingtower Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*

1880 SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., *Fitches Creek Estate, Antigua.*

1888 †SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., *Hong Kong.*

1896 SHARP, JAMES C., *P.O. Box 27, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1893 SHARP, JOHN MASON, *Auckland Club, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1889	SHAW, FREDERICK C. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1897	SHAW, L. J., *Constabulary Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
1883	SHIA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G.
1894	SHIELDS, EDWARD, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
1891	SHELFORD, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Singapore.*
1885	†SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1884	†SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
1889	†SHEPHERD, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 518, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	SHEPHERD, PERCY G., *P.O. Box* 646, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1875	SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1893	SHIELDS, R. TENNANT, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1895	SHINGLER, EDWARD P., JUN., *P.O. Box* 144, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
1897	SHOLL, ROBERT F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1892	SHOTTER, F. B., *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884	SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
1886	SIM, PATRICK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1887	SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., *The Rectory, Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony.*
1894	SIMMONS, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1896	SIMMONS, JOSEPH B., J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1884	SIMMS, ALFRED, *Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1877	SIMMS, W. K., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1883	SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, M.R.C.S.E., *Principal Civil Medical Officer, Singapore.*
1895	SIMPSON, CHARLES ERSKINE, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889	†SIMPSON, JAMES, *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	SIMPSON, ROBERT M., M.D., 456 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1892	†SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	SIMS, CAPTAIN C. J., *P.O. Box* 1146, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884	SIMSON, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1890	SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, E., M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1893	SITWELL, CECIL F., *Travelling Commissioner, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1885	SIVEWRIGHT, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1882	†SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892	SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
1883	†SKINNER, HON. ALLAN MCLEAN, C.M.G., *Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
1896	SLOLEY, H. C., *Government Secretary, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1894	SMALL, JOHN T., *Barrister-at-Law,* 4 *Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1887	SMELLIE, ROBERT R., *Esrom, New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1891	SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
1885	SMITH, ALFRED V. LUCIE, *Resident Magistrate, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1889	SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1894 SMITH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HOLLED, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Commanding the Troops, Melbourne, Australia.*

1893 †SMITH, EDWARD ROBERTS, M.R.C.S.E., *Cowra, New South Wales.*

1883 †SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1897 SMITH, EBB, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland; and Weribone Station.*

1894 SMITH, F. CALEY, *Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia.*

1882 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1886 SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*

1885 SMITH, GEORGE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1895 SMITH, GEORGE DAVID, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*

1895 †SMITH, H.E. SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Perth, Western Australia.*

1888 †SMITH, H. G. SETH, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*

1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.*

1887 SMITH, JAMES, Barrister-at-Law, *Dunedin Club, New Zealand.*

1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, *Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1885 SMITH, JOHN G., *Madras Club, Madras, India.*

1887 SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., *Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.*

1894 †SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, *Nausori, Fiji.*

1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*

1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*

1887 SMITH, THOMAS, *Provincial Engineer, Public Works Depart., Colombo, Ceylon.*

1886 †SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*

1895 SMITH, THOMAS HECTOR, M.D., *P.O. Box* 366, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 SMITH, THOMAS HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1895 SMITH, W. E., *Railway Depart., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1893 SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., *P.O. Box* 1007, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1887 SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.*

1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, *P.O. Box* 190, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 SMITH, THE MOST REV. WM. SAUMAREZ, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sydney, Greenknowe, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1887 SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1881 SMUTS, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1887 SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Gympie, Queensland.*

1889 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*

1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*

1883 SNEYD-KYNNERSLY, HON. C. W., *Malacca, Straits Settlements.*

1886 SNOWDEN, HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*

1896 †SOLOMON, HARRY, *P.O. Box* 1590, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 SOLOMON, HARRY DOUGLAS, *P.O. Box* 455, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1883	SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1894	†SOMERSET, EDMUND T., *P.O. Box* 43, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	†SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR.
1892	SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1896	†SONN, GUSTAV, *P.O. Box* 439, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882	SORAPURE, J. B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1893	SOUTHEY, CHARLES, *Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1884	SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., *Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.*
1893	SOUTHWELL, FRANK F., C.E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1877	†SPENCE, J. BRODIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896	†SPENCE, ROBERT H., *P.O. Box* 564, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	SPENCER, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
1897	SPOONER, CHARLES H., 37 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881	SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896	SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., *Eastern Telegraph Co. Zanzibar.*
1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *San Paulo Railway Co., San Paulo, Brazil.*
1896	STACK, REV. CANON JAMES W., *Fendalton Vicarage, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1888	STAIB, OTTO, 16 *Guitenburg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.*
1893	STAMPER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	STANFORD, WALTER J., *Tipperary Gold Mining Co., Macetown, Otago, New Zealand.*
1892	†STANLEY, ARTHUR, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1894	STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, *Dunedin Club, New Zealand.*
1886	†STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
1897	STEAD, GEORGE G., *Strowan, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1882	STEERE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1896	STEINTHAL, ANTON E., *P.O. Box* 1961, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	STEPHEN, HON. MR. JUSTICE MATTHEW H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888	†STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., 12 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1873	†STEPHENS, ROMEO H., *P.O. Box* 1017, *Montreal, Canada.*
1890	STERN, H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1888	†STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 215, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1887	†STEVENS, FRANK, *Durban, Natal.*
1887	†STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1895	STEVENS, JAMES, *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1896	STEVENSON, THOMAS, *P.O. Box* 393, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897	STEWART, A. P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	STEWART, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897	STEWART, J. C., 46 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	†STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 88, *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1895	†STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, *P. O. Box* 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1897 STULL, WILLIAM F., J.P., *Dundee, Natal.*
1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1896 STONE, HARRY, *P.O. Box* 3207, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 STONE, HENRY, *The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.*
1897 †STONESTREET, GEORGE D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
1895 †STREET, ALFRED R., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 STREET, J. W., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 †STRICKLAND, HON. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Villa Bologna, Malta* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1892 STRINGER, CHARLES, *Messrs. Paterson, Simons, & Co., Singapore.*
1897 †STRONG, EDGAR, M.R.C.S., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1894 †STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., C.E., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
1890 STRUTH, JAMES, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 †STUART, JAMES, *Ingwavuma, viâ Eshowe, Zululand.*
1896 STUART, THOMAS J., *Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1894 STUCKEY, MORTIMER, *Victoria Square, West Adelaide, South Australia.*
1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1883 †STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1889 STURDEE, H. KING, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
1890 STURROCK, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 STYMEST, WILLIAM H., *P.O. Box* 2056, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 SULLY, WALTER, *Broken Hill, New South Wales.*
1892 SUMMERS, FRANK J., *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1897 SUTCLIFFE, JOHN I., 26 *King Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1889 SUTTON, HON. GEORGE M., M.L.C., *Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.*
1896 SWABY, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Guiana, Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.*
1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
1883 SWETTENHAM, HON. SIR FRANK A., K.C.M.G., *Resident-General of Protected States, Singapore.*
1895 SWIFT, WILLIAM H., M.I.M.M., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897 †SYMON, DAVID, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., *Adelaide, South Australia*
1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1883 TALBOT, HON. ARTHUR PHILLIP, *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1886 TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., *Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.*
1888 †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., M.L.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1887 TATE, C. J., *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*

Year of Election.

1889 TATE, FREDERICK, 28 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, M.L.A., 7 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1895 TATHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
1895 TATHAM, RALPH HEATHCOTE, *Advocate, Durban, Natal.*
1896 TATTOE, CHIA, *Singapore.*
1896 TAUNTON, CHARLES E., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1895 TAYLOR, FREDERICK E., *Public Works Dept., Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
1887 TAYLOR, G. W., J.P.
1890 TAYLOR, HENRY, *Willow Park, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1891 TAYLOR, PERCYVALE, C.E., *Kinta, Perâk, Straits Settlements.*
1896 TAYLOR, CAPTAIN RICHARD STRANGMAN, *Lloyds' Surveyor, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
1883 TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1881 TAYLOR, W. P., *P.O. Box 292, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 TAYLOR, HON. WILLIAM T., M.L.C., C.M.G., *Auditor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1893 TEECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 TEMPLETON, COLONEL JOHN M., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 TENCH, SAMUEL E., *Glentilt, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
1897 TENNANT, MAJOR J. D., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1896 TENNENT, HUGH G., *Abonnema, New Calabar, West Africa.*
1894 †TERRY, RICHARD R., J.P., *Blaxland Rd, Ryde, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1896 THAIN, ALEXANDER, *Standard Bank, Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1897 THEOPHILUS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1892 THIELE, HANS H., F.R.S.G.S., *Nausori, Fiji.*
1897 THOMAS, ARTHUR H., *Galleheria, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
1897 THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
1894 THOMAS, GEORGE COLERIDGE, *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1886 †THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., M.L.C., *Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.*
1884 †THOMAS, J. EDWIN, *Somerton, Glenelg, South Australia.*
1895 THOMAS, JOHN H., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1890 THOMPSON, HIS HONOUR HARRY L., C.M.G., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1894 THOMPSON, HON. JOHN MALBON, 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
1884 THOMPSON, T. A., *Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1894 THOMPSON, THOMAS J., B.A., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1895 THOMPSON, WILLIAM A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.

1885 †THOMSON, ARTHUR H., *Administrator-General's Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1879 THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1896 THOMSON, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Acora, Gold Coast Colony.*

1894 THOMSON, M. CHARLES, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*

1895 THOMSON, SAMUEL, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 THOMSON, THOMAS D., *Middleburg, Cape Colony.*

1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst. C.E., *Calle Imperial, No.* 17 *Algeciras, Spain.*

1893 THOMSON, WM. BURNS, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*

1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *P.O. Box* 2086, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*

1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*

1897 THORNLEY, HON. NATHAN, M.L.C., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*

1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*

1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Resident Magistrate, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*

1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1891 THORP, SYDNEY H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*

1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

1897 TOBIN, WM. ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1890 TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1896 TOLL, BENJAMIN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1893 TOLL, JOHN T., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Port Adelaide, South Australia.*

1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*

1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*

1887 †TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Brisbane, and Gympie, Queensland.*

1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*

1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*

1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR.

1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *Residency Surgeon, Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*

1888 TREACHER, HON. W. H., C.M.G., *The Residency, Perak, Straits Settlements.*

1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *P.O. Box* 1920, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 †TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., *Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*

1890 TRENCHARD, HENRY, *Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales.*

1897 TRIGG, E. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*

1880 TRIMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1878 TRIMMER, FREDERICK, *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.*

1884 †TRIPP, C. H., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Singapore.*

1896 TROUGHTON, CAPTAIN CECIL C. W., J.P., F.R.G.S., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of Election.	
1869	TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1897	TUCKER, G. A., *care of Chartered Co., Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
1888	†TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, N.S.W.*
1883	†TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, 35 *Bettelheim Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1887	TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895	†TURLAND, A. DE SALIS, *P.O. Box* 1643, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	TURNER, ARTHUR LIONEL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894	TURNER, JONATHAN O., *Mano Salija, Sierra Leone.*
1883	TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1882	†TURTON, C. D.
1891	TWEEDIE, DAVID, *Roxburgh House, Parkside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896	TWOPENY, RICHARD E. N., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881	TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889	UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tullandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
1885	UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Attorney-General, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	UPTON, PRESCOTT, *P.O. Box* 1026, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, F.R.G.S., *District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras.*
1892	VAN BORSCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *P.O. Box* 55, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1896	†VANDER HOVEN, H. G., *African Board of Executors, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887	VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1893	VAN DIGGELEN, S. H., J.P., *P.O. Box* 432, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	VAN NIEKERK, JOHN, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 1050, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	VAN NOOTEN, ERNEST H., *Civil Service, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889	VAN REESEMA, JOHN S., J.P., 101 *Boulevard du Nord, Brussels.*
1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1896	VAN RYCK DE GROOT, S.H.R., L.S.A., *Asst. Colonial-Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1884	VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895	VAN ULSEN, DIRK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1890	VARLEY, HIRAM W., *Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1887	†VAUGHAN, J. D. W., *Suva, Fiji.*
1893	VAUSE, WILLIAM J., *Durban, Natal.*
1881	†VEENDAM, J. L., M.D., *Essequibo, British Guiana.*
1883	†VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.*
1888	†VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., *Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.*
1891	VENNING, ALFRED R., *State Treasurer, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1890	VENNING, EDWARD, *Public Works Department, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
1897	VERRY, JOSEPH C., C.E., *P.O. Box* 113, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*

Year of Election.

1877 VERLEY, LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 †VERMONT, HON. J. M., M.L.C., *Batu Kawan, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
1895 †VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1881 †VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, M.E.C., C.M.G., *Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1894 VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., *Ottoman Bank, Constantinople.*
1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1895 VIRET, A. PERCIVAL, *Dominica, West Indies.*
1896 VON WINCKLER, J. W., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 VREEDE, DIRK E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897 VROOM, HENRY, JUN., *Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.*

1885 WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887 WAGHORN, JAMES, *Florida Road, P.O. Durban, Natal.*
1897 WAINSCOT, HENRY, *The Bungalow, South Perth, Western Australia.*
1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1885 WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, *Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekviks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1897 WALCOTT, R. A., *Resident Magistrate, Clarendon, Jamaica.*
1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Quitta, Gold Coast Colony.*
1880 WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., *Falkland Islands.*
1876 †WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1893 †WALKER, HON. GILES F., M.L.C., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1895 WALKER, HENRY, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1897 WALKER, H. R., *Onslow Villa, New Brighton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1891 WALKER, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. BAYLDON, *Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies.*
1896 WALKER, JOHN, *Rosebank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1874 †WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
1884 †WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., *Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., *Commandant of Malay States Guides, Perák, Straits Settlements.*
1895 WALKER, THOMAS A., *Weston College, Highlands, Natal.*
1897 WALKER, WILLIAM HENRY, *Tenterfield, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
1897 WALKER, WM. HEWER, *Gwelo, Matabeleland.*
1882 WALL, T. A., *Vice-Consul, Niger Coast Protectorate, Old Calabar, West Africa.*
1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1896	WALLIS, HENRY R., *Chinde, British Central Africa.*
1891	WALPOLE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR CHARLES G., M.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1889	†WALSH, ALBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890	WALSHAM, WALTER E., 201 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889	WALSHE, ALBERT PATRICK, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1881	†WANLISS, HON. THOMAS D., M.L.C., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
1879	WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1892	WARD, HENRY A., *Premier Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1897	WARDROP, ALEXANDER TUCKER, F.R.G.S., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1897	WARE, HARRY, *Wareleigh, Gwelo, Matabeleland.*
1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
1879	†WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
1886	†WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.*
1880	†WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., J.P.
1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, *Moneague P.O., St. Ann's, Jamaica.*
1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W., *Emigration Agent for Trinidad,* 11 *Garden Reach, Calcutta.*
1895	WARREN, JOHN REYNOLDS, *Durban, Natal.*
1890	WARTON, LT.-COLONEL R. GARDNER, *North Charterland Exploration Co., Chinde, British Central Africa.*
1889	†WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1885	WATERS, WILLIAM, 5 *Marine Terrace, St. Clement, Jersey.*
1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1891	WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*
1893	WATKINS, FRANK, M.V.R., *P.O. Box* 2333, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	WATKINS, FREDERICK H., *Inspect. of Schools, Richmond House, Montserrat.*
1893	†WATSON, CHARLES A. SCOTT, *Moonaree, Gawler Ranges, Port Augusta, South Australia.*
1885	WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, *Lettakajan, P.O. Golaghat, Assam, India.*
1887	†WATSON, H. FRASER, *P.O. Box* 500, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886	†WATSON, T. TENNANT, *Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895	†WATT, EDWARD J., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1887	WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.*
1881	WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891	†WAY, THE RT. HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SAMUEL J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1892	†WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *Gwelo, Matabeleland.*
1885	WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., *P.O. Box* 19, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
1891	WAYLAND, WALTER H., *Belmont Station, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1882	WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *The Bracken, Perth, Western Australia.*
1892	WEAVER, ALFRED FRANCIS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.

1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.*

1889 WEBB, ALFRED, *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*

1882 WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1890 WEBB, EDWARD, JUN., *Hindugalla, Kandy, Ceylon.*

1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., 82 *Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*

1893 WEBBER, THE RIGHT REV. W. T. THORNHILL D.D., *Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*

1880 WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*

1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*

1883 WEIL, JULIUS, M.L.A., *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*

1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*

1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*

1894 WELCH, JOHN LAWSON, M.A., M.B., *Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*

1891 †WELLS, EDWARD R., *Kent Villa, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*

1896 †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*

1897 WELLS, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1889 WEMYSS, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1895 WENDT, HON. HENRY L., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1889 †WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*

1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Pullitop and Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.*

1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1893 WESTON, JOHN J., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1889 WETHERAL, CHARLES N. B., *Jamaica.*

1896 WHITAKER, F. S., *Bulawayo Club, Matabeleland.*

1895 WHITAKER, J. J., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*

1895 WHITE, JOHN A., *care of Dr. Magin, New African Co., Johannesburg Transvaal.*

1880 WHITE, MONTAGUE W., *Montpelier, Antigua.*

1886 †WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*

1894 WHITEHEAD, HON. T. H., M.L.C., *Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).*

1881 WHITEWAY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*

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1896 WHITTINDALE, J. GRIFFITHS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*

1891 WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, *Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.*

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1895 WHYTE, HON. J. B., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*

1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, viâ Samarai, British New Guinea.*

1895 †WIENAND, C. F., *P.O. Box 1352, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election	
1883	WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894	WIGAN, HERBERT WM., *Melbourne Brewery Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	WILBRAHAM, DONALD F., *Master of the Supreme Court, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1895	WILD, JOSEPH H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891	WILDING, HENRY AMBLER, *care of African Association, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897	WILKIN, J. ACHESON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891	WILKINSON, THOMAS, *Kingston, Jamaica*
1883	WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1890	†WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882	WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1888	WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1890	†WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
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1884	WILLIAMS, HON. SIR HARTLEY, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896	†WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
1890	WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*
1896	WILLIAMS, JOHN J., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1893	WILLIAMS, JOSIAH, L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co., Port Said, Egypt.*
1893	WILLIAMS, REV. MONTAGUE, *The Parsonage, Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia.*
1891	WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	†WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3 *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
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1886	WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, *care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
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1890	WILSON, ALEXANDER, 7 *Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
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1897	WILSON, BENJAMIN, *Bulawayo, Matabeleland.*
1886	WILSON, H. E. DAVID, C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
1896	WILSON, EDWARD L., *Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
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1897	WILSON, JAMES G., *Rangitiki, New Zealand.*
1896	WILSON, JOHN, J.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1883	WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
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1894	WILSON, WM. ALEXANDER, *Mahé, Seychelles.*

Year of Election	
1889	†WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896	WILSON, WM. STREET, F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 100, *Durban, Natal.*
1897	WINCHCOMBE, F. E., 46 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887	†WINDEYER, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887	WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1895	WINGATE, REV. FREDERIC W., *St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893	WINTER, JAMES, *Hadfield Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1886	†WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
1889	WIRGMAN, REV. A. THEODORE, B.D., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost of St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1892	WIRSING, H. FRANK, *Maribogo, British Bechuanaland.*
1892	WIRSING, WALTER M., *Maribogo, British Bechuanaland.*
1895	WISE, PERCY F., *Gaya, British North Borneo.*
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1886	WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895	WOLFF, VICTOR, *Fairseat, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1895	†WOLFF, HENRY A., M.D., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
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1873	WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, *Barrister-at-Law,* 42 *Selborne Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.*
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1897	WOODHEAD, SIR JOHN, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1887	WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M.E., *P.O. Box* 759, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883	†WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
1896	WOODROFFE, WILLIAM H., *c/o Colonial Co., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1885	†WOODS, SIDNEY GOWER, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Belize, British Honduras.*
1892	WOODS, THOMAS LOXTON, *Bank of New Zealand, Levuka, Fiji.*
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1890	WRIXON, HON. SIR HENRY J., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
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1890	WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., 40 *St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.*
1882	WYLIE, JOHN C., *Bamboo Creek, Pilbarra, Western Australia.*
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1896	WYLIE, SAMUEL, 49 *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
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1887	†YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.A., *Furth, Dargle, Maritsburg, Natal.*
1891	YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*

Year of Election.	
1896	YOUNG, HON. CAPTAIN ARTHUR H., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1888	†YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., *District Medical Officer, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1894	†YOUNG, H. C. ARTHUR, *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
1882	†YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1888	YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., 256 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	YOUNG, WALTER J., *care of Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896	YOUNG, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Cue, Western Australia.*
1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1894	YOUNGHUSBAND, CAPTAIN FRANK E., C.I.E.
1887	†ZEAL, HON. SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., *Attorney-at-Law, Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

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" Castle Mail Packets Co., London.
" Ceylon Association.
" City Liberal Club, London.
" Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
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" Crystal Palace Library.
" East India Association, London.
" Free Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.
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" " Bristol.
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" " Derby.
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" " St. George, Hanover Square.
" " St. Margaret and St. John, West-
" " St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [minster.
" " Sheffield.
" " Stoke Newington.
" " Swansea.
" " Wigan.
" Guildhall Library, London.
" House of Commons, London.
" House of Lords, London.
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" India Office Library, London.
" Institute of Bankers, London.

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„ Intelligence Department, War Office.
„ Japan Society.
„ Liverpool Geographical Society.
„ London Chamber of Commerce.
„ London Institution.
„ London Library.
„ Manchester Geographical Society.
„ Minet Public Library, Camberwell.
„ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
„ National Club, London.
„ Orient Steam Navigation Co., London.
„ Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.
„ People's Palace Library, London.
„ Reform Club, London.
„ Royal Asiatic Society, London.
„ Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
„ Royal Gardens, Kew.
„ Royal Geographical Society, London.
„ Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
„ Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.
„ Royal Society of Literature, London.
„ Royal Statistical Society, London.
„ Royal United Service Institution, London.
„ Science and Education Library, South Kensington.
„ Society of Arts, London.
„ Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
„ Tate Public Library, Streatham.
„ Trinity College, Dublin.
„ Tyneside Geographical Society.
„ Union Steam Ship Co., London.
„ Victoria Institute, London.

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The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
„ Legislative Assembly, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
„ Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.
„ „ „ New Brunswick.
„ „ „ Newfoundland.
„ „ „ Ontario.
„ „ „ Prince Edward Island.
„ „ „ Quebec.
„ Bureau of Mines, Quebec.
„ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
„ Canadian Bankers' Association, Montreal.
„ Canadian Institute, Toronto.
„ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
„ Fraser Institute, Montreal.
„ Geographical Society, Quebec.
„ Geological Survey of Canada.
„ Hamilton Association.
„ Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
„ King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
„ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
„ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
„ MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.

The McGill University, Montreal.
„ Natural History Society of New Brunswick.
„ New Brunswick Historical Society.
„ Nova Scotia Historical Society.
„ Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.
„ Public Library, Hamilton.
„ Public Library, Toronto.
„ Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
„ Public Library, Windsor.
„ Queen's University, Kingston.
„ University Library, Winnipeg.
„ University of Toronto.
„ Victoria University, Toronto.

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„ Engineering Association of New South Wales.
„ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
„ „ Newcastle.
„ „ Sydney.
„ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.
„ Royal Society of New South Wales.
„ School of Art, Grafton.
„ „ Maitland West.
„ „ Wollongong.
„ Sydney University.
„ United Service Institution, Sydney.

Queensland.

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland Branch).
„ Royal Society of Queensland.
„ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
„ „ Brisbane.
„ „ Ipswich.
„ „ Rockhampton.

South Australia.

The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
„ Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
„ Public Library, Adelaide.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch).
„ Royal Society, Adelaide.
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
„ Public Library, Hobart.
„ „ Launceston.
„ Royal Society of Tasmania.
„ Statistical Department, Hobart.

VICTORIA.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
" Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
" Banker's Institute of Australasia, Melbourne.
" Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
" Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
" " Sandhurst.
" " Stawell.
" Melbourne University.
" Public Library, Ballarat.
" " Castlemaine.
" " Geelong.
" " Melbourne.
" Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian [Branch).
" Royal Society of Victoria.
" United Service Institution, Melbourne.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Houses of Parliament, Perth.
Victoria Public Library, Perth.

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The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
" Auckland Institute.
" Canterbury College, Christchurch.
" New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
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" Public Library, Auckland.
" " Dunedin.
" " Wellington.
" University of Otago, Dunedin.

CAPE COLONY.

The Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.
" Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
" " " Port Elizabeth.
" Public Library, Cape Town.
" " Grahamstown.
" " Kimberley, Griqualand West.
" " Port Elizabeth.

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The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.
" Public Library, Durban.
" " Pietermaritzburg.

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The Agricultural Society of Trinidad.
" Free Public Library, Antigua.
" Free Library, Barbados.
" Court of Policy, British Guiana.
" Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
" Institute of Jamaica.
" Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British [Guiana.
Victoria Institute, Trinidad.

MAURITIUS.

The Public Library, Port Louis.

INDIA.

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

CEYLON.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy.
" Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

AUSTRIA.

The Geographical Society, Vienna.

BELGIUM.

Institute Colonial International.
Société d'Etudes Coloniales.

EGYPT.

The Public Library, Alexandria.

GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.

HOLLAND.

Colonial Museum, Haarlem.
Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië.

ITALY.

Società Africana d' Italia.
Società d'esplorazione Commerciale in Africa.

JAVA.

La Société des Arts et des Sciences, Batavia.

UNITED STATES.

American Colonisation Society, Washington.
" Geographical Society, New York.
" Museum of Natural History, New York.
The Department of State, Washington.
" National Geographic Society, Washington.
" Smithsonian Institution, "

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INDEX OF SPEAKERS 1896–97.

(a) *Authors of Papers.*

(b) *Discussors.*

GENERAL INDEX;

VOL. XXVIII.

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